

1000 DURALJAN ETYMA

**AN EXTENDED STUDY
IN THE LEXICAL SIMILARITIES
IN THE MAJOR AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES**

**by
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ABSTRACT

In 1989 the author introduced a hypothesis that the major agglutinative languages, the Dravidian, Uralic, Altaic, Japanese, Korean and Andean languages, are mutually related. For this hypothesized superfamily he proposed an acronymically constructed name DURALJAN. In 1997, this hypothesis got support by the author's monograph DURALJAN Vocabulary where 468 etymological items with the preliminary proposals for the phonetic laws and the reconstructed words were presented.

For further evidence for the DURALJAN hypothesis a collection of thousand etyma has been searched. Among them there exists a cognate candidate from Uralic in 984 groups, from Dravidian in 808 groups, from Altaic in 363 groups, from Japanese in 489 groups and from Quechua in 605 groups. The etymological groups have a representative from all the five language families in 153 groups, from four families in 209 groups, and from three families in 314 groups. The mean number of cognate candidates is 3.3.

The phonetic laws for the word-initial consonants, for the first vowel, and for the intervocalic single consonant are presented as well as the reconstructed words. The meanings of the etyma have concentrated on the basal vocabulary. There are also abundantly words for family relationships, words connected with weapons, hunting and handling the prey animals, words for fishing and water vehicles, and words with connections with making of thread and textiles. There are also several words meaning clay, pottery, first metals and foundry technique and some agricultural terms. The words meaning verbal expression were numerous. The meanings refer to the time between the Upper Paleolithic period and the Chalcolithic era.

Surveys of the morphology of the DURALJAN languages, of the comparative linguistic studies in these families and in the Nostratic macrofamily, as well as of the relevant studies in the archaeology, genetics, musicology, mythology and comparative religion are presented.

The author considers that in the linguistic pedigree the DURALJAN superfamily forms an intermediate branch which is situated between the level of the Nostratic or Eurasiatic macrofamilies and the single families.

Key words: Altaic, distant genetic relationships, Dravidian, DURALJAN superfamily, Finnish, Japanese, long-range comparisons, Mongol, Nostratic, population genetics, Tamil, Quechua, Uralic.

PREFACE

Why have the books DURALJAN Vocabulary and 1000 DURALJAN Etyma been written? Why has a psychiatrist who has achieved an education in neuropsychiatry with the highest degrees in psychology and sociology and who has worked in the field of forensic psychiatry for the last 25 years tried to unravel a problem which is purely linguistic? My former interest in the neurolinguistics and the psycholinguistics is not perhaps a sufficient explanation.

Languages as such are not unfamiliar to a Finnish physician. For example, in school I have studied Swedish, German and French, then in the university English and Latin, and in addition to this I was compelled to read textbooks written in Danish and Norwegian. Later I needed to translate scientific articles written in Italian and Spanish. This sight-seeing journey in the world of the languages did not equip me with a suitable capacity for an active use of any of these languages. Shortly said they were too many but too little, and the fight on ten fronts prevented victory. It taught me, however, to use dictionaries and showed perspicuously that similar and yet the same sounds may mean quite different matters in the fore-mentioned languages, which from the viewpoint of a Finnish student were dialects of Indo-European. If a student did not check his translation with dictionaries, fatal misunderstandings were possible. The essential cause of recent global Babel's confusion of tongues are the sifs of meanings, not so much the regular changes of sounds.

This linguistic sight-seeing trip showed also that the structural differences among the Indo-European languages were considerable and actually hampered the active use of these languages. The worst hindrance, however, was perhaps the phonetic one. The phonemic pattern e.g. of English or French differs markedly from that of Finnish and this difference renders it difficult to shape sufficiently rapid or dialectic speech and prevents also correct pronunciation. All these three factors taught painfully a Finnish student how high the language barrier between Finnish and the Indo-European languages really is. Today, new Finnish textbooks, on the one hand, and the hegemony of English, on the other hand, help the studies in medicine.

The solitary position of Finnish has interested me since a young boy. We had learned in school already a half century ago that Finnish belongs to the Uralic family the *Urheimat* of which has been somewhere between the Ural mountains and the Volga river about 6 000 years ago. Then the trails disappear and no spurs have been found by Finnish linguists if neither seriously searched. Marked steps forward have not been

taken until during the latest years by Kalevi Wiik, professor emeritus of phonetics in the University of Turku.

This stagnation of linguistic studies has always harrassed me. The Uralic family can not be an orphan among the families of the languages. Neither can northern Ural have been an Eden for Adam and Eva of the Finns. During tens of years I had collected proofs which could open a way farther. These were numerous: The similarity of the phonemic patterns of e.g. Finnish, Turkish and Japanese, and further on, the easily shaped place names in Turkey, Siberia, Japan, India, e.g. Kerala, and surprisingly, too, in Andean South-America where they were very common. Andean folk music is very pleasant for the ears of the Finns. An important finding was also the map of the global distribution of the agglutinative languages (see Uesson 1970, 23).

The set of articles in the newspaper *Uusi Suomi* (New Finland) written by ex-colonel Esa Anttonen in 1972 affected me like an ignition spark. With his splendid style, Esa Anttonen presented convincing proofs concerning the similarities between Finnish and Quechua, the language handed down by ancient Incas. I instantly acquired the dictionary of Parker (1969a), checked the word-pairs, and easily found more. I contacted Anttonen who was also willing to discuss with me. Already at the first meeting his broad erudition and his knowledge about the Finnish folklore, Kalevala, and the Uralic languages astonished me. Yet more astonishing was Anttonen's way of analyzing the etymology of Finnish words sometimes courageously deviating from the canonized truth of the etymological dictionaries. I urged Anttonen to publish his findings on some international forum but he appealed to the limits of his training. Anttonen had contacted several Finnish linguists but they had behaved politely sceptically without starting further studies. Apparently, many of them were aware of the position taken in this matter by Lewy (see Menges 1964).

I had already in my daily work got broad experiences about one marvellous thing. Yet well educated and trained persons could totally close their eyes to clearly visible facts when meeting a phenomenon which is new or otherwise unknown to them. They fasten convulsively and rigorously on the safe construction of textbooks, handbooks and other scientific litterature. I present here two exemples:

In every day work of forensic psychiatry one of the most essential problems is to estimate the dangerousness of an person examined. During tens of years the canonized truth was that dangerousness can not be predicted. This concept was based on studies which were broad but which included serious faults both in the methods and in the conclusions. When these faults were done by otherwise skillful and well-educated investigators I thought that these investigators were not willing to see the barren fact. Dangerousness is concealed just there where the violence and aggressiveness have appeared and the more certainly the more severe and the more

often it had happened. Today, this fact has no longer been disputed after the published studies of my school including Jari Tiihonen, Heikki Vartiainen, Markku Eronen, Anu Putkonen, Jarmo Paanila, and also of several foreign investigators as Sheilagh Hodgins and Christopher D. Webster. Many chapters in text- and handbooks must now be re-written.

The second example concerns a hereditary neuropsychiatric disease found by me and Osmo Järvi in the sixties and named PLO-SL. Also the eponyms (in alphabetical order) Hakola, Järvi-Hakola-Nasu, Nasu or Nasu-Hakola disease have been used. It often appeared that the relatives of the patients, the psychologists or physicians who examined my patients, or yet the members of our research team could deny the phenomena detected by me until they came into view printed in the literature. The text- and handbooks did not know this disease before, of course.

The Nasu-Hakola disease was the second important impulse for going on with this study. While Terayama, Nasu, Matsushita etc. had demonstrated that PLO-SL occurred also in Japan, it seemed attractive to try unraveling of whether the lexical connection between Quechua and Finnish reached also into Japan. A little later I added the unraveling to the Altaic languages and finding the article of Bouda (1953) also the Dravidian languages. So the DURALJAN hypothesis, the hypothesis on the relatedness of the major agglutinative languages, was born.

While trying to get my first manuscript published I got acquainted with these ossified contradictions which have so excellently been criticized by Merrit Ruhlen in his books (1994a, 1994b). Some splendid exceptions I met, however. Professor Eric P. Hamp and professor David S. Rood showed in their comments that they had understood my problems, and, without accepting my very preliminary manuscript, however gave me valuable counsel and understanding during my first steps. I am very grateful to them. After several metamorphoses this first manuscript was finally published by Language Sciences in 1989 and apparently digested in silence without loud protests.

The second article "Words for Verbal Expression in the Major Agglutinative Languages" written together with my late friend Esa Anttonen and published by Indian Linguistics in 1994 was overshadowed by a deep tragedy. My friend Esa Anttonen died after a severe illness just while finishing the manuscript. In spite of that misfortune our paper was prosperous. With that I made contact with the experts of Dravidian linguistics, first of all with Honorary Director V.I. Subramoniam, M.A., Ph.D, Hon.D.Litt. He kindly revised my faults and showed vivid interest in my works. I present here him my very cordial thanks and regret that I have not got an opportunity to visit in Thiruvananthapuram nor write a short survey on DURALJAN superfamily, which both I have promised to do. I hope that this book will partly compensate for the mentioned omissions.

The second article yielded also the second important contact. I had long sought with dogs and hounds the monograph 'Japanese-Uralic Language Comparison' written by Dr. Lajos Kazár. Our article found him, and in the later correspondence I got his monograph and many valuable comments. Regrettably, I did not have time enough to use all his knowledge in DURALJAN Vocabulary but I hope to have succeeded more sufficiently in 1000 DURALJAN Etyma. I wish to express him my separate thanks.

Along with these two works so great an amount of cognate candidates was accumulated that publishing them as an article seems difficult. Therefore I decided to publish them as a monograph. After one frustrating trial of finding a publisher I ended at publishing it by myself.

After that I had no more problems with the publisher but because the members of my team met with two severe accidents, I was compelled to hurry forcibly the publishing process and jump over the last finishing of my manuscript. Therefore, the DURALJAN Vocabulary regrettably contains a multitude of typos and also other faults. Especially many Dravidian diacrits are lacking.

With all its faults and defects the DURALJAN Vocabulary was able to find, however, many important readers. Especially interested seemed to be the creative innovators in linguistics and related areas of the science: Professor Allan R. Bomhard, the most active and famous of today's Nostraticists gave me one author's copy of his splendid "Indo-European and the Nostratic Hypothesis", P. Ramanathan, M.A., writer of 'A New Account of the History and Culture of the Tamils', sent also his new interesting book; professor Hodjjat Assadian, who for nearly 30 years has studied the relatedness of Indo-European and Hamito-Semitic made the proposal of SUDURALJAN superfamily and aims now to translate my DURALJAN Vocabulary into Farsi; instructor, poet, and wrestler Eero Suvilehto, Ph.D., an expert of the Slavic languages and literature provided me with the Tamil-Finnish poems written by his team; composer Ilpo Saastamoinen, a researcher of ethnomusic and global terms of music presented me with his new thesis and a copy of the partiture of his last opera "Käärme". I present here my deepest gratitude to them and I will handle their impact on my study in the details in the Discussion of this book.

DURALJAN Vocabulary was also reviewed in linguistic journals: rapidly and with sharp comprehension in Eurasian Studies by professor Guyla Décsy, Grand Old Man of Uralic linguistics, more broadly and with open acceptance in International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics by R. Madhivanan, Chief Editor of Tamil Etymological Dictionary Project, and with relevant criticism in International Journal of American Linguistics, too, by Peter A. Michalove. For this attention paid in linguistic journals I am extremely grateful. Professors Karoly Rédei, Lyle Campbell, Juha Janhunen, Frances Karttunen,

and Paul Proulx have without accepting DURALJAN hypothesis, however, showed interest in my work. I present my very best thanks to them for their interest.

The fight on the battlefield of the distant genetic relationships today is fierce. DURALJAN Vocabulary experienced harsh treatment also. It was trampled down by one pair of Finnish linguists but, because neither had read my book, I may perhaps be permitted to consider their thoughts biased.

The aforementioned positive interest in my first works, the studies of Bomhard, Illič-Svityč, Koskinen, Kazár, and Pudas-Marlow as well as the continuous flow of new cognate candidates found by me led to the decision to publish all the material accumulated as a second monograph "1000 DURALJAN Etyma".

My studies have not been included in the programs of any research institutes. Neither have they been supported by any grants. Time of service I have never used for this study. If I have wasted time, it has been my own free-time. In addition to the aforementioned linguists, however, I am greatly indebted to several other persons. My late friend Esa Anttonen can unfortunately not receive my deepest thanks. His article series was an important impulse to beginning this study. Many discussions with this highly intelligent man with a good sense of humor inspired me to continue my work and give me courage to doubt the canonized truths. "It is not allowed to think so, is it?" was a sentence with which he often finished his conclusions in our meetings. The interest and spiritual support of Osmo Hänninen, professor of physiology and the former rector of the University of Kuopio has inspired me in my work. His successors as the rector professor Ossi V. Lindqvist and my successor professor Jari Tiihonen have provided my relevant literature about genetics, my late maternal uncle, teacher of singing Viljo Tikkanen, M.A., and physiologist Kai Pelkonen, Ph.D., both innately talented in phonetics, have demonstrated me the possibilities of the human voice, musician Guillermo Castro has read aloud the Quechuan words included in my book, and Mr. Jonathan Rassia, in co-work with Eero Suvilahti, Ph.D., respectively the Tamil words, Mrs. Alina Silvi, M.D., has translated the Russian articles of Illič-Svityč and P. Andronov. Mathematician Veikko Jokela, Ph.D., has helped me in the statistical analysis, Mrs Taina Vanha-Perttula, M.A., in the problems of English, and my secretary, Miss Aija Räsänen has skillfully and tirelessly processed the numerous versions of my work with ADP. I express my warmest gratitude to them all.

I wish to express my cordial thanks also to my family members for their solid loyalty. My wife has with a way worth following managed her duties as spouse reminding me with a persistence characteristic of the Finnish women that I have once again undertaken a task which exceeds my knowledge and comprehension. My four children, especially my two younger sons, have attentively followed the advance of my study urging me

with their slogan: "Because it has not been invented before it is not permitted to be invented now, either!".

One matter for which I am sorry is the about twenty years' delay in publishing my studies caused by my daily work. The recent studies in Nostratic superfamily have diminished their value as news in that area. On the other hand the existence of the Nostratic superfamily begins to be beyond any doubts which is a great step forward in science. However, particularly the DURALJAN hypothesis and the remarkable similarities between the Uralic languages, the Dravidian languages and Quechua have yet remained without a well earned attention in linguistic literature. Twenty-seven years passed have also increased the number of items in my word-list from the first several dozens to one hundred and then to one thousand. Therefore, I think, the name DURALJAN Vocabulary was and 1000 DURALJAN Etyma is now justified. By all means, not even 1000 DURALJAN Etyma strives to be an etymological dictionary. If my books can arouse the interest of trained linguists and be an impulse to further studies, they have reached their goal. Among many other linguists, I predict, my studies will arouse loud protest because they injure so many well-established concepts. I apologize that I have stormed into their territory. To the coming young fellow researchers in the field of science I would say:

Forge yourself from steel of theory tools, not fetters!

Panu Hakola
Kuopio, Finland
On the First Day of the New Millennium

ABBREVIATIONS

A	= English
B	= Bender (1969)
B&K	= Bomhard and Kerns (1994)
DED	= Dravidian Etymological Dictionary (Burrow and Emenau 1984)
DV	= DURALJAN Vocabulary (Hakola 1997)
E	= Estonian
ED	= Dialect of Estonian
F	= Finnish
FD	= Dialect of Finnish
G-M	= Guardia Mayorga (1967)
H	= Hungarian
J	= Japanese
K	= Karelian
Kan	= Kannaḍa
L	= Lappish (Lapp, Sábmí, Saam, Same, Samic)
M	= Mongol
NS	= Nyky-Suomen Sanakirja (Sadeniemi et al 1973)
OF	= Old Finnish
OJ	= Old Japanese
P	= Parker (1969a)
PA	= Proto-Altaic
P&Ch	= Perroud & Chouvenc (1970)
PFP	= Proto-Fennic-Permic
PFU	= Proto-Finno-Ugric
PFV	= Proto-Fennic-Volgaic
PKJ	= Proto-Korean-Japanese
PN	= Proto-Nostratic
PQ	= Proto-Quechua
PU	= Proto-Uralic
SKES	= Suomen Kielen Etymologinen Sanakirja (I Toivonen 1974, II Toivonen et al 1958, III Itkonen and Joki 1962, IV Itkonen and Joki 1969, V Itkonen et al 1975, VI Itkonen et al 1975)
SL	= The Supplementary List of Cognate Candidates
Sw	= Swadesh (1955)
Tam	= Tamil
Tel	= Telugu
Q	= Quechua
QD	= Dialect of Quechua
1000 DE	= 1000 DURALJAN Etyma

INTRODUCTION

Since the definition proposed by Wilhelm von Humbolt the world's languages have been classified according to their morphology into the flexional languages as Greek and other Indo-European languages, the isolating languages as Chinese, the polysynthetic languages as Inuit, and the agglutinative languages as Hungarian, Tamil, and Turkish. It has often been claimed that the typological similarity is not any proof in favor of the genetic relatedness of the languages in spite of the conspicuous fact that all languages of the Indo-European and Afro-Asiatic families are flexional and all the Dravidian, Uralic, and Altaic languages are agglutinative, correspondingly.

The hypothesis that the abovementioned large families of the agglutinative type are mutually related was first presented as early as in 1875 by Caldwell (see e.g. Ramanathan 1998, 2). Adding to these three large families also the Japanese-Korean and Andean family from South America I showed in 1989 that the representatives of these five families (Tamil, Finnish, Mongol, Japanese, and Quechua) of the major agglutinative languages had much more lexical similarities in the basal vocabulary than one can expect to be caused by a mere chance (Hakola 1989). I named this hypothetical superfamily acronymically DURALJAN (D from Dravidian, Ur from Uralic, Al from Altaic, J from Japanese, and An from Andean). Further evidence the DURALJAN hypothesis received when in 1994 Anttonen with me presented 40 sets of words meaning verbal expression in the languages of the DURALJAN superfamily. In 1997 I published a monograph, *DURALJAN Vocabulary* which included 468 groups of cognate candidates of these major agglutinative language families. In 439 groups the Finnish (Uralic) key word had a cognate candidate at least in two other of these five language families, in 173 groups in three, and in 106 groups in all four, respectively. The first step in order to outline the phonetic laws and to reconstruct the common protolanguage was also taken.

During the last years the study on distant relationships has advanced on the broad front. Important multilateral studies have been published: in the Nostratic macrofamily (Illyč-Svityč 1965, 1971, Bomhard and Kerns 1994, Bomhard 1996, and Koskinen 1980, 1996), in the American languages (Greenberg 1987), and in the Mother Tongue (Bengtson and Ruhlen 1994). Also in the narrower area of the major agglutinative languages several comparative studies have been made: an Uralic-Japanese comparison (Kazár 1980), two Uralic-Dravidian comparisons (Tyler 1969 and Pudas-Marlow 1974), Dravidian-Altaic, especially Mongol comparisons (Vacek 1992, 1993, 1994, 1996a, 1996b, Vacek and Lubsangdorji 1994), and one Tamil-Finnish comparison (Suvilehto, personal communication). All these studies contained considerable numbers of cognates between the languages of the DURALJAN superfamily.

The number of cognate candidate sets of DURALJAN languages rose so rapidly that I considered it well-grounded to publish these 1000 etyma in order to focus attention onto studies of the agglutinative languages and especially onto their genetic relatedness hypothesized by me.

This book does not try to be an etymological dictionary. My aim has been to demonstrate the clearly visible similarities between the words of the languages of the DURALJAN superfamily. Therefore, I have chosen from e.g. many Dravidian or Uralic derivatives just those which in the best way show the similarity both in the sound and in the meaning. For further studies the use of the original sources referred to is therefore necessary. It is needful also because our computers and printers have not been able to repeat all diacritics. A part of them must be made by hand.

PROCEDURE

The basis and frame of 1000 DURALJAN Etyma (= 1000 DE) is DURALJAN Vocabulary (= DV). The dictionaries used in DV are used also in 1000 DE. In addition to these also the following works were used: In the case of Nostratic macrofamily the Russian articles of Illič-Svityč (1965), the broad etymological dictionary "The Nostratic Macro-Family: A study of distant relationships" (Bomhard and Kerns 1994), its shortened version "Indo-European and the Nostratic Hypothesis" written by Bomhard (1996), and Koskinen's "Dravidian in the light of the Nostratic" (1996). In the case of American languages Greenberg's "Language in the Americas" (1987) was used, and in the case of Mother Tongue the "List of the Global Etyma" by Bengtson and Ruhlen (1994). As special sources in the area of DURALJAN superfamily I have used Anttonen's "Runa simin ja suomen sanojen vertailua" (1972), Pudas-Marlow's "More on the Uralo-Dravidian Relationship" (1974), and Kazár's "Japanese-Uralic Language Comparison" (1980), and Mongol-Dravidian comparisons of Vacek (1992a, 1993, 1994, 1996a, 1996b) as well as Vacek and Lubsangdorji (1994).

The inclusion criteria in DV were quite tight because I accepted only those sets of cognate candidates where at least three representatives of these five language families were presented. On the contrary to this, I have accepted in 1000DE also the pairs of the cognate candidates. Some cognate candidate groups without a Finnish key-word are also included. Some large clusters of cognate candidates (e.g. the group 224 in DV) have been divided and some altered (e.g. the groups 82 and 281 in DV). In the Dravidian languages, Mongol, and Japanese, the transliteration of the dictionaries mentioned in DV was used. In the case of Quechua, where the orthography slightly varies, the English glosses refer to the work of Parker (1969) and the Spanish glosses to the dictionaries of Perroud and Chouvinc (1970) or Guardia Mayorga (1967). The orthography of all languages studied is for the most part phonetic. For the correct pronunciation of the Estonian, Hungarian, Tamil, Malayalam, Japanese, and Quechua

words they have been read aloud by native speakers. Lists of correspondences are available from the author.

The reconstructed words of Proto-DURALJAN are presented more accurately than in DV where I used a quite intuitive style. Therefore they consisted only of the first syllable (CV-, VC-, or CVC-) and mostly an initial part of the second syllable. For the Proto-DURALJAN phonemes reconstructed I have used rather conventional symbols but as Parker (1969 a, c, d, e) I have written the palatal nasal with \tilde{n} and the palatal lateral with \tilde{l} . The sets of the cognate candidates have been presented in the alphabetical order of English according to the first word on the first row of words, in the majority of words they are in Finnish. The order of languages in each group is as follows: 1. The tentatively reconstructed word of Proto-DURALJAN with remarks referring to Bender's and Swadesh' basic vocabularies. For the details of the words reconstructed see Discussion 229 - 234. 2. Finnish, 3. Karelian, Estonian and other Uralic languages, 4. Tamil and other Dravidian languages, 5. Mongol and other Altaic languages, 6. Japanese, 7. Quechua. Finally, notes and remarks are presented. They include the reconstructed words of interest.

THE LIST OF THE ETYMA

1. Proto-DURALJAN **ānɜ*- 'sound, to sound'.

F *ääni* 'sound', *ääntää* 'to sound' (SKES 1879).

Votic *āni* 'sound', H *ének* 'song'.

Tam *en*, Kan *en*, *ennu* 'to say' (DED 868).

M *anir* 'noise, sound'.

J *on* 'Ton, Laut'.

Q *anya*- 'to bark, to scold' (P 111).

Note PFU **āne* 'Stimme, Laut' (Rédei et al 1986, 24/l), and PN **yan-/yən*- 'to say, to speak' (B&K 1994, 599 no. 473).

2. Proto-DURALJAN **ārɜ* 'edge, border, margin'.

F *ääri* 'edge, brim, margin, limit' (SKES 1880).

E *äär* 'id.'.

Tam *ōram* 'edge, border, brim', Malayalam *ōram* 'margin, brim, side' (DED 1060).

J *heri* 'edge, verge, brink, rim, margin, border, fringe'.

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 39 no. 86) and the group 960.

3. Proto-DURALJAN **ārɜ* 'treasure, wealth'.

F *aarre* 'treasure, hoard', *aarmi*, *aarnio* 'great, giantlike', (SKES 2).

L *ārdnâ-hawde* 'recess of a treasure'.

Tam *ārru* 'to be strong, to accumulate (as wealth)', *ānra* 'excellent, grand, splendid' (DED 407).

4. Proto-DURALJAN **āwɜ* 'breath, soul, ghost'.

F *aave* 'ghost, spirit, spook, phantasm', *aavistaa* 'to have a presentiment' (SKES 4).

ED *aavema* 'to predict, to foretell'.

Tam *āvi* 'breath, sigh, soul, steam' (DED 393).

5. Proto-DURALJAN **axɜ*- 'dry, to dry, to be parched' (B 20, Sw 32 'dry').

F *ahava* 'bitter wind (in the spring)', *ahavoitunut* 'weatherbeaten' (SKES 4).

E *ahav* 'dry wind in the spring'.

M *akira*- 'to dry, to dry up', *aysira* 'to dry, to congeal'.

J *aku* 'Übel, Böse, Schlechtigkeit'.

Q *aqu* 'sand' (P 112), *ajo* 'arena', *ajwas* 'llaga, herida' (P&Ch 4).

See the group 17.

6. Proto-DURALJAN **ay* 'interjection of pain or pity'.

F *ai*, *aijai* 'oh!, ah!, ouch!, oh dear!' (SKES 8).

E *ai*, *aiai*, Mordvin *aj*, Mansi *ai*, H *ajaj* 'id.'.

Tam *aiya* 'exclamation of wonder, pity, concern', Malayalam *ayyō*, *ayyajjō* 'interjection of pain, grief' (DED 196b).

M *ai*, *aia* (*aya*) 'interjection expressing sympathy, worry, or fear'.

J *ai* 'sorrow, sadness, grief'.

Q *ay* 'oh' (P 115), 'interjeccion de dolor' (P&Ch 15).

Note PN **hay* 'exclamation of surprise, astonishment, grief, or misfortune' (B&K 1994, 589 no. 463).

7. Proto-DURALJAN **äyz* 'father, old man' (B 26, Sw 43 'father').

F *äijä* 'father, old man' (SKES 1868).

E *äi* 'father-in-law', Udmurt *aji* 'father, male'.

Tam *aiyan*, Kan, Tel *aya*, *ayya* 'father, master, lord' (DED 196).

J *oya* 'Eltern, Vater, Mutter'.

Q *yaya* 'father, master, lord' (P 220), 'padre, amo, señor' (P&Ch 198).

Note the groups 12, 15, and 16 and PFP **äje* 'gross, Vater' (Rédei et al 1988, 609/VI) and PKJ **eř* 'aged (parent)' (Martin 1966, 247 no. 268).

8. Proto-DURALJAN **ayka* 'time, period, moment'.

F *aika* a) 'time, age, epoch, era, period, moment, etc.', b) 'pretty, quite, rather' (SKES 8).

K *aiga* 'time, age, etc.', E *aeg* 'id.'.

M *üye* 'time, epoch, period, age, generation'.

Q *jaika* '¿cuánto, cuantos?' (P&Ch 57), *acka* 'much, a lot' (P 103).

Note PN **ñay-aw-/*ñey-aw-* 'to live' (B&K 1994, 593 no. 466).

9. Proto-DURALJAN **äymə* 'needle'.

F *äimä* 'needle, Segelnadel' (SKES 1869).

Mari *im*, Komi *jem*, *im* 'Nadel', Nganasan *njäime* 'Nadel'.

Kolami *inum* 'iron', Toda *ib* 'needle' (DED 486).

J *ami*, OJ *amī* 'net, nettling', J, OJ *amu* 'to knit, to braid, to plait, to crochet'.

Q *simpi* 'anything with a curved or crooked end', *simpa* 'braid, tresses' (P 196).

Note PU **äjmä* 'Nadel' (Rédei et al 1986, 22/I), PN **äjmä* 'Nadel' (Janhunen 1981, 54) and the comparisons of Kazár (1980, 17 no. 15) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 33, no. 13).

10. Prot-DURALJAN **ayna* 'always, all the time, ever, since'.

F *aina* 'always, ever, every time, all the time, thus far, ever, since, etc.' (SKES 9).

K *aina* 'at least', E *aina* 'wholly, entirely'.

M *önide* 'a long time, forever'.

Q *jaina* 'ayer, próximo pasado; en tiempos pasados', *jainat jainat* 'todos los días enteros' (P&Ch 57).

11. Proto-DURALJAN **aysa* 'shaft, thill; to draw' (Sw 13 'to pull').

F *aisa* 'shaft, thill, pole, tongue' (SKES 10).

K *aisa*, *aiza*, E *ais*, Komi *vož, ož* 'id.'.

Q *aisana* 'instrumento o cosa que sirve para jalar', *aisay* jalar, halar, tirar, estirar, levar' (P&Ch 3), *aysa-* 'to remove, to lead' (P 115).

12. Proto-DURALJAN **äyǝ* 'mother' (Sw 97 'mother').

F *äiti*, FD *äite*, *äitee* 'mother' (SKES 1869).

E *eit* 'mother'.

Tam *äycci*, *äyi*, Malayalam *äcci* 'mother' (DED 364).

Turkish *aile* 'Frau, Familie'.

J *aite* 'Kamerad, Kameradin'.

These derivatives are not wholly identical. See the group 7 and note PN **ʔay(y)-* 'mother, female relative' (B&K 1994, 577 no. 445), the Global Etymon **aja* 'mother' (Bengtson & Ruhlen 1994a, 292 no. 1), the comparison of Vacek and Lubsangdorji (1994, 408, no. 6), and Old German *aiōi* 'mother'.

13. Proto-DURALJAN **ayw-* 'to wash; clear' (Sw 180 'to wash').

F *aivina* '(pure, swinged) flax or hemp', *aivan* 'quite right, entirely, perfectly' (SKES 11).

E *aiva* 'id'.

Malayalam *ayavu* 'washing' (DED 36).

Q *aywi-* 'to wash' (P 115).

Note that the primary meaning of F *aiva* is 'true, clear' (SKES 11).

14. Proto-DURALJAN **aywǝ* 'brain; comprehension' (Sw 166 'to think').

F *aivot* 'brain' (SKES 12).

K *aivot*, Mordvin *uj*, H *agy* 'id.', Nenets *aewaei* 'brain, marrow'.

Tam *äy-* 'to search, to examine' *äymai* 'spirit of investigation', Tel *äyamu*, Kan *äya* 'a vital part of the body' (DED 363).

Turkish *âḡ* 'Gedächtnis, Verstand'.

Note PFW, ?FU **ajḡe* 'Schläfe' (Redéi et al 1986, 5/l) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 31 no.3).

15. Proto-DURALJAN **ayǝ¹* 'to copulate, to make love'.

F *ajaa a* 'to cover (of boar)' (SKES 12).

Old Turkish *aya:-* 'to honour'.

J *ai* 'Liebe', *ayasu* 'liebkosen'.

Q *ayui* 'adulterio' (P 16), *yojuy* 'tener copula el macho con su hembra' (P&Ch 198).

Note OF *ajattara* 'a femaly fairy seductress of hunters in the forest' (verbatim, 'one who tempt to copulate'), F *aimo* 'proper, able, grown-up', FD *aittä* 'to become pregnant (of cow), *äityä* 'to become excited', and further Chi *äi* 'Liebe', and the groups 7 and 12.

16. Proto-DURALJAN **ayǝ²* 'to chase, to drive' (Sw 76 'to hunt').

F *ajaa* b) 'to chase, to drive' (SKES 12).

E *ajada* 'to drive', Hanti *oj-* 'to flee, to run out'.

Kan *ay* 'to come, to obtain, to arrive at', *ayana* 'goying, moving' (Bhat 1968, 94/l).

M *ajala-* 'to travel'.

J *ayumi* 'das Gehen'.

Q *aiway* 'ir, marchar' (P&Ch 4), *aijey* 'huir, escape, correr' (P&Ch 3), *ayqi-* 'to flee' (P 115).

Note PFU **aja-* 'to drive, to chase' (Rédei et al 1986, 4/l), PN **ʔejʌ* 'to drive' (Illič-Svityč 1971, 265 no. 130), PN **ʔay-/ʔəy-* 'to come, to go' (B&K 1994, 574, no. 442), Sanskrit *aj-* 'to drive, and Latin *agere* 'to do'.

17. Proto-DURALJAN **aka* 'feces, dirt, husk' (Sw 29 'dirty').

F *akana* 'husk, chaff' (SKES 13).

E *agan* 'husk, chaff'.

M *ay-a* 'bran, strong odour', *ayala-* 'to remove husk or bran'.

J *aka* 'feces, dirty'.

Q *aka* 'feces, dirty', *agnu* 'crumb, bit' (P 112), *aka* 'excremento', *aqsai* 'mal, malvado, perverso' (P&Ch 4, 11).

Note that F *akana* is a derivative. It is considered a Baltic loan.

18. Proto-DURALJAN **āk-* 'boil, herpes'.

F *ākāmā* 'boil, carbuncle' (SKES 1781).

Tam *akki* 'herpes', Malayalam *akki* 'inflamed pimples' (DED 26).

Note the group 20 and Sanskrit *agni*.

19. Proto-DURALJAN **akkə* 'old woman'.

F *akka* 'old woman' (SKES 13).

L *akku* 'grandmother', Mari *aka* 'older sister'.

Tam *akkā*, Kan *akka* 'elder sister' (DED 23).

M *ay-a* 'lady, dame', *eke* 'mother, maternal'.

Q *aje*, *a'ke* 'suegra del hombre' (P&Ch 4), Middendorf 1970, 66).

Note PN **ʔakʰ/(kʰ)-ʔəkʰ/(kʰ)-* 'female relative' (B&K, 557 no. 417), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 806 no. 51) and Vacek and Lubsangdorji (1994, 402 no. 1).

20. Proto-DURALJAN **ākə* 'hot, fierce, angry' (B 91, Sw 179 'warm').

F *ākkiä* 'suddenly, unexpectedly, presto', *äkeä*, *äkäinen* 'angry, fierce', *äksy* 'fierce, troublesome' (SKES 1869, 1871).

E *äge* 'fierce, fury, furious, hateful', *äkki* 'suddenly', H *ég* 'to burn, to glow'.

M *aysum* 'fury, rage, furious', *ayali*, *ayasi* 'character, temper, nature', Old Turkish *ak* 'hateful'.

J *okoru* 'zornig werden', *okoru*, *okosu* 'entbrennen, entflammen', *akkenai* 'zu schnell, zu wenig', *akki* 'der böse Geist, Teufel'.

Q *akataraiy* 'hacer pronto, ligero una cosa' (P&Ch 5).

Note PN **hag-/hæg-* 'to burn, to be on fire, to be a flame; to shine brightly' (B&K 1994, 588 no. 461) and PKJ *(*a-*)*tata-ka* (-*p-*) 'hot' (Martin 1966, 234 no. 111).

21. Proto-DURALJAN **a/ɜ-* 'low, under, genitals'.

F *ala-* 'lower, under, sub-', *alhaalla* 'down, below, at the bottom', *alhainen* 'low, lowly, common, base, vulgar', *alasti* 'naked, nude' (SKES 14, 15).

E *alam* 'lower, sub-, under', *alatu* 'lowly, vulgar', *alasti* 'naked, nude', H *al* 'Unter-, unterer Teil', Selkup *iil*, *il* 'Boden das Untere'.

Tam *alkul* 'side, waist, pudendum muliebre' (DED 253).

M *ala* 'place between the legs, genitals'.

J *oriru*, OJ *oru* 'to come or go down, to get down, to descend', J *ori* 'sediment, dregs', *oroka* 'dumm, blöde'.

Q *alquča-* 'to mistreat' (P 110), *alljochay* 'despreciar, insultar, hacer burla, violar a una mujer', *allja* 'falla, mella, lo no acabado' (P&Ch 6, 7).

Note PU **ala* 'Raum unter, Unter-, das Untere' (Rédei et al 1986, 6/l), PKJ **ara(a)*, 'bare', **ór-* 'down' (Martin 1966, 230 no. 60), PN **qalɿ* 'low, lowly, base' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 351) and the comparisons of Kazár (1980, 135 no. 362) and Koskinen (1996, 28 no. 13).

22. Proto-DURALJAN **e/ɜʔ* 'no, not' (B 59, Sw 107 'no').

F *älä* 'don't' (SKES 32).

E *ära* 'don't'.

Tam *illai* 'it is not, no', *il* 'non-existence, death', *a/-* 'to be not so-and-so', Kan *illa* 'no, not', Malayalam *alla* 'is not that' (DED 234, 2559).

M *yly* 'don't' (negation preceding verbs).

J *iie* 'don't'.

Q *illay* 'faltar' (P&Ch 52), *iīa-* 'to be absent, to be far away' (P 136).

Note PU **e-/ɜ-* 'Verneinungsverb' (Janhunen 1981, 54), PU **e/ä/a* 'id.', Rédei et al 1986, 68/l) and PN **ʔal-/ʔəl-* 'element of negation' (B&K 1994, 580 no. 449), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 804 no. 10) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 33 no. 15).

23. Proto-DURALJAN **aɪxo* 'a domesticated animal, dog?' (B 18, Sw 30 'dog').

F *aljo* 'a domesticated animal' (SKES 15).

Q *aɪqu* 'dog' (P 110), *alljo* 'perro' (P&Ch 6).

F *aljo* has been considered a Scandinavian loan (SKES 15).

24. Proto-DURALJAN **ala-* 'to begin, to start'.

F *alkaa*, *aloittaa* 'to begin, to start' (SKES 15).

E *algu* 'id.', Hanti *alən* 'Anfang, Ende'.

J *arata* 'new, fresh', *aratameru* 'erneuern, renovieren'.

Note PFU **alka* 'Ende, Anfang' (Rédei et al. 1986, 6/l).

25. Proto-DURALJAN **älʒ* 'sense, intelligence'.

F *äly* 'wits, brains, sense, intelligence', *älytä* 'to understand' (SKES 1872).

Komi *al* 'sense, intelligence, understanding'.

Kui *älu*, *elki* 'mind, reason, thought, wisdom', (DED 912) *oji* 'excellence, fame, wisdom' (DED 1017).

Q *aŋiq* 'right (direction)' (P 109).

26. Proto-DURALJAN **tampu* 'a halting or resting place'.

Mansi *aməs* 'sitzen', Nenets *ŋāmó* 'sitzen'.

Tam *imbu*, Kan *imbu* 'a halting or resting place' (DED 467).

M *amur* 'peace, rest'.

J *tamari* 'Wartesaal'.

Q *tambu* 'resting place' (P 166), *tampu*, 'meson, morada' (P&Ch 166).

Note the group 829 and PU **amʒ* 'sitzen' (Rédei et al. 1986, 8/l).

27. Proto-DURALJAN **ammʒ* 'mother, wet nurse' (Sw 97 'mother').

F *ämmä* 'old women', OF *amma* 'mother, wet nurse' (SKES 1872, 17).

E *ämm* 'mother-in-law'.

Tam *ammā*, Kan *amma* 'mother, matron' (DED 183).

Q *amacay* 'amparar, defender, favorcer, apagar' (P&Ch 7).

Note the groups 28, 57, 124, and 125, PN **ʔam(m)-ʔam(m)-* 'mother' (B&K 1994, 571 no. 439), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 809 no. 98), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 38 no. 44), and Vacek and Lubsangdorji (1994, 404 no. 3).

28. Proto-DURALJAN **am-* 'to suck, to eat' (B 22, Sw 37 'to eat').

F *ammo* 'agape', *ahmia* 'to gorge' (SKES 17).

E *ammuli* 'agape', Selkup *ámman* 'to yawn'.

Tam *uŋ*, Kan *umbu* 'to eat' (DED 600).

M *ama(n)* 'mouth'.

Q *amu-* 'to hold in the mouth' (P 110).

29. Proto-DURALJAN **ampʒ* 'to shoot; bow, arrow'.

F *ampua* 'to shoot', *ammus* 'charge, projectile, ammunition' (SKES 18).

E *ambu*, *ammu* 'bow', *ammurik* 'rainbow', Udmurt *ibini* 'to shoot'.

Tam *ampu*, Kan *ambu* 'an arrow', Tam *ampuli* 'moon' (DED 178, 179).

J *yumi*, 'Bogen, Bogen schießen'.

QD *amarun* 'arcoiris' (P&Ch 7).

Note the group N88, PFP **ampʒ* 'werfen, schießen' (Rédei et al 1988, 606/VI) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 17 no. 16).

30. Proto-DURALJAN **añz* 'maid, woman' (B 98, Sw 195 'woman').

F *an-* (in *anoppi* 'mother-in-law'), FO *anni* 'maid, virgin, woman' (SKES 19).

Mansi *âânəp*, H *ángy* 'des Gatten Schwester', Enets *inobo*, Selkup *óna*, *ono* 'Frau des älteren Bruders'.

Tam *aññai* 'mother', Malayalam *anna* 'id.', Kan *aṇṇu* 'a woman' (DED 58, 132).

T *ana* 'Mutter'.

J *onna* 'female, woman', J, OJ *ane* 'elder sister'.

Q *ñaña* '(woman's) sister' (P 167).

Note PU **aña* 'Frau eines älteren Verwandten, ?Mutter' (Rédei et al 1986, 10/I), PN **ʔany-* 'mother, aunt' (B&K 1994, no. 584, 454), the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 805 no. 19.), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 32 no.4), Kazár (1980, 17 no. 17) and Vacek and Lubsangdorji (1994, 407 no. 5).

31. Proto-DURALJAN **aŋka* 'hard, violent, grim'.

F *ankara* 'severe, rigid, violent, grim', *ankea* 'gloomy, anxious' (SKES 18).

K *aŋkara* 'severe, rigid, violent, hard'.

Tam *aŋkam* 'battle, fight' (DED 29), *aŋkalāy* 'to lament, to grieve' (DED 29, 31).

Q *anku* 'hard' (P 111), 'duro' (P&Ch 9).

Note PN **han-ag-/hən-ag-* 'to press or squeeze together, to make narrow or constricted, to strangle; narrow, constricted throat' (B&K 1994, 528 no. 379).

32. Proto-DURALJAN **aŋkz* 'that which is most prominent, foremost; king; god'.

F *ānki* 'compulsion, force', *āngetā* 'to force in' (SKES 1873).

E *āngata* 'id.', Lüdiān *āngida* 'to butt, to ram (with horns)'.

Tam *aŋnal* 'greatness, exaltation, superiority, great man, king, god', *aŋ* 'upper part' (DED 110).

M *øngeregyy* 'extreme, excessively', *ønggeskim* 'somewhat, protruding', *ønggesi-* 'to shine'.

Q *inka* '(Archaic) Inca; having vertical, straight horns' (P 138), 'Inca, Noble, Principal, Señor, Emperador; carnero de tres o más cuernos; maguey macho' (P&Ch 53).

Note PU **aŋtʰz(oŋtʰz)* 'Horn' (Rédei et al 1986, 12/I, PN **həŋ-/həŋ-* 'to lift, etc.; that which is most prominent, visible, or noticeable, on top of over, above' (B&K 1994, 553 no. 413).

33. Proto-DURALJAN **aŋsa* 'trap, cavity'

F *ansa* 'trap' (SKES 19).

E *aas* 'trap'.

Kan *aŋal* 'the mouth' (DED 114).

M *aŋg a* 'wild animal, hunting, game', b) 'hole, cavity, pit'.

J *ana* 'hole, cavity, pit'.

Q *ankuta-* 'to bind the legs' (P 111).

Note the group 533. Note also PU **aŋe* 'Öffnung' (Rédei et al 1986, 11/l), PN **ongʷ* 'jawbone' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 372), and PKJ **anx(a)* 'interior' (Martin 1966, 234 no. 115).

34. Proto-DURALJAN **anta-* 'to give' (B31, Sw 60 'to give').

F *antaa* 'to give' (SKES 20).

E *anda* 'id.', Mordvin *andoms* 'to feed, to nourish', Mansi *ondas* 'help, support', H *ad-* 'to give'.

Tam *aŋai* 'support, protection, help', *aŋtai* 'support' (DED123).

J *ataeru*, OJ *atapu* 'geben'.

Note PFU **amta-* 'geben' (Rédei et al 1986, 8/l), and the comparisons of Pudas-Märlow (1974, 102 no. 388) and Kazár (1980, 21 no. 28).

35. Proto-DURALJAN **apa-* 'to take, to carry'.

F *apaja* 'sweep of a seine; catch, draft, haul' (SKES 21).

K *apaja*, *abaja* 'id', E *abajas* 'bight, cove, inlet'.

Kan *appu* 'to embrace' (DED 158).

J *obiru* 'tragen, haben, enthalten'.

Q *apa-* 'to take, to bring, to carry' (P 111).

36. Proto-DURALJAN **aparə* 'late-born child or animal'.

F *äpärä* 'illegitimate child, late-born animal, second crop of hay' (SKES 1875), *apara* 'the lean part of wort in bearmaking' (SKES 21).

E *äbarik* 'weak, poor, late born animal'.

Kan *apara* 'posterior, later, following, inferior' (Bhat 1968).

Old Turkish *aba:ci* 'bogy'.

J *obake* 'Gespenst', *abare* 'uneducated rascal'.

Q *apra* 'adopted son' (P 112).

37. Proto-DURALJAN **apyə* 'mushy, soft, depressed'.

F *apea* 'depressed, melancholic' (SKES 21).

K *apie*, *abie* 'sorrow, displeasure'.

J *obieru* 'sich bängen, aufschrecken'.

Q *apya* 'mushy' (P 112).

Note that F *apea* is considered a Slavic loan.

38. Proto-DURALJAN **appə* 'father-in-law, father' (B 26, Sw 43 'father').

F *appi* 'father-in-law' (SKES 22).

K *appi*, H *ip*, Mansi *up* 'father-in-law'.

Tam *appu*, Kan *apa*, *appa* 'father' (DED 156).

M *aba* 'father', *abay-a* 'paternal uncle', *abuyai* 'a title of respect', Old Turkish *aba*, Turkish *apa* 'ancestor'.

J *ō* 'König, Monarch'.

Q *apu* 'amo, dominador, curaca principal' (P&Ch 11, Middendorf 1970, 63).

Note PU **jppj* 'Schwiegevater' (Janhunen 1981, 54) and PFU **appe* 'id.' (Rédei et al 1986, 14/l), PN **ʔab-* 'father, forefather' (B&K 1994, 572 no. 440), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 102 no. 389), Kazár (1980, 141 no. 351), and Vacek and Lubsangdorji (1994, 406 no. 4).

39. Proto-DURALJAN **apu* 'help, support, means'.

F *apu*, *avustus* 'help, aid, support', *auttaa*, *avustaa* 'to help, to support' (SKES 22), *äveriäs* 'rich' (SKES 1879).

E *abi* 'help, aid, support'.

Kan *āpu* 'an object to lean, protection' (DED 408).

M *abura-* 'to save, to help, to protect'.

J *ōu*, OJ *opu* 'bedecken, to cover'.

Q *apu* 'rich', *apta-* 'to distribute food or coca' (P 112).

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 137 no. 370).

40. Proto-DURALJAN **ar-* 'to hurt, to mishandle'.

F *aristaa* 'to favor', *arka* 'tender, shy', *arpi* 'scar' (SKES 23, 25).

E *arg*, H *árt* 'to damage, to hurt'.

Tam Kan *ari* 'to be mutilated, to be ruined, to perish', Tam *ari* 'to cut off' (DED 212, 277).

M *arya-* 'to become dry or stale'.

J *aradateru* 'Gewalt antun', *areru* 'verwüsten'.

Q *arkai* 'embarazo' (P&Ch 11).

See the groups 5 and 43. There is possible contamination with the groups 5, 17, 42, and 43. Note PFU **arɜ-* 'reissen, zerreißen' (Rédei et al 1986, 17/l), and PN **ʔar-ak-* /*ʔer-ak* 'to tear, to rend, to break apart' (B&K 1994, 544 no. 402).

41. Proto-DURALJAN **ārcɜ-* 'to roar, to yell'.

F *ārjyā* 'to roar, to yell, to shout', *āristä* 'to growl', *āreä* 'cross, crusty, surly, morose, fretful' (SKES 1876).

K *ārjüō* 'to roar, to yell'.

Tam *ār-* 'to shout, to roar, to bellow', Tel *ārcu*, *ārucu* 'to cry aloud, to shout, to roar' (DED 367).

M *arkira* 'to growl, to snarl', *arcu-* 'to quarrel, to argue, to contradict, to disagree'.

Note the comparison of Vacek (1994, 15 no. 11a).

42. Proto-DURALJAN **arɜ* 'steppe'.

F *aro* 'steppe, prairie' (SKES 24).

E *aru a* 'steppe, prairie', Komi *araj* 'swamp'.

Tam *aral* 'black sand', Kan *aril*, *arlu* 'mud, clay' (DED 312).

M *aray* 'dry bed of a river or brook'.

J *arechi* 'Wüste', J, OJ *ura* 'bay, inlet, gulf, creek'.

Q *araq* 'wild (plant), dirty' (P 112).

See the groups 5 and 40 and note PFU **ar3* 'wässerige, sumpfige Stelle' (Rédei et al 1986, 17/l) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 193 no. 537).

43. Proto-DURALJAN **arpa-* 'to sacrifice, to make magic'.

F *arpa* 'lot, chance', *arpoa* 'to cast lots', *arvata* 'guess, divine, anticipate', FD *arba* 'to anticipate' (SKES 24, 25).

E *aru b* 'intellect, reason, mind, understanding, Mari *arbu* 'shaman, magician', H *orvos* 'physician'.

Tam *ari*, Kan *ari* 'to know, to understand' (DED 314), Konda *ari* 'voice of god spoken of diviner' (DED 227).

M *arbis*, *arwis* 'knowledge, erudition', Old Turkish *arva-*, *arba* 'to make magic, to cast spells', Yakut *arba* 'to sacrifice'.

J *arawa* 'offen, öffentlich, direct', *araware* 'Zeichen, Symptom', *arawareru* 'erscheinen, sichtbar werden', *uranau* 'to divine, to forecast, to augur, to tell fortunes'.

Q *arpay* 'sacrificar, hacer sacrificios con sangre de animales' (P&Ch 12).

Note the group 40, PFU **arpa* 'irgendein Zaubermittel' (Rédei et al 1986, 16/l), PKJ **ař(a)* 'mark' (Martin 1966, 236 no. 136), PN **/arba* 'to made magic' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 344), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 194 no. 541).

44. Proto-DURALJAN **aru* 'to flow' (Sw 52 'to flow').

Tam *aruvu*, Malayalam *aruvuka* 'to spring and gently flow down', *aruvi* 'spring at the foot of a hill' (DED 226).

M *aruy* 'irrigation canal'.

Note that *ār* 'river' occurs in old names for rivers in Europe (Madhivanan 1998, 139, Ramanathan 1998, 7).

45. Proto-DURALJAN **aca* 'vessel, pot'.

F *astia* 'vessel, recetable, dish, cask' (SKES 27).

E *asti*, *astja* 'id'.

Tam *accu* 'mould, type', Malayalam *accu* 'id' (DED 47).

Q *aswana* 'large pot for cooking and storage' (P 114), 'olla que sirve para preparar comida en gran cantidad' (P&Ch 13).

Note the group 47.

46. Proto-DURALJAN **aci-* 'to step'.

F *astua* 'to step', F *askel* 'step' (SKES 26, 27).

E *astuda* 'to step', *askeldada* 'be doing something'.

Tulu *ajè* 'footprint' (DED A6).

M *φskele-* 'to step on, to kick'.

J *ashi* 'to step, to walk'.

Q *icī* 'to step, to walk' (P 136), *ichiy* 'dar pasos, andar a pie' (P&Ch 51).

Note the groups 54 and N25. Note also PU **aške*, *ačke* 'Schritt' (Rédei et al 1986, 19/1), PKJ **vašyi* 'foot' (Martin 1966, 232 no. 87), and the comparison of Tyler (1968, 810 no. 132) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 32 no. 10).

47. Proto-DURALJAN **asu-* 'to dwell, to reside, to encamp'.

F *asua* 'to live, to dwell', *asema* 'position, place, stead, situation, state, condition, status, station', *asento* 'position, posture', *ase* 'weapon, tool, implement, instrument' (SKES 26, 27).

E *asuda* 'to dwell', Mordvin *ežem*, *ižim* 'place, position', Selkup *esy-* 'become, start'.

J *asobu* 'spazieren gehen, bummeln, unterhalten', *asoko* 'jener Ort, jener Platz', *asaru* 'Jagd machen'.

Q *asu-* 'to move back, to move over', *asuyku-* 'to approach from a very short distance', *asti-* 'to take or give fire', *asta-* 'to transport, move many things from one location to another far away' (P 113)

Note the group 46, PU **aše-* 'stellen, setzen, legen' (Rédei et al 1986, 18/1), the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 32 no. 11), and the set F *asettaa* 'to place, to put etc', *asetus* 'statute' (SKES 26), Q *asuy b* 'apartarse, aplazar'.

48. Proto-DURALJAN **at3-1* 'meal, supper'.

F *ateria* 'meal, repast' (SKES 27).

Vepsic *aterg*, *ater* 'time between two meals'.

Tam *attālam*, Malayalam *attāram* 'supper' (DED 143).

Note the group 47.

49. Proto-DURALJAN **at3-2* 'foot' (Sw 56 'foot').

F *atulat* 'tweezers, pincers, nippers', (SKES 28), *patikka* 'on foot, a foot', *patikoida* 'to wander, to go (by foot)', *patistaa* 'to require, to urge' (SKES 503).

Mari *āzər* 'tongs, pincers'.

Tam *aṭi* 'foot, footprint, base, bottom, origin', Tel *aḍugu* 'foot, footstep, footprint, step, pace' (DED 72).

J *ashi* 'Fuss, Bein'.

Q *ataka* 'foot' (P 114).

Note PN **p^hat/p^hət*. 'to hasten, to move quickly, foot' (B&K 1994, 239 no.44).

50. Proto-DURALJAN **ñayr3* 'haze, steam, air; sun' (B80, Sw 157 'sun').

F *auer*, *aure*, *aura* 'haze (of sunshine)', *aurinko* 'sun' (SKES 29).

E *aur* 'haze', *aūr* 'steam', *au* 'honor, glory', L *aūra* 'glowing'.

Tam *ñayiru*, *nāyiru* 'sun', Malayalam *ñāyiru*, *ñāyaru* 'sun', Malto *nīru* 'sunshine, heat' (DED 2910).

M *nara(n)* 'sun'.

Note the group 106 and PN **haw-/he w-* 'to shine' (B&K 1994, 537 no. 393).

51. Proto-DURALJAN *aδrɜ 'plough'.

F *aura*, FD *aatra* 'plough' (SKES 29).

E *ader* (g. *adra*) 'plough'.

Tam *araka* 'a plough with bullocks etc.', Malto *are* 'a plough' (DED 198).

Note *Proto-Scandinavian *arþra- 'plough' and PN *har-/hær 'to scratch, to scrape; to plow' (B&K 1994, 543 no. 400).

52. Proto-DURALJAN *aŋɜ- 'to open'.

F *avata*, *aukaista* 'to open', *auki* 'open' (SKES 28).

K *avoa*, E *avada* 'id.', Mordvin *avšima* 'Wuhne', Hanti *aŋə* 'öffnen', H *aj-* 'notch, incision, valley, cleft'.

M *ang* 'Öffnung'.

J *aku*, OJ *aku* 'sich öffnen, sich aufschliessen, frei werden' *akeru* 'auf machen'.

Q *hanŋa* 'open mouthed' (P 133).

Note PFU *aŋa- 'lösen, öffnen' (Rédei et al 1986 11/l), PN *haŋ-/həŋ- 'to split apart, to open, to gape etc.; gape, mouth, hole etc.' (B&K 1994, 590 no. 465), PN */h/ang/ 'to gape, to open wide' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 358), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 806 no. 52) and Kazár (1980, 15 no. 9).

53. Proto-DURALJAN *apɜ- 'marriage'.

F *avioliitto* 'marriage', *aviopari* 'married couple' (SKES 31).

E *abi-* 'matrimony, marriage'.

M *abayali* 'first wife'.

J *awasu*, *awaseru*, OJ *apasu* 'to make meet, to put together, to unite'.

Note the group 38 and PFU, ?PU *apɜ 'ältere weibliche Verwandte' (Rédei et al 1986, 15/l).

54. Proto-DURALJAN *aTu 'family, clan, neighbourhood'.

Tam *ayal*, Malayalam *ayal* 'neighbourhood' (DED 189).

M *ail* 'family, homestead'.

Q *ayTu* 'relative, family, community' (P 115), *ayllu* 'clan, casta, linaje, familia, parcialidad' (P&Ch 15).

Note the groups 7, 12, and 15 and Nostratic connections, e.g. A *ally*.

55. Proto-DURALJAN *cukkɜ 'summit, mountain' (B 53, Sw 98 'mountain').

L *čokká* 'summit, mountain top', Komi *čuk*, Selkup *soq*, *sók*, *hok* 'promontory, hilly cape'.

J *tsuka*, OJ *tuka* 'mound, hillock, tumulus'.

Note PU *šukkɜ 'summit, mountain' and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 181 no. 504).

56. Proto-DURALJAN *e/ɜ² 'to live' (Sw 90 'to live').

F *e/ää* 'to live' (SKES 37).

E *elada*, H *él*, Nenets *jille* 'to live'.

Tam *iru* 'to live, to exist' (DED 480).

M *ylzi-* 'to live'.

J *iru* 'sein, existieren'.

Note PU **e/ä-* 'leben' (Janhunen 1981, 54, Rédei et al 1986, 73/l) and PN **e/ɹ* 'to live' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 341).

57. Proto-DURALJAN **emɜ* 'mother, dam' (Sw 97 'mother').

F *emo* 'mother', *emä* 'dam' (SKES 38).

E *ema* 'mother', H *eme* 'female of animal', Nganasan *emme* 'mother'.

Kan *emme* 'female buffalo' (DED 816).

M *em-e* 'woman, wife, female', Old Turkish *oma*: 'mother', Yukagir *emei* 'mother'.

J *umi*, OJ *amo*, *omo* 'leibliche Mutter'.

Note PU **ämä/emä* 'Mutter' (Janhunen 1981, 54), PKJ **eme* 'mother' (Martin 1966, 235 no. 145), PN **ʔam(m)-/ʔəm(m)-* 'mother' (B&K 1994, 571 no. 439), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 809 no. 98), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 38 no. 44) and Kazár (1980, 17 no. 14).

58. Proto-DURALJAN **ennɜ* 'omen, sign'.

F *enne* 'omen, sign', *ennustaa* 'to predict' (SKES 39).

E *enne* 'omen, sign', *ennustada* 'to predict'.

Tam *ennu* 'to think, to consider, to determine', Kan *ennu* 'to count, to think' (DED 793).

J *en* 'Schicksal, Karma'.

Note the group 1.

59. Proto-DURALJAN **anɜ* 'uncle, older brother'.

F *eno a* 'maternal uncle' (SKES 39).

E *onu* 'uncle, maternal uncle', Udmurt *ñuríá* 'elder brother, maternal uncle', Nganasan *ñenne* 'elder brother'.

Tam *aññan*, Kan *aña*, *añña* 'an elder brother' (DED 131).

M *anai* 'friend, sworn brother'.

J *ani* 'der ältere Bruder'.

Note PU* *anɜ* (*onɜ*) 'gross, viel' (Rédei et al 1986, 9/l).

60. Proto-DURALJAN **enɜ* 'great river, great lake, great' (B 5, Sw 11 'big').

F *eno*, *enä b* 'great river, stream' (SKES 39), *Inari*, *Unari*, *Unnukka* 'some names of great lakes', *enemmän* 'more' (SKES 39).

E *enam* 'more', Komi *una* 'Menge, viel'.

Tam *añai* 'enbankment, dam' (DED 122), *puñal*, *puñai* 'water, flood, river', Malayalam *punal*, *puñal* 'water, river' (DED 4338).

J *unabara* 'das weite Meer', *uneru* 'wogen'.

Q *unu* 'water' (P 209), 'aqua' (P&Ch 179), *unai* 'mucho, largo tiempo' (P&Ch 178).

Note PU **enä* 'gross, viel' (Rédei et al 1986, 74/l).

61. Proto-DURALJAN **ep̥s-* 'stupid, feebleminded' (Sw 33 'dull').

F *epatto*, *epatti*, *epero* 'silly, stupid, feebleminded', *epä-* 'un-, dis-, mis' (SKES 40).

K *ebä-* 'bad', Udmurt *eb*, Komi *ab* 'no, not'.

Tam *ēppirāci*, Kan *ebaḍa* 'a foolish, silly man', Tulu *ebulante* 'halfwitted, silly' (DED 803).

Note PN **īb-/īeb-* 'to loose (one's way or one's mind), to go astray' (Bomhard 1996, 215 no. 617).

62. Proto-DURALJAN **er̥s-* 'separation, loss; to separate'.

F *ero* 'parting, separation', *erota* 'to part, to separate, to split off', (SKES 41).

E *ära* 'separation', *äraldada*, *eraldada* 'to separate'.

Tam *īra* 'to loose, to forfeit', *īrappu* 'loss', Malayalam *īrakkam* 'loss' (DED 501).

PA **er̥l* 'to scatter, to disperse' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 359).

Note PN **er̥l* 'to scatter, to disperse' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 359).

63. Proto-DURALJAN **eř-* 'to seek, to search'.

F *etsiä* 'to seek, to search, to look for' (SKES 42).

E *otsida* 'id.'.

Kota *eř-* 'to take (by picking up and carrying)', Tulu *ettige* 'a collection', Tel *ettu* 'to lift up, to take away' (DED 796).

64. Proto-DURALJAN **eřs-* 'front, fore'.

F *etu-*, *eti-* 'front, fore', *etelä* 'south', *etevä* 'prominent, eminent', *esi-* 'pre-, fore-' (SKES 41).

E *esi-* 'id.', *ees* 'front, fore', *ede* 'southwest'.

Tam *etir* 'that which is opposite, over against, in front, before; to pass in future' (DED 795).

Note the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 807 no. 67) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 106 no. 415).

65. Proto-DURALJAN **p̥st̥s-* 'double, paired'.

J *futae* 'doppelt, zweifach', *futago* 'Zwilling'.

Q *pitucay* 'hacer pares, parear, poner de dos en dos' (P&Ch 137).

Note PKJ **pata-* (*paca-*) 'pair' (Martin 1966, 249 no. 301) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 32 no. 63).

66. Proto-DURALJAN **xam-* 'to understand'.

F *haami* 'reason, understanding, intellect' (SKES 46).

Vepsic *ham* 'id., memory'.

Tam *camai-* 'to be made, to be constructed' (DED 2342).

Q *hamuta*- 'to understand, to figure out' (P 132), *jamu* 'intelligencia, juicio' (P&Ch 60).

67. Proto-DURALJAN **cap*- 'aspen, small boat (gouged out).

F *haapa* 'aspen', *haapio* 'boat, originally gouged out of an aspen trunk' (SKES 46).

K *hoabu*, E *haab* 'aspen', E *haabjas* 'small boat', Mansi *haap* 'boat', H *hajó* 'boat'.

Tam *kappal*, Tel *kappali* 'ship' (DED 1219).

M *zabi* 'small boat'.

J *kabu* 'stump, stub, root', OJ *kabu* 'id', *kaba* 'Birke'.

Note Korean *čäbi* 'a ferry', the group 126, PFP **sapa* 'Espan', (Rédei et al. 1988, 783/VII), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 125 no. 536) and Kazár (1980, 85 no.222).

68. Proto-DURALJAN **wasə* 'house, dwelling'.

F *haasia* 'drying frame' (SKES 47).

E *aas* 'drying frame', Mari *waž* 'root, origin, race, family', H *ház* 'house'.

Kan *vāsa* 'house, habitation, dwelling, resting, living' (Bhat 1971).

Turkish *vatan* 'Vaterland'.

J *moto*, OJ *môtô* 'beginning, origin, foundation, basis, root'.

Q *wasi* 'house, dwelling, building' (P 215), 'casa' (P&Ch 191).

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 105 no. 275) and the Nostratic connection.

69. Proto-DURALJAN **xacə*- 'to challenge'.

F *haastaa* 'to challenge, to summon, to pick a quarrel, to speak, to talk' (SKES 47).

E *aasta* 'to learn, to warrant'.

Kuwi *āst* 'to speak up, to resound' (DED 344).

Q *qaqča*- 'to scold, enojarse'.

See Anttonen and Hakola (1994, 100).

70. Proto-DURALJAN **xaykə* 'unknown (fatal?) disease, CO poisoning?'

F *haiku* 'smoke', *haikea* 'sad, bitter, grievous', *hākā* 'carbon monoxide' (SKES 48, 96).

Vepsic *haikar* 'id., smoke', E *haige* 'sick, ill, morbid', *haigus* 'sickness, illness, malady'.

Malayalam *cākkū* 'death, mortality', Kuwi *hāki* 'death', (DED 2426), Malayalam *kāyuka* 'to be hot, feverish' (DED 1458).

Q *qayqa* 'shock; an emotional state caused by an experience of spirits and which may result in sickness and death' (P 183).

71. Proto-DURALJAN **xayə*- 'smell, stink; to stink' (Sw 141 'to smell').

F *haisu*, *haju* 'smell, odor, stink', *haista* 'to smell, to stink', *haistaa* 'to smell' (SKES 49).

E *haiseda* 'to smell, to stink', *hais* 'smell, stink'.

Kan *hasuku* 'sharp, disagreeable smell' (DED 4057), Tel *pasi* 'smell, scent' (DED 3826).

J *hei* 'Übel'.

72. Proto-DURALJAN *xayðu 'hair, filament, thin thread' (B 35, Sw 64 'hair').

F *haituva*, *hahtuva*, *haiven* 'bit of down, downy feather, hair, silk, fluff' (SKES 48), *kaita* 'narrow, thin', *kuitu* 'fiber, filament, thread' (SKES 143).

K *kaida* 'narrow, thin'

Tam *kayiru* 'rope, cord, string' (DED 1254).

Q *jaitu* 'hilo, torzal' (P&Ch 58), *qaytu* 'wool thread or yarn; to make into thread or yarn (wool)' (P 183).

73. Proto-DURALJAN *xaxcɜ 'leader'.

F *haka* 'leader (colloquial)' (SKES 49).

M *xayan* 'Great Kahn'.

J *haken a* 'Hegemonie', *haki* 'Ehrgeist'.

Q *jajcha*, *kaqcha* 'brioso, animoso, respetado por su gravedad, cara que se impone por su severidad, que infunde respeto, temor' (P&Ch 58, 81).

See the group 76 and note PN **hak'-hak'* 'to direct, to guide, to command' (B&K 1994, 540 no. 397).

74. Proto-DURALJAN *xakɜ¹ 'to chop, to crack, to break' (Sw 148 'to split').

F *hakata* 'to chop, to hew, to hew down' (SKES 49).

E *hakata* 'to begin', Udmurt *šukkini* 'to chop, to beat'.

Kan *haccu* 'to gut into small pieces, as vegetables' (DED 46).

M *xayara-* 'to break, to crack, to crash', *xaya/- a* 'to break, to split, to investigate', Turkish *haklamak* 'besiegen, liquidieren'.

J *hakai*, *haki* 'Zerstörung, Vernichtung'.

Q *čaquy* 'to destroy, to chop down, to cut' (P 120).

These words have a strong onomatopoeitic character. Note the groups 69, 73, 75, and 76, and PN **ʔak^m-ʔak^m-* 'to cut, to stroke, to wound, to hurt, etc.; to be hurt, wounded, injured' (B&K 1994, 578 no. 447).

75. Proto-DURALJAN *xakɜ² 'anything chopped'.

F *hakkelus* 'chopped straw, chaff, meat', *hake* 'flags, chips' (SKES 49).

E *hakkliha* 'ground meat'.

Kan *hakkalu* 'the state being separated or more or less apart' (Bhat 1971, 1694).

Q *jaku* 'harina' (P&Ch 58).

These words are probable variations and derivatives of the words in the group 74.

76. Proto-DURALJAN *xakɜ³ 'chase' (Sw 176 'to hunt').

F *haku* 'chase', *hakea* 'to hunt, to seek for' (SKES 50).

E *hagijas* 'hound'.

M *xaya/- b* 'to investigate'.

J *haken b* 'Absendung, Abschickung'.

Q *čaqu* 'to beat (in hunting)' (P 120), *chaku* 'caza' (P&Ch 27), *haku* 'let's go' (P 133).

See the group 74.

77. Proto-DURALJAN **calʒ* 'cold, frost' (B 15, Sw 22 'cold').

F *halla* '(killing) frost' (SKES 51).

K *haalla*, E *hall* 'id.'.

Tam *cali*, Tel *cali* 'cold, chilliness' (DED 2408).

Note that F *halla* has been considered a Baltic loan (SKES 51).

78. Proto-DURALJAN **xalmʒ* 'clearing (sown with grain), to hill'.

F *halme* 'clearing sown with grain' (SKES 52).

K *halme* 'id.', E *hale* 'a slash-and burn field'.

Q *haŋma*- 'to hill (plants)' (P 132), *jallmay* 'aporcar' (P&Ch 59).

Note that F *halme* has been considered a Baltic or German loan (SKES 52).

79. Proto-DURALJAN **cālʒ*- 'to say, to speak, to noise' (B 68, Sw 127 'to say').

F *hāly* 'noise, clamor, sound, excitement', *hālistä* 'to make a noise, to be noisy' (SKES 96).

K *hālistä* 'id.'.

Tam *col*- 'to say, to speak, to tell, to mention, to utter, to express, etc.; word, term, etc. (DED 2855).

M *calci*- 'to talk nonsense or drivel', *salbu* 'to talk nonsense'.

Note PN **kʰal-/kʰəl*- 'to make a noise, to sound' (B&K 1994, 244 no. 406) and the comparison of Vacek (1993, 403 no. 2.1.1.E).

80. Proto-DURALJAN **xāmpʒ* 'spider'.

F *hāmähäkki* 'spider' (SKES 97).

K *hāmähikkö*, E *hāmblik*, *āmblik* 'id.'.

Q *jampu* 'araña grande venenosa' (P&Ch 60).

Note the close similarity between the Estonian and Quechua cognates both in sound and meaning. Note also PKJ **kɔmo* 'spider' (Martin 1966, 242 no. 214).

81. Proto-DURALJAN **cama* 'diviner, augur, shaman'.

F *hämäläinen* 'a person from Häme' (SKES 97).

L *sabme*, *sāmi* 'Lapland, Lappish', H *jávas* 'diviner, augur'.

Tungus *šaman* 'fortuneteller, diviner, augur'.

Q *samayoq* 'hechichero' (P&Ch 152), *wamani* 'mountain spirit', *waminga* 'leader, chief (archaic)' (P 213).

82. Proto-DURALJAN **camʒ* 'hemp, cloth'

F *hame* 'skirt, garment, tunic' (SKES 53).

Votic *ame*, ED *ame* 'ibid.', Mari *súme* 'Tuch'. Nenets *hama* 'Mutze'.

Tam, Malayalam *campaṭam* 'cloth' (DED 2344).

M *čamča* 'shirt'.

J *hame* 'Verschalung, bekleiden'

Note PU **śuma* 'Tuch, Mütze' (Rédei et al 1988), PKJ *(a-)sam 'hemp' (Martin 1966, 233 no. 104), and the comparison of Koskinen (1996, 52 no. 128). F *hame* has been considered a German loan (SKES 53).

83. Proto-DURALJAN **xāmɜ*¹ 'to be confused'.

F *hāmi*(llinen) 'to be abashed', *hāmmästyä* 'to be surprised' (SKES 97).

K *hāmmästä-*, E *āmmeldada* 'to be surprised', Komi *šemös* 'confused, perplexed'.

Q *jamuyay* 'enmudecer', *jamu* 'mudo' (P&Ch 60).

Note the group 81.

84. Proto-DURALJAN **xāmɜ*² 'dim, obscure'.

F *hāmy*, *hāmārä* 'dusky, gloomy' (SKES 97).

K *hāmārä*, E *hāmar*, Udmurt *zomit* 'id.'.

Q *jampi* 'oscuridad, oscuro' (P&Ch 60).

Note the groups 81 and 83.

85. Proto-DURALJAN **caŋkɜ* 'branch, leg' (B 45, Sw 88 'leg').

F *hanka* 'branch, branch between thumb and forefinger', *hanko* 'fork', *sanka* 'handle' (SKES 55).

E *hang* 'fork'.

Kan, Tel *paŋga* 'forked branch of a tree' (DED 3818), *jaŋge* 'a stride' (DED 2286).

J *han* 'limb, fork, carlock, half'.

Q *čanka* 'leg, inside of thigh, to step, to pace' (P 120).

Note PFP **čaŋka* 'Haken' (Rédei et al 1988, 611/VI).

86. Proto-DURALJAN **cānɔɜ* 'tail; penis' (B 82, Sw 160 'tail').

F *hāntä* 'tail, penis' (SKES 98).

K *hāndä*, E *hānd* 'id.', Mansi *šəš*, *sis*, Enets *sana* 'tail'.

Tam *caŋnam*, Koḍagu *canne* 'penis' (DED 2320).

Note PFU **čānčä* 'Rücken' (Rédei et al 1986, 56/I) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 110 no. 442).

87. Proto-DURALJAN **capɜ* 'acid, sour, rotten' (Sw 123 'rotten').

F *hapan* 'sour, acid, rotten', *happo* 'acid' (SKES 56).

E *hapu*, *hapen*, *hapne* 'sour, rotten', H *savanyú* 'sour, acid'.

Tam *cappai* 'that which is insipid or tasteless' (DED 2337), Kuwi *hap-* 'to be rotten',

Pengo *hab*-(*hapt-*) 'to go bad' (DED 2341), Kuwi *hapne* 'pungent' (DED 2363).

J, OJ *su* 'vinegar', J *sui*, *suppai* 'sour, acid'.

Q *japachiy* 'dar mal odor' (P&Ch 61), *chuplaq* 'huevo podrido', *chupu* 'absceso, furúnculo', *supullu* 'sarpullido' (P&Ch 40), *supi* 'pedo, ventosidad' (P&Ch 163).

Note PKJ *sɔ(y)- 'sour' (Martin 1966, 251 no. 316) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 156 no. 429).

88. Proto-DURALJAN *cäpɜ́ 'bad, shame, inferior, genitals' (Sw 7 'bad').

F *häpeä* 'shame', *häpy* 'shame, genitals' (SKES 98), *hapero*, *hauras* 'brittle, fragile, friable', *haureellinen* 'unchaste, lewd' (SKES 62).

K *hapras*, *habras*, E *habras* 'brittle, fragile', H *sápad* 'to turn pale, to faint'.

Tam *cappai* 'that which is weak, lean, useless, despicable', Tel *jabbu* 'illness, sickness, weak, poor, bad, no good, inferior, etc.' (DED 2338).

J *suppadaka* 'völlige Nacktheit'.

Q *chupe* 'aparato sexual de la mujer' (P&Ch 40), *čupi* 'female genitals' (P 125).

89. Proto-DURALJAN *xarkɜ́ 'bull, draft ox'.

F *härkä*, 'ox, bull, esp. draft ox' (SKES 99).

E *hārg* 'ox, bull'.

Kan *ēru*, *ār*, Kuwi *hēru* (pl. *hērka*) 'pair of oxen yoked to a plough' (DED 2815).

M *sar* 'ox'.

Q *harka-* 'to detain, to tie up (animals)' (P 133).

Note that F *härkä* has been considered a possible Baltic loan (SKES 99).

90. Proto-DURALJAN *xawa-/kawa 'to watch, to observe'.

F *havaita* 'to observe, to see, to find out, to discover' (SKES 63).

K *havaičču* 'ibid.'.

Tam *kā*, Konda *ka-v* 'to watch, to guard', Tam *kāval* 'watching', Kan *kāpu*, *kāha* 'guarding' (DED 1416).

J *gawa* a) 'Zuschauer, Outsider'.

Q *qawa-* 'to watch, to look at' (P 182), *jaway* 'mirar, observar' (P&Ch 65).

Note the groups 155 and 161, and PN **guw-/gow-* 'to observe, to notice, to watch, etc.' (B&K 1994, 400 no. 238).

91. Proto-DURALJAN *cäpɜ́² 'wither, shoulderblade'.

F *häväs* 'withers (of a horse or a bull)' (SKES 106), *sapsa*, *säpsä* 'front part of sleigh' (SKES 972).

E *saps* 'shoulder (of a horse)'.

Tam *cappai* 'hips, haunch, shoulderblade', Kan *cappe* 'the hip bone', Parji *jabba* 'shoulder' (DED 2339).

Note the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 147 no. 675) and Nostratic connections.

92. Proto-DURALJAN *cāwɜ́- 'to disappear, to be destroyed, to die' (B 17, Sw 27 'to die'.

F *hävitä* 'to disappear, to vanish, to die out, to become extinct etc.', *hävittää* 'to destroy, to ruin' (SKES 106).

E *hävineda, hävida, häbida* 'to disappear, to vanish'.

Tam *camai* 'to be destroyed, to finish, to kill', Kan *same, save, savi* 'to be destroyed, to wear away' (DED 2343), Tam *cavaṭṭu* 'to destroy, to ruin, to kill' (DED 2387).

J *sabi*, OJ *sabí* 'turnish, rust', J *sabiru* 'to be old, to hoar, to decline'.

Q *supay* 'evil spirit, devil' (P 199), *supai* 'demonio' (P&Ch 163).

Note PN **ḍaʔ-/ḍəʔ-* 'to waste away, to become exhausted, waded, etc.' (B&K 1994, 347 no. 172) and the comparisons of Kazár (1980, 140 no. 376, 157 no. 430).

93. Proto-DURALJAN **xawʒ-* 'to desire, to aspire'.

F *havitella* 'to strive for, to aspire, to pursue', *haave* 'phantasm', *haaveilla* 'to dream'. (SKES 49).

Tam *āvu*, *avāvu* 'to desire, to covet', Malayalam *āval* 'desire' (DED 394).

Note the group 4 and PN **haw-/həw-* 'to long for, to desire' (B&K 1994, 587 no. 458).

94. Proto-DURALJAN **ceyʒ-* 'to throw, to cast, to fling' (Sw 170 'to throw').

F *heittää* 'to throw, to cast, to fling', *heitto* 'cast, hurl' (SKES 65).

E *heida*, L *sittet* 'to throw'.

Malayalam *cāṭuka* 'to throw', *cāṭṭu* 'a hurl' (DED 2439).

M *zida* 'spear, javelin'.

J *suteru* 'wegwerfen'.

Q *sitay*, *jitay* 'arrojar, botar, lanzar' (P&Ch 71, 160).

Note PFP **šajitta-* 'werfen, schleudern' (Rédei et al 1988, 781/VII).

95. Proto-DURALJAN **ceŋkʒ* 'breath, spirit' (Sw 18 'to breathe').

F *henki* 'breath, spirit, ghost, person', *hengittää* 'to breathe', *hinku(yskä)* 'whooping cough' (SKES 68, 76).

E *hing* 'breath, spirit, ghost', Mari *tsin* 'smoke'.

Tam *ēñkal* 'asthma in children', Tulu *sēñkelù* 'breathing quickly' (DED 2804).

J *en'en* '(schwer) atmen'.

Q *singa* 'nose' (P 197), *senjay* 'aspirar algo con la nariz' (P&Ch 156).

Note PFU **čeŋke* 'Dampf, Dunst / warm, Wärme' (Rédei et al 1986, 57/I), PFU **suŋe* 'Seele, Geist' (Rédei et al 1988, 503/V), PN **sun(g)ʌ* 'smell odour' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 342), PN **ʃan-aŋ-/ʃən-aŋ-* 'to breathe' (B&K 1994, 521 no. 369), and the Global Etymon *čun(g)a* 'nose, to smell' (Bengtson & Ruhlen 1994, 296 no. 4).

96. Proto-DURALJAN **ñerwʒ* 'nerve'.

F *hermo* 'nerve', FD *hervo* 'id., power', *hervoton* 'limp, inert, dumb, paralyzed, lame, lax, slack, etc.' (SKES 70).

Malayalam *ñeravu* 'vein', Tam *narampu*, Kan *nara*, *naravu* 'sinew, nerve, tendon, blood-vessel' (DED 2903).

Note the group 490 and Nostratic connections as Latin *nervus*.

97. Proto-DURALJAN **ciŋʒ-rʒ* 'mouse'.

F *hiiri* 'mouse' (SKES 74).

E *hiir*, H *egér* 'mouse'.

Konḡa *kézeri elka* 'mouse, muskrat', Gabda *sirel* 'mouse' (DED 1937).

Manchu-Tungus **siŋe-re* 'Maus, Ratte' (Räsänen 1950, 500).

Note PFU **siŋe-re* 'Maus' (Rédei et al 1988, 500/V) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 110 no. 443).

98. Proto-DURALJAN **xuki* 'sweat, perspiration'.

F *hiki* 'sweat, perspiration' (SKES 75).

K *higi*, E *higi* 'id.', Udmurt *žog* 'sehr warm, heiß'.

Tam *ukkarām* 'sultriness', Gondi *ukkaḡ* 'sweat' (DED 568).

Q *juki* 'húmedo' (P&Ch 74).

Note the group 144, PFU **reŋkʒ* 'warm, heiß' (Rédei et al. 1987, 422/IV), and the comparison of Tyler (1968, 810 no. 131).

99. Proto-DURALJAN **xiŋʒ* 'jam, sweet'.

F *hillo* 'jam, marmelade', *hilla* 'ripe arctic rasp' (SKES 75).

K *hilla*, E *ill* 'id.'.

Q *jilli* 'caldo, jugo, zumo', *jillu* 'goloso, golosina' (P&Ch 69).

100. Proto-DURALJAN **xin-* 'value, price'.

F *hinta* 'price, charge, cost, rate' (SKES 77).

E *hind* 'price'.

M *yn-e* 'price, value, cost', *ynen* 'truth, true'.

J *hin*, *hin'i* 'value, worth'.

Note the groups 95 and 127 and PFV **čanta* 'Preis, Wert' (Rédei et al 1988, 618/VI).

101. Proto-DURALJAN **xoywʒ-* 'to care, to protect'.

F *hoiva* 'care, protection', *hoítaa* 'to care, to protect' (SKES 79).

E *hoid* 'care, protection'.

Tulu *jōpane* 'care', Kota *joyk* 'carefulness' (DED 2871).

J *hoy-* 'method of treatment, Gesundheitspflege', *hoiku* 'Pflege', *hoyū* 'Besitz, das Behalten'.

Q *uyway*, *oiway*, 'criar' (P&Ch 182), *uywača-* 'to domesticate' (P 211), *oiwa*, *uywa* 'animal doméstico' (P&Ch 123, 182).

102. Proto-DURALJAN **xama-* 'to create, to prepare' (B 99 'to work').

F *homma* 'care(s), bustle, fuss, business, work,' (NS 499/I).

Tam *camai* 'to be made, to prepare, to create, to get ready', Kan *sama* 'getting ready' (DED 2342), *jambāra* 'business' (DED 2345).

Q *kama-* 'to create, to originate', *kamač-* 'to cause to command' (P141), *kamai* 'obligación, tares' (P&Ch 79).

103. Proto-DURALJAN **xon-* 'to talk through the nose'.

F *honista*, *honoftaa* 'to talk through the nose', to talk with a nasal twang' (NS 500/I).

Tam *koñcu-* 'to prattle, to talk amorously, to fondle, *koñ* 'to stammer, to stutter, to babble' (DED 2043).

M *yongsi-* 'to talk through the nose'.

Q *janja*, *kanka*, *sanja*, *sanka* 'paladar gangoso' (P&Ch 60).

Note the comparison of Vacek (1994, 5 no. 3).

104. Proto-DURALJAN **coppə* 'haste, hurry'.

F *hoppu* 'haste, hurry' (SKES 81).

K *hoppu* 'quarrel, dispute'.

Tel *cappuna* 'quickly, at once' (DED 2336).

105. Proto-DURALJAN **cori-* 'to tumble, to stagger'.

F *horjua* 'to stagger, to reel, to totter, to waver' (NS 505/I).

Tam *cari* 'to lean, to incline, to slope, to tumble', Malayalam *cariyuka* 'to slide, to lean, to roll down' (DED 2360).

106. Proto-DURALJAN **wayrə* 'steam, vapour, air' (Sw 55 'fog').

F *höryr*, *hauru*, *häryr*, *huuru* 'steam, vapour, fume, mist' (SKES 62, 101).

K *höürü*, ED *öürü* 'id'.

Kan *eral*, *erał*, *elal* 'wind, air' (DED 810).

Q *wayra* 'air, wind; to blow, to be windy' (P 216), *waira* 'viento, aire, tempestad de viento' (P&Ch 185).

Note the group 50 and Nostratic connections.

107. Proto-DURALJAN **cuŭu* 'flute'.

F *huilu* 'flute' (NS 512/I).

Gondi *hulur*, *halur*, *solor*, *uluŕi*, Kuwi *suruŕi* 'flute' (DED 2694).

108. Proto-DURALJAN **xumə* 'intoxication, shaman's incosciousness'.

F *humala* 'intoxication, state of drunkenness; hop' (SKES 86).

K *humala*, E *humal* 'id.', H *komló* 'Humulus lupulus'.

Tam *cōmpu* 'to be idle, indolent, lethargic', Kan *jompisu*, *jōmpisu* 'to get intoxicate, bewildered' (DED 2882).

Kirghiz *kulmak* 'Humulus lupulus'.

Q *jumu* 'hechicero' (G&M 76).

Note the Nostratic connections. F *humala* has been considered a Scandinavian loan (SKES 86).

109. Proto-DURALJAN **cunnɜ* 'scab'.

F *hunninko* 'to get in a bad way, to be a drift, to be turned' (SKES 86).

E *hunnik*, *hunnikas*, *hunn* 'heap, lot, barrow'.

Tulu *cunṇai* 'scab, scurf' (DED 2659).

Q *čunni* 'unpopulated, far, remote' (P 125).

110. Proto-DURALJAN **wanɜ* 'feces, dregs, bad, inferior' (Sw 7 'bad').

F *huono* 'bad, poor, inferior, ill, feeble; feces' (SKES 88).

E *hoon* 'id.', L *fāno* 'id.'.

Tam *vanṭal* 'dreg, lees, slush, etc.' (DED 5237).

Q *wanu* 'manure, fertilizer, guano' (P 213).

111. Proto-DURALJAN **xur*- 'to love, to covet, to rut'.

F *hurma* 'charm, enchantment, fascination', *hurmata* 'to charm, to fascinate, to encapture' (SKES 90); F *kārpā* 'rut, heat' (SKES 262).

K *hurmoa* 'to charm', Livonian *ūmattē* 'id.'; K *kārpā*, *kārvi* 'rut, heat'.

Tam *kūr* 'to covet, to hanker after', Kan *kūr* 'to love' (DED 1897).

M *xurica*- 'to desire with ardor, to love passionately, to lust after.

Note the comparison of Vacek (1996a, 41 no. 26).

112. Proto-DURALJAN **xurɜ*- 'blood' (B 9, Sw 15 'blood').

F *hurme* 'blood', *hurahtaa* 'to flow rapidly' (SKES 90).

E *urm* 'blood'.

Tam *kuruti* 'blood, red colour', Malayalam *kuruti* 'blood' (DED 1788).

Note PN **k^mur-/k^mh/or-* 'blood' (B&K 1994, 422 no. 265).

113. Proto-DURALJAN **cus* 'expression to excite a dog'.

F *hus* (kiinni) 'expression to excite a dog', *usuttaa* 'to set a dog on' (SKES 1254).

K *hus*, *huz* 'expression to excite a dog'.

Tam, Kan *cū* 'sound uttered in setting on dogs', Brahui *chuh* 'call to a dog' (DED 2718),

Tam *ucci* 'dog', Kan *ucci* 'a particle used in calling dogs' (DED 580).

Q *čus* 'expression to excite a dog; sick'em' (P 126).

114. Proto-DURALJAN **coku/cōku* 'devil'.

F *huu* 'ghost' (SKES 91).

Komi *šon*, Hanti *juṇk* 'a deceased'.

Tam *cōku* 'vampire, devil, goblin', Malayalam *cōku* 'demon', Tel *sōku* 'to be communicated by a contagion' (DED 2870).

Note the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 807 no. 68) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 111 no. 449).

115. Proto-DURALJAN **cuwɜ* 'good' (B 33, Sw 61 'good').

F *hyvā* 'good' (SKES 94).

K *hüvä, hūä*, E *hea, hüva* 'id.', Mordvin *tšiv* 'id.', H *égen* 'very'.

M *seb* 'rest, quiet, improvement'.

J *sawasawa, sabasaba*, OJ *sapayaku* 'refreshing, reviving, brasing, easing, pleasant etc.', J *sawayaka* 'id.'.

Q *sapa* 'solo; cada; unico, grande' (P&Ch 154).

Note PFW, ?PFU **šerǵä* (Rédei et al 1988, 88/V) and PN **šuwā* 'good' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 371).

116. Proto-DURALJAN **ikǵ* 'age'.

F *ikā* 'age', *ikuinen* 'eternal, everlasting' (SKES 103).

E *iga* 'age', H *év* 'year'.

M *egyri* 'long time, ancient'.

J *ikiru*, OJ *ika* 'to live, to exist', *ikiiki* 'lebendig', *igo* 'von jetzt an, künftig'.

Q *ika, ikacha* 'a cada rato, con detencion' (P&Ch 51).

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 53 no. 124) and Nostratic connections.

117. Proto-DURALJAN **ikǵ* 'gums'.

F *ikenet* 'gums' (SKES 101).

E *ige*, H *iny* 'id'.

Tam *īru* 'gums', Kan *igaru* 'gums' (DED 554), Tel *igul, igilincu*, Kuṛux *ijga'ānā* 'to show the teeth' (DED 418).

Note PFU **ike(-rē, -ne)* 'Gaumen, Zahnfleisch' (Rédei et al 1986, 80/I) and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 807 no. 72) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 112 no. 452).

118. Proto-DURALJAN **ikǵ³/akǵ* 'to open, to perforate'.

F *ikkuna, akkuna* 'window' (SKES 13).

E *aken* 'window'.

M *egyde* 'door'.

J *ikinuki* 'breathinghole, Lüfter', *akeru* 'öffnen, bohren'.

Q *ikiy, ikay*, 'abrir, cortar' (P&Ch 51).

Note the group 116 and PKJ **ak-* 'to open' (Martin 1966, 238 no. 158). F *ikkuna* is said to be a Slavic loan.

119. Proto-DURALJAN **iṭǵ* 'rot, pus'.

F *iljettävā* 'to nauseathe, to loathe', *iljanne* 'slippery', *ilkeä* 'loathsome' (SKES 104).

E *ila* 'drivel, slaver', *ilge* 'loathsome'.

Tam *ilaku* 'to grow soft, to liquefy', *īai* 'phlegm, asthma', Malayalam *īa* 'phlegm, saliva, spittle' (DED 510, 551).

M *ilzara* 'to rot, to decay'.

Q *īī* 'infection, running sore' (P 136), *illakiay* 'vomitar' (P&Ch 52).

120. Proto-DURALJAN **ilɜ*¹ 'to deride'.

F *ilkkua*, *ilveillä* 'to deride, to fret' (SKES 106).

Tam *ili* 'derisive laughter', Malayalam *ilika* 'to fret' (DED 511).

M *elegle*- 'to poke fun or laugh at, to ridicule, to satirize'.

Note the group 52 and PKJ **óld(ó)*- 'to menace' (Martin 1966, 236 no. 141), and the comparison of Vacek (1993, 405 no. 2.1.2.B).

121. Proto-DURALJAN **ilɜ*² 'light'.

F *ilo* 'joy, delight', OF *ilo* 'light' (SKES 106).

E *ilu* 'beauty'.

Tam *ilaku* 'to shine', *ila*, *ilam* 'young, tender', *el*, *elli* 'sun, daytime' (DED 513, 829).

M *ilele*- 'to make clear'.

J *iro* 'Liebe, Wollust, Farbe'.

Q *iġa* 'star', *iġari*- 'to dawn' (P 136), *illariay* 'resplandecer' (P&Ch 52).

122. Proto-DURALJAN **il*- 'evening, night' (B 58, Sw 105 'night').

F *ilta* 'evening, night' (SKES 106).

K *ilda* 'evening', ED *ilda* 'late'.

Tam, Malayalam *iravu*, *ira*, *irā* 'night', Toda *i*- 'night', (DED 2552).

J *iri* 'Untergang, Vespeglocke', *iriai* 'sundown', *irihi* 'the setting sun'.

Note PN **ſir-/ſer*- 'to descend, to set (sun), to become dark' (B&K 1994, 523 no. 373) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 112 no. 455).

123. Proto-DURALJAN **ilwɜ* 'lynx, bear'.

F *ilves* 'lynx' (SKES 106).

K *ilveš*, E *ilves* 'id.'.

Tam *ilai* 'Indian black bear', Gabda *ilij*, *illij* 'a bear', Parji *ili* 'id.' (DED 857).

M *irbis* 'lynx'.

124. Proto-DURALJAN **imɜ*¹ 'to flatter'.

F *imarrella* 'to flatter' (SKES 106).

M *amara*- 'to love'.

J *amaeru* 'schmeicheln'.

Note the group 126.

125. Proto-DURALJAN **imɜ*² 'to suck' (Sw 156 'to suck').

F *imeä* 'to suck' (SKES 107).

E *imeda* 'to suck'.

Tam *umi* 'to suck', *ūmpu* 'to suck' (DED 2621b).

Old Turkish *em*- 'to suck'.

Q *umi*- 'to feed from beak to beak' (P 209).

These words may be imitative. Note, however, PU **imi*- 'saugen' (Janhunen 1981, 54).

126. Proto-DURALJAN **imʒ*/*amʒ* 'sweet'.

F *imelä* 'sweet' (SKES 106).

E *imal* 'sweet'.

Tam *inpu* 'sweetness', Kan *immu*, *imbu* 'sweetness' (DED 530).

J *amai* 'sweet', OJ *amasi* 'id.'.

Note the group 125, PKJ *(a)*ma*- 'flavor' (Martin 1966, 248 no. 284), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 16 no. 12).

127. Proto-DURALJAN **intʒ* 'sun' (B 80, Sw 157 'sun').

F *into* 'enthusiasm, power, ardour, fervour, trance of a shaman' (SKES 108).

E *ind* 'enthusiasm, rut, heat'.

Tel *eṇḍa* 'sunshine, sun' (DED 869), Kan *ina* 'master, lord, king, sun, universal soul' (Bhat 1968, 193/l).

M *engger* 'southern slope of a mountain or hill', *engkezing* 'paradise', *ynen* 'truth, true'.

J *hinata* 'sunny place, sunny'.

Q *inti* 'sun', *iñi*- 'to believe in' (P 138).

Note PFP **onta* (*ḡnta*) 'Wärme, Hitze' (Rédei et al 1988, 719/VI) and PN */*H/ind* 'heat' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 340).

128. Proto-DURALJAN **iri*-/*uri*- 'to cry'.

F *iristä*, *urista* 'to cry', *suru* 'sorrow' (SKES 108).

E *iriseda* 'to cry'.

Tam *irai*, *aṛu* 'to cry out (as in anger)', Kan *ura* 'crying' (DED 489, 282, 648).

M *orila*- 'to cry out, to shout', Turkish *ürüme* 'heulen'.

J *urei* 'sorrow, anxiety, trouble', *orabu* 'to howl, to cry'.

Q *irki*, *irqi*, *irqe*, *erqe* 'crybaby, coddled baby, spoiled by coddling'.

Note Q *irkisqa* 'a child weaned badly because of the mother's incontinence' and the comparisons of Kazár (1980, 134 no. 361 and 195 no. 542) and Vacek (1994, 15 no. 11b).

129. Proto-DURALJAN **irʒ*- 'to loose'.

F *irrota* 'to get loose', *irrottaa* 'to loose, to separate' (SKES 108).

E *irduda* 'to loose, to separate'.

Tam *iri* 'to be destroyed, to flee away, to defeat' (DED 478), *ira* 'to loose' (DED 520).

Turkish *irig*, *irüg* 'zerbrochen'.

Note Proto-Nostratic **er* 'to scatter, to be scattered, to be broken' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 359) and group 128.

130. Proto-DURALJAN **irwʒ*- 'to make grimaces'.

F *irvistää*, *irvailla* 'to make grimaces' (SKES 108).

E *irvida*, *irvitada* 'to make grimaces'.

M *irbai*- 'to make grimaces, grimace'.

J *iraira* 'gereizt werden', *iradateru* 'erzürnen'.

131. Proto-DURALJAN **icʒʰ/aca* 'father, great' (B 26, Sw 43 'father').

F *isä*, *iso* 'father', *iso* 'great, big' (SKES 109, 110).

L *ačče*, Mansi *ääč* 'father', H *ös* 'ancestor'.

Tam *accan* 'father' (DED 50).

M *ecige* 'father', Turkish *âci* 'older brother'.

J *osa* 'chief, head', *osameru* 'to rule'.

Note the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 43 no. 75), Kazár (1980, 135 no. 364), and Vacek and Lubsangdorji (1994, 410 no. 7).

132. Proto-DURALJAN **iskʒ*- 'to strike'.

F *iskeä* 'to strike' (SKES 109)

E *iskeda* 'to lurk'.

Konda *is*- 'to strike' (DED 425).

M *iskyl*- 'to trapple under one's feet, step on, kick'.

Q *isku*- 'to shell (grain)' (P 138), *iskuy* 'desgranar' (P&Ch 55).

Note the set 46.

133. Proto-DURALJAN **icʒ*-² 'to long for, to be hungry'.

F *isofa* 'to be hungry, to long for a thing' (SKES 109).

Votic *iso* 'desire, mind, longing, wish', E *isuda* 'to be hungry'.

Tam *ēcaru* 'to long for, to desire', *ēcaravu* 'desire' (DED 878).

M *ica*- 'to hope for, to expect', *ide*- 'to eat'.

Note PN **ʔitʰ-/ʔetʰ*- 'to chew, to bite, to eat, to consume' (B&K 1994, 538 no. 418) and the comparison of Vacek (1996a, 36 no. 16).

134. Proto-DURALJAN **itʒʰ* 'east, left direction, left side' (Sw 87 'left direction')

F *itā* 'east' (SKES 111).

E *ida* 'east'.

Tam *itai* 'left side' (DED 449).

Uigur *il* 'Vorderseite, Osten'

Q *ičūq* 'left direction' (P 136).

Note group 6 the comparison of Kazár (1980, 26 no. 144).

135. Proto-DURALJAN **itʒ*-² 'to sprout'.

F *itää* 'to sprout', *itu* 'sprout, shoot, bud' (SKES 111).

E *idaneda* 'to sprout', H *terēm* 'to come into being, to grow'.

Tam *itar* 'petal', Malayalam *ita* 'sprout', *itaykkuka* 'to sprout' (DED 459).

M *edy*- 'to begin', *ösöx*- 'wachsen'

J *deru*, OJ *idu* 'to sprout, to come out'.

Q *ichiq* 'pequeno', *itay* 'aventajar' (P&Ch 51, 55).

Note the group 134 and the comparisons of Illič-Svityč (1965, 359) and Kazár (1980, 26 no. 44).

136. Proto-DURALJAN **icɜ*³ 'self'.

F *itse* 'self' (SKES 110).

E *ise* 'self', Mordvin *es*, *äs* 'self, own', Mansi *is* 'self'.

Tel *eda* 'heart', Kan *ede*, *edde*, *erde* 'chest, breast, courage' (DED 827).

Turkish *iç* 'das Innere'.

Note PFU *ičə/ise* 'Schatten, Schattensee' (Rédei et al 1986, 79/l), and Koskinen (1996, 34 no. 45).

137. Proto-DURALJAN **ya* 'and' (Sw 2 'and').

F *ja* 'and' (SKES 111).

E *ja* 'and'.

J *-ya-* 'und, oder'.

Q *ja* 'y' (P&Ch 1611).

138. Proto-DURALJAN **yǎŋɜ* 'ice' (Sw 79 'ice').

F *jää* 'ice' (SKES 130).

E *jää*, Komi *ji*, *jy*, H *jég* 'ice'.

Parji *cēna* 'frost, ice' (DEDS 2823).

J *yuki*, OJ *yukí* 'snow, snowfall'.

Note PFU **jǎŋe* 'Eis' (Rédei et al 1986, 93/l), PN **jǎn/k/ɿ* 'ice' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 346) and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 115 no. 463) and Kazár (1980, 212 no. 591).

139. Proto-DURALJAN **yakɜ* 'to divide, to distribute'.

F *jakaa* 'to divide, to distribute' (SKES 112).

E *jagada*, Mari *jukni* 'ibid', Nganasan *jagi'ema* 'to cut a reindeer into pieces'.

Kan *yakku* 'to divide' (Bhat 1971, 1392/IV), Tam *vaku* 'to divide, to distribute' (DED 5202).

J *yakusū* 'divisor, Teiler'.

Q *chajay*, *tajay* 'distribuir comida' (P&Ch 165), *t'akay* 'distribuir' (Middendorf 1970, 119).

Note PU **jaka-* 'teilen, scheiden, trennen' (Rédei et al 1986).

140. Proto-DURALJAN **yǎŋ kɜ* 'swamp, bog'.

F *jänkä* 'bog, swamp, mire' (SKES 130).

L *jägge* 'Moor, Moorwiese', Komi *jegir* 'Sumpfwald, Sumpf', Mansi *jǎŋ k* 'waldloser, sehr weich Sumpf'.

Kan *javugu*, *jōgu*, *javalu* 'swampy ground' (DED 2398).

J *ike*, OJ *iké* 'a pond, a pool'.

Note PFU **järkă* 'Moor, Sumpf, sumpfige Stelle' (Rédei et al 1986, 93/II) and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 808 no. 93), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 114 no. 465), and Kazár (1980, 52 no. 122).

141. Proto-DURALJAN **yāntʰ* 'tendon, string, cord'.

F *jänne* 'sinew, tendon, string, cord' (SKES 130).

K *jänne* 'ibid', H *ideg* 'ibid', Nenets *jén, jénti* 'string'.

Tam *ēntu* 'to stretch out the hands' (DED 894).

J *ito*, OJ *ito* 'string, chord, thread, twine'.

Note PU **jānti* '(Bogen) sehne' (Janhunen 1981, 54), P-Nostratic **jān/t/ʰ* 'to stretch' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 350) and the comparison of Tyler (1968, 807 no. 64), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 45 no. 85), and Kazár (1980, 59 no. 142).

142. Proto-DURALJAN **ño* 'already'.

F *jo* 'already, as early' (SKES 116).

E *ju* 'already'.

Q *ña* 'already' (P 167).

F *jo* has been considered a German or Baltic loan (SKES 116).

143. Proto-DURALJAN **yo-* 'interrogative and relative pronoun stem' (Sw 46 'some').

F *joka* 'who, which, every', *joku* 'somebody, someone, anyone' (SKES 116).

E *iga* 'every, each', Mari *juz* 'someone, anyone'.

Tam *yā, yāvai* 'what or which things', Malayalam *yāvan, ēvan* 'who' (DED 5151).

M *yagun* 'what', Manchu *ya* 'which'.

Note PFW **jo* 'der (die, das), irgendein, jeder' (Rédei et al 1988, 637/VI).

144. Proto-DURALJAN **yokʰ* 'river' (Sw 119 'river').

F *joki* 'river', *juka* 'waterfall' (SKES 118, 121).

E *jōgi* 'river', Enets *joha, jaha* 'river', Hanti *jygi* 'small river'.

Kan *jōgu* 'waterfall' (DED 2874).

Q *yaku* 'water, juice' (P 219), 'aqua' (P&Ch 196).

Note Koraga *jōku* 'to wash', PU **jukā* 'Fluss' (Janhunen 1981, 53), PU **joke* 'id.' (Rédei et al 1986, 99/II), PN **ju/k/ʰ* 'to pour out, to cast, to run' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 347), and the Global Etymon *ʔaq'wa* 'water' (Bengtson & Ruhlen 1994, 327 no. 27).

145. Proto-DURALJAN **yos* 'if' (Sw 80 'if').

F *jos* 'if' (NS 37/II).

J *yoshiya* 'if'.

146. Proto-DURALJAN **yuma* 'God, god, deity'.

F *jumala* 'God, god, deity, divinity' (SKES 122).

E *jumal* 'ibid.', Mari *jumo* 'heaven, the highest god'.

Kan *yama* 'Yama' (Bhat 1971, 1395/IV).

J *yemma* 'the king of Hades'.

Q *yumay* 'semen' (P 220), 'crear, derramar el semen con sin union carnal', *yuma*, *jumai* 'semen del varon o del macho', *yumaq* 'padre, el que engendra' (P&Ch 74).

Note the hypothesis of Anttonen (1979a) and PFV **juma* 'Himmel, Gott' (Rédei et al 1988, 638/VI).

147. Proto-DURALJAN **yumɜ* 'magic effect (of poison etc.)'.

F *jumoava* 'adstringent taste', *jomottaa* 'to ache (slightly)' (NS 35, 58/II).

E *jumetada* 'to use rouge'.

Tel *jumjum* 'dumbness, sleeping of the limb', Kan *jum*, *jumy*, *juma*, *jumu*, *jummu* 'sound used in sensation of coldness or chill of the taking effect of poison' (DED 2578).

J *yamu* 'erkranken, aufhören, enden'.

Q *yumaikui* 'picar de abeja' (P&Ch 199).

Note the group 146 and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 207 no. 577).

148. Proto-DURALJAN **yuwɜ* 'to drink' (B 19, Sw 31 'to drink').

F *juoda*, FD *juuvva* 'to drink', *juoma* 'drinking', *juoppo* 'drinker, drunkard' (SKES 124).

E *juua*, Komi *ju-*, Hanti *já-*, H *i-* 'to drink'.

Tam *cūppu* 'to suck, to sip', Kui *jūpa* 'to suck, to absorb' (DED 2621 b).

J *you*, OJ *yopu* 'to become intoxicated, sich betrinken'.

Q *upya-* 'to drink, to drink alcoholic beverages' (P 209).

Note the high-grade similarity both in sound and meaning. Note also PFU **juke/juye* 'to drink' (Rédei et al 1986, 103/II) and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 806 no. 45) and Kazár (1980, 204 no. 570).

149. Proto-DURALJAN **yursʹ* 'slow'.

F *juroa* 'to develop slowly' (NS 69/II).

Tam *ūr* 'to move slowly' (DED 749).

J *yuruyuru* 'langsam'.

Note the group 152 and PKJ **nór-* 'slow' (Martin 1966, 241 no. 203).

150. Proto-DURALJAN **yuta-* 'to travel, to pull (loads)' (Sw 113 'to pull').

F *jutaa* 'to travel, to move, to remove' (SKES 121).

Mordvin *jotams* 'to go, to travel', H *jut-* 'to come, to arrive'.

J *yuku*, *iku*, OJ *ik* 'to go, to proceed (to), to run'.

Q *čuta-* 'to pull' (P 126).

Note the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 115 no.471) and Kazár (1980, 54 no. 126).

151. Proto-DURALJAN **yut-* 'to talk, to chat'.

F *juttu* 'store, anecdote, case (in law)', *jutella* 'to talk, to chat, to narrate' (SKES 126).

E *jutt* 'store, anecdote, tale', Mordvin *joytams* 'to tell, to order'.

Kan *yukti* 'trick, skill, art, in law, enumeration of circumstances' (Bhat 1971, 1399/IV).

M *joyta* 'allegorical, metaphorical', Turkish *jutturmak* 'mit Anspielungen necken'.

J *yatsu* 'rascal', *yatsusu* 'disguise oneself', *ayatsuri* 'to manipulate'.

Q *yukay* 'burlarse' (P&Ch 199).

Note PFV **jukta-* 'sprechen, erzählen' (Rédei et al 1986, 104/II), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 209 no. 582).

152. Proto-DURALJAN **yurɜ²* 'root, origin' (B 66, Sw 121 'root').

F *juuri* 'root, origin' (SKES 126).

E *juur*, Mordvin *jur* 'root'.

Tam *vēr*, Malayalam *vēr*, Tulu *bēru* 'root, origin, cause' (DED 5535).

Turkish *yurt* 'Heim, Heimat, Vaterland', M *ger* 'yurt'.

J *yurai* 'origin, genesis'.

Q *yura* 'plant, place of origin' (P 220), 'raiz de planta' (P&Ch 199).

Note PFV, ?PFP **jure* 'Wurzel(ende)' (Rédei et al 1988, 639/VI) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 106 no. 414).

153. Proto-DURALJAN **kaca-¹* 'to go, to run (fast)' (B 32 'go').

F *kaahata* 'to drive (fast)' (NS 119/II).

PA **/k/ač(ɬ)* 'to run' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 330).

Q *kachay* 'enviar', *kachariay* 'soltar' (P&Ch 76).

Note PN **ʔ* 'to run' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 330).

154. Proto-DURALJAN **kānōɜ-* 'to turn' (Sw 175 'to turn').

F *kāāntyā* 'to turn', *kāāntāā* 'to turn', *kāānnōs* 'turn' (SKES 264).

K *kēāndā*, E *kāānata*, Komi *kēžni* 'id.'.

Kan *gōñtu*, Tulu *kōñtu* 'angle, corner, crook' (DED 2054b).

M *yandai-* 'to become bent, curved or depressed'.

Note the comparison of Vacek (1996a, 43 no. 32).

155. Proto-DURALJAN **kapɜ-¹* 'to capture'.

F *kaapata* 'to capture' (SKES 134).

E *kaabata*, H *kap* 'to capture'.

Kan *kabbila* 'hunter' (DED 1227).

M *xabuci* 'skillful hunter'.

Q *hapi-* 'to catch, to hold' (P 133), *japiy* 'coger, arragar, apresar' (P&Ch 61).

Note the groups 161 and 308, PN **/k/apɬ* 'to catch, to capture' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 371), and PN **kʰ/apʰ/-kʰ/epʰ/-* 'to take, to seize; hand' (B&K 1994, 404 no. 242).

156. Proto-DURALJAN **kārɜ* 'bow, arch'.

F *kaari* 'arch, curve' (SKES 135).

E *kaar* 'bow, curve, circle', Selkup *qār* 'Rense'.

Kui *keeri* 'arrow', Kuwi *gjeri* 'arrowshaft' (DED 1932).

Note ?PU **kaŋa(-rɜ)* 'Bogen, etwas Bogenförmiges' (Rédei et al 1986, 126/l).

157. Proto-DURALJAN **kərɜʔ* 'to wind, to twist, to wrap'.

F *kääriä* 'to wind, to twine, to wrap (up)', *käärö* 'bundle, pack, parcel, roll, coil' (SKES 265).

K *keärie*, *kiärie* = F *kääriä*, E *käärida* 'id.', Mansi *kēr* 'einflechten', Selkup *kura* 'flechten'.

Tam *curi* 'to be spiral as couch'; to wind spirally, to whirl, to lie in a circle', Kuřux *kūmā* 'to put on and tie a *sāri* round one's waist' (DED 2684).

Q *kuru* 'to wind up (thread or yarn)' (P 148).

Note PU **kure-* 'binden, schnüren' (Rédei et al 186, 215/II), PFU **kərɜ-* 'binden, schnüren, fädeln' (Rédei et al 1986, 139/II), and PN **k^{wh}/ur-/k^{wh}/or-* 'to twist or twine together, to tie together, to bind, to fasten' (B&K 1994, 484 no. 331).

158. Proto-DURALJAN **kərɜʔ* 'snake' (B 76, Sw 144 'snake').

F *kääme* 'snake' (SKES 265).

ED *kārm*, *kārv*, L *kārbmas*, *kārvas* 'snake'.

Tam *cārai*, *cērai*, Kan *kēre* 'rat snake' (DED 2011).

M *gyrbel* 'lizard', *gyrbelze-* 'to move as like a snake'.

J *ja* 'snake'.

Q *kuru* 'worm' (P 148), *uru* 'serpiente, gusano' (P&Ch 89).

Note that F *kääme* has been considered to be a Baltic loan (SKES 265). Note also PN **k^{wh}/ur-/k^{wh}/or-* 'to twist or twine together, to lie together, to bind, to fasten' (B&K 1994, 484 no. 331).

159. Proto-DURALJAN **kasɜ* 'white frost, rime' (B 15, Sw 22 'cold').

F *kaasu* 'rime, white frost' (SKES 136).

E *kahutada* 'to congeal, to get chilled'.

Kui *kaja* 'to be congealed' (DED 1102).

M *casu(n)* 'snow'.

J *kasumi* 'mist, fog'.

Q *qasa* 'frozen, freezing, to freeze' (P 182), *jasay* 'helar' (P&Ch 63).

Note the group 166 and PFP* *kăčɜ* 'kalt werden, sich erkälten' (Rédei et al 1988, 648/VI) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 69 no. 174).

160. Proto-DURALJAN **kāt-* 'to upset, to fell, to kill' (B 42, Sw 82 'to kill').

F *kaataa* 'to upset, to fell, to kill, to concuer' (SKES 136).

K *koada-* 'to fell', ED *kaaduma* 'to fall'.

Tam *kātu* 'to kill, to murder', Kan *kādu* 'to war' (DED 1447).

J *katsu* 'besiegen, siegen, schlagen'.

Q *qatikača*- 'to hunt', *qati*- 'to drive animals' (P 182).

Note PU **kaða* 'lassen, bleiben' (Rédei et al 1986, 115/II), PN **k/ā/ča* 'to cut, to kill, to slaughter' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 360), PN **k^h/at^h-k^h/at^h*- 'beat, to strike, to fight' (B&K 1994, 429 no. 273), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 71 no. 181).

161. Proto-DURALJAN **kāwz* 'mould, model'.

F *kaava* 'model, pattern, design, mould' (SKES 137).

E *kava* 'ibid', H *kéb* 'figure'.

Tulu *kōvē* 'mould', Tam *kuvail*, Malayalam *kuva*, Kan *kōve* 'crucible', Kan *kōva*, *kuvara* 'potter' (DED 1816, 1762).

M *keb* 'model, pattern, type form, shape, mould', Old Turkish *ki:b* 'mould, model'.

J *gawa b*) 'outside', *kawara* 'Ziegel, tile'.

Q *hawa* 'outside, topside' (P 133), *jawa* 'fuera', *jawana* 'espejo' (P&Ch 65).

Note the group 90.

162. Proto-DURALJAN **kaðs* 'envy, jealousy, adversary'.

F *kade*, *kateellinen* 'envy, jealousy' (SKES 137).

E *kade* 'id.'.

Kan *kaḍagu*, *kaḍugu* 'to be or become full of desire, eagerness, zeal, strive' (DED 1111), Tam *katavu* 'to be angry with, to quarrel with' (DED 1186).

J *kataki* 'enemy, adversary, foe'.

163. Proto-DURALJAN **kaca*² 'basket'.

F *kaha* 'basket, bird trap; pasture, enclosure' (SKES 138).

Mari *kuža* 'recetable'.

Gondi *kucca*, *kūca* 'large basket' (DED 1644).

Classic J *katama*, OJ *katama* 'basket, bamboo basket'.

Note PFU **kača* 'Höhle, Behälter' (Rédei et al 1986, 112/II) and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 48 no. 99) and Kazár (1980, 70 no. 178).

164. Proto-DURALJAN **kaxa*- 'to quarrel, to fight' (Sw 47 'to fight').

F *kahakka* 'skirmish, fight, strife, tumult', *kahakoida* 'to skirmish, to fight, to scuffle, to riot', *kahina* 'wrangle, quarrel' (SKES 139).

K *kahize*, E *kahiseda* 'to rustle'.

Tam *kasaru* 'to bargain bitterly', Malayalam *kajakka* 'to quarrel', Kan *gajar(u)* 'to scold' (DED 1089).

J *kasakasa* 'rascheln, rauschen'.

Q *kajakay* 'acusar' (P&Ch 77).

165. Proto-DURALJAN **kaci* 'dry' (B 20, Sw 32 'dry').

F *kahi*- 'dry (in compounds)' (SKES 138).

L *goške* 'dry', Mordvin *koške*, Komi *kós* 'dry', Nganasan *kosya*, *kosa*- 'to become dry'.

J *kaseru* 'to dry up, to scab,' *kochikochi* 'trocken und hart'.

Note PU **koski*- 'trocken, trocken sein' (Janhunen 1981, 55) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 68 no. 171).

166. Proto-DURALJAN **kaxɜ* 'ice, frost, concealed' (B 15, Sw 22 'cold').

F *kaho*, *kahi*, *kahma*, *kohva* '(crusty) ice, frost', *kohma* 'numb with cold' (SKES 140, 205, 206).

E *kahu* 'frost', *kahmetuda*, *kohmas* 'be numb with cold'.

Kui *kaja*(*kaji*-) 'to be congealed by growing cold', *ganja* 'to coagulate', Kuwi *kajali* 'to become congealed' (DED 1102).

M *yaca*- 'to freeze'. Turkish *kaj* 'Regen mit Schnee gemischt',

J *kaze* 'wind'.

Q *kajay*, *jasay* 'helar' (P&Ch 77).

Note also the group 159.

167. Proto-DURALJAN **koŋkɜ*- 'armpit'.

F *kainalo* 'armpit, axilla' (SKES 142).

E *kainal*, Udmurt *kun-al* 'ibid.', H *hón* 'ibid'.

Kan *kaŋkur*, *kaŋkura* 'armpit' (DED 1234).

Turkish *koj* 'Busen', Uigurish *kojyn* 'armpit'.

Note PN **k/o/r/g/ɜ* 'armpit' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 370), and the comparison of Tyler (1968, 804 no. 5), and the Global Etymon **kano* 'arm' (Bengtson & Ruhlen 1994a, 292 no. 6).

168. Proto-DURALJAN **kayw*- 'to scoop, to dig, to stir' (Sw 28 'to dig').

F *kaivaa* 'to dig', *kaivos* 'mine, pit' (SKES 144).

E *kaeva* 'to dig', Mari *koem*, *kaem* 'to dig, to shovel'.

Malayalam *kayyil* 'laddle, spoon', Tulu *kailu* 'id.' (DED 1257).

Turkish *kazy* 'graben'.

J *kai* 'oar, paddle'.

Q *qaywi* 'to stir' (P 183), *jaiwiy*, *aiwiy* 'mover cualcuier cosa' (P&Ch 4, 58).

Note PFP **kojwa*- 'graben, schöpfen' (Rédei et al 1986, 170/II), and PN **kaɟwɜ* 'to dig' (Illič-Svityč 1971, 209/I no. 333), PN **k^hay-/k^həy-* 'to scoop' (B&K 1994, 427 no. 271), PN *. Note also the group 13.

169. Proto-DURALJAN **kayɜ*- 'to dawn'.

F *kajo*, *koi* 'dawn', *kajastaa* 'to dawn, to shimmer, to loom' (SKES 144).

E *kajastada* 'ibid.', Mordvin *kaje* 'to come up, to appear', Mari *kaja*- 'to be visible', H *hajnal* 'dawn', Enets *kajja* 'sun'.

Tam *kāy* 'to grow hot, to rise', Malayalam *kayaruka* 'to increase' (DED 1458, 1255).

J *ka*, *-ka*, OJ *ka* 'day, daylight', *kaga*, *gaki* 'Schein, Glanz', *kaika* 'Effloreszenz, Irrlicht'.

Q *jaya* 'uno de los días venideros' (P&Ch 66).

Note PU **kājā* 'Sonne' (Janhunen 1981, 54), PU **koje* 'Morgenröte' (Rédei et al 1986, 167/II), PN **goja* 'dawn, aurora' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 342), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 62 no. 152).

170. Proto-DURALJAN **kaka* 'child, youngster' (Sw 20 'child').

F *kakara* 'child (pejorative), brat, illegitimate child, bastard, urchin' (SKES 145).

Komi *kaga* 'child'.

Gondi *koko* 'child', Konḍa *kogri* 'younger, small', Kui *kogara mogara* 'particle, piece' (DED 2030).

M *caxa* 'child'.

J *kaka* 'mother (childich)'.

Q *kaka* 'tio, hermano del padre' (P&Ch 77).

Note the Global Etymon **kaka* 'older brother' (Ruhlen 1994b, 122).

171. Proto-DURALJAN **kaktz* 'two' (B 90, Sw 176 'two').

F *kaksi* (*kahte*-) 'two' (SKES 146).

E *kaks*, H *két*, Nenets *site* 'two'.

Old Turkish *iki*, *iski* 'two'.

Q *iskay* 'two' (P 138), 'dos' (P&Ch 54).

Note PU **kektä/käktä* 'zwei' (Janhunen 1981, 54) and PFU, ??PU **kakta/käktä* 'zwei' (Rédei et al 1986, 118/II).

172. Proto-DURALJAN **kala* 'fish' (B 28, Sw 49 'fish').

F *kala* 'fish' (SKES 146).

E *kala*, Mari *kol*, H *hal*, Nganasan *kállá* 'bid'.

Tam *kōlā* 'flying fish', Tam *kayal* 'carp', Tel *kalkorē* 'a kind of fish', Malayalam *kāra* 'a fish', *kōlan*, *kōli* 'needle fish' (DED 1252, 1314, 1476, 2241).

M *xalimu* 'whal'.

J *karei* 'Steinbutt'.

Q *čāīwa* 'fish' (P 119).

Note PU **kālā* 'fish' (Janhunen 1981, 54), **kala* 'fish' (Rédei et al 1986, 119/II) PN **kolā* 'fish' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 362), and PN **k^{wh}al*- 'fish' (B&K 1994, 483 no. 330).

173. Proto-DURALJAN **ka/s* 'strength, force'.

F *kaleva* 'a strong, big man', *Kalevala* 'Finnish national epic' (SKES 147).

K *kaleva*, E *kalev* 'giant'.

Tam *kali* 'strength, force', *kaliyan* 'warrior', Kan *kali* 'warrior, hero' (DED 1308), Tam *kālai* 'warrior' (DED 1501).

Note the group 208 and PN **k^har*- 'hard, strong, firm' (B&K 1994, 423 no. 260).

174. Proto-DURALJAN **kaōi* 'rod, staff, stick' (Sw 53 'stick').

F *kalikka*, *kadikka* 'cudgel, club, stick' (SKES 137).

K *kalikko*, ED *kalikkas* 'id'.

Tam *kaṛi* 'rod, staff, stick, handle of tool', Kan *gaṛ*, *gaḍi* 'bamboo rod or stake', Koḍagu *gaḷe* 'long stick' (DED 1370).

Note the group 202.

175. Proto-DURALJAN **kaṭa* 'drink, beverage'.

F *kalja* 'small beer' (SKES 148).

E *kali*, Komi *kalja* 'small beer'.

Tam *kali* 'to be intoxicated', Tulu *kaḷi* 'liquor', Kan *kaḷya* 'spirituous liquor' (loaned by Sanskrit?), Tam *callu* 'to sprinkle water' (DED 1374, 2384, Bhat 1977, 409/II).

Q *čaṭay*, 'to sprinkle with liquid' (P 118).

Note the methods of making beer.

176. Proto-DURALJAN **kali*¹ 'water-coated ice'.

F *kaljama* 'water-coated ice' (SKES 148).

L *galljem* 'id.'.

M *xalij-a* 'water appearing over melting ice'.

Note the group 177, PN */*k/a*/ 'membrane, film' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 354) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 116 no. 473).

177. Proto-DURALJAN **kal*² 'bare, bald'.

F *kalju*, *kali* 'bald, bare', *kaljama* 'ice-coated' (SKES 148).

L *galljem* 'ice-coated'.

Kan *kali*, *kale*, Malayalam *kala* 'scar, mark as of small-pox' (DED 1313).

M *galžai* 'to grow bald', Teleutish *kaldjan* 'eine kahle Stelle auf dem Kopfe'.

Q *kalichi* 'pellejo sin lana' (P&Ch 77), *qala* 'bare, peeled, free of hair' (P 180).

Note PN */*kalj*/ 'bare, bald' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 337) and PN */*k*a*/ 'bald, head' (B&K 1994, 464 no. 310).

178. Proto-DURALJAN **kalks* 'hair' (B 35, Sw 65).

F *kalki* 'hair' (SKES 149).

Mordvin *kalgo* 'shives'.

Gondi *kel* 'hair, feather' (DED 1973).

Turkish *kyl* 'hair' (Illič-Svityč 1965), M *kilgasun* 'Schwanzhaar'.

J *ke* 'Haar'.

Q *kiṭi* 'to sew or string together' (P 145).

Note PFV */*kalke* 'Haar; Halm, Achel' (Rédei et al 1988, 644/VI), PN */*kil(k)*/ 'hair' (Illič-Svityč 1965 no. 334) and the comparison of Koskinen (1996, 48 no. 113).

179. Proto-DURALJAN **kalls*¹/*kalz* 'rock, stone' (B 79, Sw 154 'stone').

F *kallio* 'rock' (SKES 150).

E *kalju* 'rock'.

Tam *kal*, Kan *kallu*, Kodagu *kalli* 'stone' (DED 1298).

Q *kaŋka* 'stone ground' (P 141), *kallka* 'piedra, camino llano de piedras' (P&Ch 78).

180. Proto-DURALJAN **kallz-²* 'hard; to harden (steel)'.

F *kallita* 'to hammer (either heated or unheated) steel', *kalki* 'hard' (SKES 150).

K *kallita* 'to harden steel', Mordvin *kalgodo* 'hard'.

Tam *kollan*, Malayalam *kollan* 'blacksmith' (DED 2133).

Q *killai* 'hierro' (P&Ch 84).

Note PFW **kalke* 'hard' (Rédei et al 1988, 644/VI).

181. Proto-DURALJAN **kalmz* 'death, kadaver'.

F *kalma* 'death', *kalmisto* 'cemetery' (SKES 150).

K *kalma* 'grave, tomb', E *kalm* 'id', H *halvany* 'pale (the color of the dead), Nenets *halmer* 'corpse, cadaver'.

Tulu *koŋambe* 'decayed, putrid, stinking' (DED 1822).

J *kareru*, OJ *karu* 'to wither, to die, to perish, to dry up'.

Note PU **kalma* 'Leiche, Grab' (Rédei et al 1986, 119/II), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 49 no 104), and Kazár (1980, 6 no. 166).

182. Proto-DURALJAN **kalōz-* 'slanting, sloping, inclined'.

F *kalteva* 'leaning, inclined, slanting, sloping', *kallistaa*, 'to lean, to incline, to tilt, to tip, to slant, to slope', *kellistää* 'to topple over, to turn over, to kill' (SKES 150, 179).

K *kalda* 'to lean, to tilt', E *kalde* 'slope, declivity'.

Tam *kulavu-* 'to bend, to curve; bend, curve' (DED 2136).

M *keltei-* 'to incline from the perpendicular', *keltyri-* 'to chip off, to break off, to fall on'.

Note the comparison of Vacek (1996a, 43 no. 33).

183. Proto-DURALJAN **kalu/karu* 'tool, article, thing'.

F *kalu* 'thing, article, object, piece; penis', *kalut* (pl.) 'things, effects, goods, tools, implements' (SKES 153).

E *kalu* 'junk'.

Tam *karu* 'mould, matrix' (DED 1280), *karuvi* 'instrument, tool' (DED 1290).

Note PN **gaŋa* 'penis, limb' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 372).

184. Proto-DURALJAN **kalwz-¹* 'to gnaw'.

F *kalvaa* 'to gnaw, to wear away' (SKES 152), *kalpa* 'sword', *kalpei* 'a castrated male calf' (SKES 151).

Mordvin *kalgams* 'to gnaw'.

Q *qaŋpa-* 'to gnaw, to wear away' (P 141).

Note PKJ **k(x)alxm(a)* 'sickle' (Martin 1966, 250 no. 313) and PN **qⁿal-/qⁿəl-* 'to strike, to split' (B&K 1994, 506 no. 354).

185. Proto-DURALJAN **kalwɜ*² 'an instrument for weaving'.

F *kalvain*, *kalva* 'netting stock' (SKES 152).

K *kaloveh* 'id.', E *kalla* 'id.'.

Q *kaṭwa* 'in weaving: an instrument for straightening out the weft strands' (P 141).

186. Proto-DURALJAN **kālɜ* 'sister-in-law'.

F *käly* 'sister-in-law' (SKES 259).

E *käli*, Komi *kel* 'sister-in-law', Nenets *sél* 'brother-in-law'.

Tel *celi* 'female friend', Tam *cilati* 'female companion', *kala* 'unite in friendship, form matrimonial alliance with' (DED 2783), Malto *gali* 'mother's sister' (DED 1318).

Turkish *käli* 'daughter-in-law'.

J *kerai* 'Vasall, Gefolge'.

Q *jallan* 'el uno y el otro' (P&Ch 59).

Note PU **käliw* 'Schwägerin' (Janhunen 1981, 54), PFP, ?PU **kālɜ* 'id.' (Rédei et al 1986, 135/II), PN **kāl* 'sister-in-law' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 363), PN **k'al-ow-/k'el-ow* 'female (in-law)' (B&K 1994, 438 no. 283), and the comparison of Tyler (1968, 811 no. 152).

187. Proto-DURALJAN **kama*¹ 'terrible, horrible'.

F *kamala* 'terrible, horrible', *kammo* 'fear, awe, terror' (SKES 153).

E *kamakas* 'chunk', Mari *kamala* 'big and ugly'.

Tam *kamakama* 'to be very fragrant', Kan *kamma* 'bad smell, fragrance' (DED 1247a).

Q *kamakay* 'to menace' (P 141).

188. Proto-DURALJAN **kama*² 'hard, solid, stable'.

F *kamara* 'surface, skin, rind, crust' (SKES 153).

E *kamar*, *kammar* 'id.', H *hámli-* 'sich abschälen', Nganasan *kamu* 'Schuppe'.

Malayalam *kēmam* 'strength, solidity', Kan *kēma* 'callosity, as that of a wart' (DED 2003).

M *kemi* 'markiger Knochen', Turkish *kāmik* 'Knochen'.

J *kawa*, OJ *kapa* 'skin, furpelt, shell, bark, husk'.

Note PU **kama* 'Schale' (Rédei et al 1986, 121), PN *? 'hard, stable, solid' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 368), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 808 no. 74) and Kazár (1980, 73 no. 185).

189. Proto-DURALJAN **kammɜ* 'to cover'.

F *kammitsa* 'strap, fether, tie, sheath; cover' (SKES 153).

E *kammits* 'id.', Komi *komel* 'sheath', H *hüvely* 'pod, case, sheath'.

Tel *kamma*, *kammirincu*, Malayalam *kammuka* 'to cover' (DED 1221).

Note PN **q^ham-/q^həm-* 'to cover, to conceal' (B&K 1994, 353 no. 505).

190. Proto-DURALJAN **kan-* 'copper, mine?'.

Tam *kaŋ* 'copperwork, copper workmanship' *kaŋŋān* 'brazier', Malayalam *kannān* 'id.' (DED 1402).

J *antan* 'dark, obscure'.

Q *anta* 'copper; unclear, cloudy' (P 111).

191. Proto-DURALJAN **kanɜvɜ* 'canal, mountain pass, ravine'.

F *kanava* 'channel, canal' (SKES 155).

E *kanav* 'id.'.

Tam *kaṇavāy* 'mountain pass, ravine', Malayalam *kaṇava* 'id.' (DED 1163).

Note that F *kanava* has been considered a Russian loan (SKES 155).

192. Proto-DURALJAN **xaŋkɜ* 'gluteal flesh'.

F *kankku*, *kannikka* 'gluteal flesh' (SKES 156).

H *sonka* 'ham'.

Kan, Tel *kaṇḍa* 'flesh' (DED 1175).

J *hone* 'bone, foot, leg'.

Q *kanka* 'something roasted' (P 142).

Note PFU *šäŋkɜ* 'der Hintere, Arsch' (Rédei et al 1988, 472/V).

193. Proto-DURALJAN **kanɜ* 'bell, ringing of bells'.

F *kannel*, *kantele* 'Finnish musical instrument, zither' (SKES 156).

E *kannel* 'ibid.'.

Tam *kaṇakaṇa*, Kan, Tel *gaṇagana* 'tingling as of bells', Kan *gaṇal*, *gaṇil* 'ringing of bells' (DED 1162).

M *xanggilza-* 'to resound, to ring'.

J *kane* 'Glocke, Schelle', *kanaderu* 'spielen, musizieren'.

Q *kantela* 'zither' (Anttonen 1979, 31).

Note PN **kʰaŋ-kʰəŋ* (?) 'to sing, to sound' (B&K 1994, 415 no. 257).

194. Proto-DURALJAN **kantɜ* 'stump, pillar'.

F *kanta* a) 'base', *kanto* 'stump' (SKES 157, 158)

K *kando* 'id.', E *kand* 'id.; tribe, clan, family', Mordvin *kando* 'a fallen tree'.

Kan *kunda* 'pillar, post, Malto *kunda* 'block', Tel, Tulu *kunda* 'pillar, post' (DED 1723),

Tam *kantu* 'id.' (DEDS 1433).

Note the group 196, PFU **kanta* 'Baumstumpf, Grund, Basis' (Rédei et al 1986, 123/II) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 116 no. 474).

195. Proto-DURALJAN **kanɔɜ* 'to bear, to carry'.

F *kantaa* 'to bear, to carry, to hold, to sustain etc. (SKES 157).

E *kanda* 'id.', Mari *kande* 'bringen, tragen', Hanti *kantəm* 'auf dem Rücken tragen', Selkup *kuenda* 'fortführen'.

Tam *kāvu* 'to carry on the shoulder', Parji *kāñ-* 'to carry with carrying yoke', Gondi *kānj* 'to carry on the shoulder', Kui, Kuwi *kānju* 'carrying yoke' (DED 1417).

Note PU **kanta* 'Last, Traglast; tragen' (Rédei 1986, 124/II), PN **kanta* 'to take, to bear' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 332), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 805 no. 26) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 50 no 107).

196. Proto-DURALJAN **kanδʒ²* 'heel, ankle'.

F *kanta(pää)* 'heel' (SKES 157).

E *kand* 'heel'.

Tam *kenṭai* 'ankle', Kan *gaṇṭu* 'joint or articulation of body' (DED 1946).

197. Proto-DURALJAN **kunδʒ* 'bull, ox, cow'.

F *kanttura* 'cow with a poor yield of milk, emaciated, bony', *kunteus*, *kuntus* 'drei- oder vierjähriges Rentier' (SKES 239).

L *godde* 'wild reindeer', Mansi *kunnə* 'Rentier', Kamassi *konna* 'wildes Rentier'.

Kan *gōnde* 'bull, ox', Kolami *kondā* 'bull' (DED 2216).

M *ganda-yai* 'elk, sort of moose'.

Note PFU, ?U **kunta* 'wildes Rentier' (Rédei et al 1986, 206/II) and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 805 no. 21) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 40 no. 55).

198. Proto-DURALJAN **kawa* 'dry' (B 20, Sw 32 'dry').

F *kapa-* 'dry', *kapakala* 'dried fish' (NS 204/II), *kuiva* 'dry' (SKES 231).

Tam *kāy* 'to be dried up' (DED 1458).

M *xubaxai* 'dried'.

J *kawaita* 'dry'.

Q *chapiriy* 'secarse algo', *jawiy* 'secar, pasare al sol' (P&Ch 261).

Note PKJ **kabák-* 'to dry up' (Martin 1966, 230 no. 70), PN **ʃab-/ʃəb-* 'to be or become dry' (B&K 1994, 525 no. 327), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 73 no. 186).

199. Proto-DURALJAN **kapʒ²* 'slender, thin; soft' (B 84, Sw 165 'thin').

F *kapea* 'slender, thin' (SKES 159).

E *kabe* 'slender, thin, pretty, clean'.

Q *qapya* 'soft' (P 181), *kapia* 'blando, suave' (P&Ch 61).

200. Proto-DURALJAN **kāwrʒ-* 'bent, curve, crooked; to bend'.

F *kāpristyā*, *kāyristyā* 'to curl up, to get curled', *kāyrä* 'crooked, curved, bent; curve' (SKES 260, 264).

K *käprü*, *käbrü* 'id.', Komi *kepres* 'id.'.

Tam *kuraṅku-* 'to bend, to incline, to wither, to hang down' (DED 1767).

M *xurbui-*, *xorbui-* 'to bend'.

Note the comparison of Vacek (1996, 42 no. 30).

201. Proto-DURALJAN **kaps̥*- 'to squeeze' (Sw 149 'to squeeze').

F *käpsätä* 'to squeeze' (in Kalevala) (SKES 261).

ED *käpsata* 'to grasp with hand'.

M *xabc̥i*- 'to squeeze'.

Q *qap̥i*-, *qap̥ä*- 'to squeeze (in hands)' (P 181), *japa* 'palmo' (P&Ch 61).

Note F *käpälä*, E *käpp* 'paw', PFV **käppä* 'Pfote, Hand' (Rédei et al 1986, 651/VI), PN **/k̥äp̥/* 'hoof' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 344) and Malto *kape* 'to touch' (DED 1225).

202. Proto-DURALJAN **kara*¹ 'rod, bolt, spindle, pin'.

F *kara* 'rod, pin, bolt, spindle' (SKES 160).

E *kara* 'bull's penis (used as a whip)'.

Tam *karu* 'prog, barb, spike', Malayalam *karukka* 'teeth of a saw', Tel *kara* 'sharp' (DED 1265).

Q *jarachiq* 'azote' (P&Ch 62).

Note PN **qara* 'to project, to stretch out' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 369) and PN **k^har*- 'rough, coarse' (B&K, 1994, 426 no. 269).

203. Proto-DURALJAN **kara*² 'to run away'.

F *karata* 'to run away, to escape' (SKES 161).

E *karata* 'ibid.', Mari *kurža.m* 'to run'.

Tam *kara* 'to hide', Kan *kare* 'id' (DED 1258).

M *xarai* 'to jump', *yar*- 'to go out'.

J *karugaru* 'leicht, mühelos'.

Q *karunchay* 'alejarse', *karunchakuy* 'apartarse' (P&Ch 81).

Note the group 211.

204. Proto-DURALJAN **kär̥s*- 'to quarrel; court'.

F *kär̥jät* 'court' *kär̥joidä* 'to quarrel, to dispute' (SKES 263).

K *keräjä* 'village mass meeting', E *kärad* 'conference', H *harag* 'anger, wrath'.

M *geregyr* 'court', *keregyr*- 'to quarrel, to dispute'.

J, OJ *ikari* 'anger, rage, indignation, wrath', J, OJ *ikaru* 'to become angry'.

Note the group 259, PN *t^har/t^har* 'to cause harm, to injure, to cause strife' (B&K 1994, 373 no. 206) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 133 no. 356).

205. Proto-DURALJAN **kara(ŋ ka)* 'dead tree, skeleton'

F *karanka*, *karanko*, *karahka* 'dead (dry) tree, dead branch, (thick) stick, pole' (SKES 160), *ranka* 'tall and slender tree cut down', *ranko* 'skeleton', *rankaisu* 'punishment' (SKES 729).

Tam *karaða*, *karaðu* 'dried foddergrass' (DED 1275).

J *karasu* 'welken machen, ausdörren, dürr machen'.

Q *karancha* 'esqueleto que representa a la muerte' (G-M 1959,80).

206. Proto-DURALJAN **karʒ*¹ 'bear'.

F *karhu* 'bear' (SKES 162).

K *karhu*, E *karu* 'id.'.

Tam, Tel *karāḥi* 'Indian black bear' (DED 1263).

Q *qarača* 'a mythical beast half lama and half mule' (P 181).

207. Proto-DURALJAN **karʒ*² 'lamb, sheep'.

F *karitsa* '(young) lamb, lambkin', FD *karoo* 'ram' (SKES 162).

Votic *karits* 'id.'.

Kan *karu* 'calf' (DED 1411), Tam *koḥi* 'sheep' (DED 2165).

M *xura-y* 'lamb'.

Note PN **korʌ* 'lambkin' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 373).

208. Proto-DURALJAN **karʒ*³ 'man, male' (B 49 'man', Sw 94 'male').

F *karjas* 'ruttish (stallion, bull, man)', *karju* 'boar' (SKES 163).

Malayalam *karu*, *karu* 'stout, hard', *karuma* 'strength of a man', *karuttan* 'a strong man' (DED 1287).

Q *qari* 'male', *qariča* 'a little boy' (P 181), *jari* 'hombre, varón' (P&Ch 62).

Note PN **k^har-* 'hard, strong, firm' (B&K 1994, 324 no. 260).

209. Proto-DURALJAN **korʒ*¹ 'to roar, to shout'.

F *karjua*, *kaljua* 'to roar, to bowl, to yell, to shout' SKES 163).

E *karjuda* 'id.', Komi *gorzjnj* 'to shout'.

Tam *kurai* 'to bark, to jubilate, to sound', Koḍagu *kora* 'to bark' (DED 1796).

Note PN **gur-/gor-* 'to rumble, to roar, to gurg' (B&K 1994, 397 no. 225), PN

**k^har-/k^hər-* 'to call out, to summon, to cry out, to sound' (B&K 1994, 432 no. 276), and

PN **Gar-/Gər-* 'to cry out, to yell, to shout' (B&K 1994, 502 no. 350).

210. Proto-DURALJAN **kärkʒ* 'point, tip, peak'.

F *kärki* 'point, tip, peak' (SKES 261).

E *kärk* 'ibid.'.

Tam *kār* 'to be pungent, acrid' (DED 1466), Kan *kār* 'to bite' (DED 1474), Tam *kūr* 'to be sharp, sharpness, pointed edge', Malayalam *kūr* 'sharpness, point of an arrow' (DED 1898).

M *gurča* 'scharf', *garqa-* 'kratzen'.

Note the group 283, PN **k^hurʌ* 'point, tip' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 353), PN **k^{wh}ur-/k^{wh}ər-* 'to cut' (B&K 1994, 481) and the comparison of Vacek (1996a, 41).

211. Proto-DURALJAN **karkʒ* 'to drive away, to expel' (Sw 76 'to hunt').

F *karkottaa*, *karkoittaa* 'to drive away, to hunt out, to expel' (SKES 161).

E *kargutada* 'to drive away'.

Kan *karipu* 'to cause to go away, or to move', *karī* 'to go very far', Tam *karī* 'to reject, to separate, to abandon', *karical* 'that which is rejected' (DED 1356).

M *yarya-* 'to cause to go, to expel', *xaryui* 'path, road', *gøryge(n)* 'hunting, chasing'.

J *kari* 'Hetzjagd, to chase, to hunt', *karidasu* 'herausjagen', *karu* 'treiben'.

Q *qarqu-* 'to drive away' (P 181), *karkoy* 'desterrar' (Middendorf 1970, 115).

Note the group 203.

212. Proto-DURALJAN **kar-* 'black, charcoal' (B 8, Sw 14 'black').

F *karsi* 'snuf, soot', *kāry* 'smell, smoke' (SKES 165, 262).

E *kārsata* 'to smell'.

Tam, Malayalam *karu* 'black', *kari* 'to grow black', Tel *kāru* 'black' (DED 1278a,c).

M *xar-a* 'black, dark'.

J *kuro* 'schwarz'.

Q *karka* 'sucio' (P&Ch 81).

Note the group 206, PN **k/ar* 'black' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 372), and PN **k^h/ar-/k^hər-* 'black, dark' (B&K 1994, 420, no. 274).

213. Proto-DURALJAN **karcə-* 'to lop, to cut, to eliminate' (Sw 25 'to cut').

F *karsia* 'to lop, to prune, to strike out, to eliminate, to reject' (SKES 165).

K *karzi-*, ED *kartsida* 'id.'.

Tam *kararu* 'to unfasten, to loosen, to dislocate, to disentangle, to take off, to remove' (DED 1349).

M *kerci-* 'to cut, to mince, to slice, to carve'.

Note PN *k^h/ar-/k^hər-* 'to cut, to cut into, to engrave, to notch; to cut off, to sever, etc.' (B&K 1994, 437 no. 282).

214. Proto-DURALJAN **karə(cə)* 'crust, scab, scabies'.

F *karsta* 'soot, slag, dross, dry slough, crust, scab, eschar; itch, scabies' (SKES 166).

Votic *karssa* 'id', Komi *kars* 'tetter, herpes'.

Tam *karappaṇ* 'eruption in children', *karappāṇ* 'eruption, any cutaneous disease, rash, eczema, erysipelas' (DED 1272).

Q *karacha, jaracha* 'toda sarna con materia, pus' (P&Ch 81).

215. Proto-DURALJAN **kār-* 'to beg, to cry out'.

F *kārttää, kāmätä* 'to pester, to bother, to worry, to beg' (SKES 262).

Veps *kāmäk* 'angry, irritable, crusty'.

Tam *kūru-* 'to speak, to assert, to cry out the price, to cry aloud' (DED 1921).

M *kūrki-* 'to talk nonsense, to chatter indistinctly'.

Note the comparison of Vacek (1996a, 42 no. 29).

216. Proto-DURALJAN **karə* 'barren, mager, not fertile'.

F *karu* 'barren, mager, sterile, not fertile (soil)', *karje* 'fallow' (SKES 167).

K *karu* 'bad field', E *karge* 'fallow'.

Tam *karu-nilam* 'barren soil, waste land', *karuppu* 'famine' (DED 1286).

J *kara* 'leer, hahl, unbewohnt', *karakara* 'trocken, dürr', *kareru* 'verwelken, trocknen'.

Q *jarapampa* 'campo helado, estéril' (P&Ch 62).

217. Proto-DURALJAN **karwə* 'hair; yellow-brown' (B 35, Sw 65 'hair').

F *karva* 'hair; color' (SKES 166).

K *karva*, E *karva* 'id.'.

Malyalam *kavari* 'hair-plait' (DED 1327).

J *kāru* 'Kranshaar, Locke'.

Q *jarwa*, *karwa* 'entre rojo and amarillo' (P&Ch 63, 82), *qarwa* 'yellow' (P 181).

Note that F *karva* has been considered a Baltic loan (SKES 166).

218. Proto-DURALJAN **karʂ* 'bitter, pungent, smarting sensation'.

F *karvas* 'acid, pungent, bitter' (SKES 167).

L *kārvās*, Komi *kurit* 'ibid.'.

Tam *kār*, *kār*, 'to be acrid, pungent', Malayalam *karukarukka* 'to be harsh, sharp, rough, irritating' (DED 1466, 1492).

J *karami* 'pungent', *karasa*, *karō* 'acid, pungent', *karai* 'scharf, beißend'.

Q *jarachiy* 'dar dolor de escocimiento', *jaray* 'escocer el cuerpo por los azetos' (P&Ch 62).

219. Proto-DURALJAN **kasaʔ* 'corner, point, edge, a weapon'.

F *kasa* 'corner of the axe', *kasuri*, *kassara* 'brush hook' (SKES 167).

Votic *kasari* 'great knife'.

Kolami *kaccī* 'sword', Gondi *kaccī* 'ibid.' (DED 1096).

Kazak *kaša* 'meisseln', *kašau* 'Meissel'.

J *kado*, OJ *kado* 'corner, angle, point, edge', *katana* 'sword'.

Q *jasay* 'mellar, desportillar, abrir brecha' (P&Ch 63).

Note PFU **kača* 'Ende, Spitze' (Rédei et al 1986, 110/II), PA **kača* 'meisseln' (Räsänen 1969, 217), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 63 no. 154). F *kasuri* has been considered a Slavic loan (SKES 167).

220. Proto-DURALJAN **kasa²* 'heap, multitude'.

F *kasa* 'heap, multitude', *kosolti* 'plentifully' (SKES 167, 222).

K *kaža* 'heap, multitude'.

Tam *kaya*, Tel, Pengo *gaja* 'large, big' (DED 1093).

J, OJ *kasa* 'a heap, pile or bulk', *kazu* 'Zahl, viel, in Menge'.

Q *kosa* 'bien, bueno, rico' (P&Ch 86; a Spanish loan?).

Note PFU **kosə* 'reich, freigebig' (Rédei et al 1986, 189/II) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 67 no. 170).

221. Proto-DURALJAN **kāts* 'hand' (B 36, Sw 66 'hand').

F *kāsi* (*kāte*-) 'hand' (SKES 263).

E *kāsi*, H *kéz* 'hand'.

Tam *kai*, Kan *kayi* 'hand, forearm', Kui *kaju*, Kuwi *kēyū* (pl. *keska*) 'hand' (DED 2023),

Tam *katuvu* 'to seize, to grasp' (DED 1200).

M *kφtyl* 'to lead by the hand'.

J *kata* 'Schulter', *kote* 'Vorderarm'.

Q *kučus* 'elbow, ell measure' (P 147).

Note the group 233, PFU **kāte* 'Hand' (Rédei et al 1988, 140/II) and PKJ **k(y)atx(a)* 'side' (Martin 1966, 241 no. 199), PN **k/ä/čā* 'hand' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 360), and PN **gať-/gəť-* 'to take with hand, to grasp' (B&K 1994, 388 no. 225), and the comparison of Tyler 1968, 807 no. 73).

222. Proto-DURALJAN **k3sk3* 'grashopper'.

F *kaskas* 'cicada, grashopper' (SKES 168).

ED *kaske* 'id.'.

Q *jesjes* 'insecto saltón' (P&Ch 60).

223. Proto-DURALJAN **kask3-1* 'to bite' (B 7, Sw 13 'to bite').

F *kaskata* 'to bite, to castrate a male reindeer with biting' (SKES 168).

Komi *getškinis* 'to masticate'.

Tam *kaccu*, *kaṭi* 'to bite', Malayalam *kaṭi* 'bite', *kaṭikka* 'to bite' (DED 1097, 1124).

M *xaza-* 'to bite'.

Q *kačuy* 'to bite' (P 140), *katutiay* 'mascar' (P&Ch 82).

Note the group 229 and PFP **kačka* 'beissen' (Rédei et al 1988, 641/VI), PU **suski/soski* 'to bite' (Janhunen 1981, 56), and PN **k^has-k^həs* 'to cut' (B&K 1994, 405 no. 243).

224. Proto-DURALJAN **kāsk3-* 'to command'.

F *kāskeā* 'to command' (SKES 263).

E *kāskida* 'to command', Komi *kešjñj* 'to will'.

Tel *kasaru* 'to scold' (DED 1089).

M *ge-* 'to say', Kazakh *kisāt* 'befehlen'.

J *geji* 'to command'.

Note PFP **kāske-* 'befehlen, gebieten' (Rédei et al 1988, 653/VI). J *geji* is considered a Sino-Japanese word.

225. Proto-DURALJAN **kaski* 'slash-and-burn cultivation'.

F *kaski* 'patch of woodland cleared by cutting the trees and burning the brush piles' (SKES 168).

K *kaški* 'id.', E *kask* 'birch'.

Konḡa *kas-* 'to be lit (as fire), to burn' (DED 1090).

Q *kuski* 'barbecho', *kuskiy* 'barbechar, arranger terrones, romper la tierra nueva' (P&Ch 89).

Note the comparison of Pudas-Marlov (1974, 116 no. 447).

226. Proto-DURALJAN **kaskʷ* 'tale, story, joke'.

F *kasku* 'tale, story, anecdote, joke', *kaskuilla* 'to tell stories, to tell jokes' (SKES 168).

K *skaaska* 'tale, story', Votic *kāska* 'id.'.

J *kataru* 'sprechen, reden, erzählen; schwindeln, betrügen, *katari* 'Betrug'.

Q *kaski* 'mentiroso, jactancioso, vanaglorioso', *kaskiy* 'mentir, jactarse, ostentarse, vanagloriarse' (P&Ch 82).

227. Proto-DURALJAN **kassa/kussu* 'braid (of hair)'.

F *kassa(pää)* '(bushy) plait, braid of hair' (SKES 168).

K *kašša*, *kassu*, ED *kassa* 'braid'.

Tam *kuccu* 'cluster, tuft, tassel', Malayalam *kuccu* 'tassel, brush, Kan *kuccu*, *koccu* 'bunch, bundle, etc.' (DED 1639).

228. Proto-DURALJAN **kaswʷ* 'to grow, to increase; weed' (B 34, Sw 62 'grass').

F *kasvi* 'plant, herb, vegetable', *kasvaa* 'to grow, to increase, to accumulate' (SKES 169).

E *kasvada*, *kasuda* 'ibid.', Mordvin *kasoms* 'ibid.', H *gaz* 'weed'.

Kan *kasa*, *kasava* 'weed, useless plant' (DED 1088).

J *kusa* 'grass, weeds', J, OJ *kusaki* 'trees and plants, vegetation'.

Q *kaspi* 'palo, medera, leña, tallo, leñoso' (P&Ch 82); stick, club, ear of corn' (P 143).

Note PFW, ?PFU **kaswa* 'wachsen' (Rédei et al 1986, 648/VI) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 67 no. 170).

229. Proto-DURALJAN **katkʷ* 'to break, to cut off'.

F *katkaista* 'to break, to cut off' (SKES 170).

E *katkestada* 'to break, to cut off'.

Konda *katki*-, Kui *katka*- 'to cut down with an axe' (DED 1208).

M *xadxu*- 'to pierce, to stab, to prick'.

J *gatatsuku* 'brechlich sein', *hadan*, *hatan* 'Bruch, brechen'.

Q *katka*- 'to bite large chunks out off' (P 143).

Note PFP **kačka*- 'reissen, zerreißen, entzweigen' (Rédei et al 1988, 641/VI), and PN **gatʷ*-/*getʷ*- 'to bite, to chew' (B 1996, 228 no. 644).

230. Proto-DURALJAN **katkʷ* 'bitter'.

F *katkera* 'bitter' (SKES 170).

K *kačkera* 'bitter', Mari *koššo* 'bitter'.

Tam *kaŋu* 'bitterness, pungency, adstringency' (DED 1135).

Q *qatqi* 'bitter' (P 182), *jaŋje* 'amagro' (P&Ch 64).

Note PFP **kačkɜ* 'bitter, sauer, verdorben' (Rédei et al 1988, 641/VI).

231. Proto-DURALJAN **katkɜ*³ 'smoke, stink' (B 75, Sw 142 'smoke').

F *katku*, *kitku* 'heavy smoke' (SKES 171, 202).

E *katk* 'pest', Mordvin *katsamo*, Selkup *kačko* 'smoke'.

Kan *kaccu* 'to sting', *kāta*, *gātu* 'strong stifling smell' (DED 1097, 1492).

J *kusuburu* 'to smoke, to smolder'.

Note PFV, ?FP **kačkɜ* 'Rauch, Geruch, Gestank' (Rédei et al 1988, 641/VI) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 51 no. 111).

232. Proto-DURALJAN **kaōɜ*² 'to disappear, to be lost, to fade'.

F *kato* 'dearth, poor harvest', *kadota* 'to disappear, to be lost, to vanish, to die' (SKES 137).

K *kado-*, E *kaduda* 'id., to die', Mordvin *kadoms* 'lassen, übriglassen', H *hagy* 'id.', Kamassi *kojo* 'bleiben'.

Tel *kādu* 'ruin', *kātakumu* 'famine' (1440), Toda *kođu* 'to disappear, to die' (DED 1356).

Note PU **kaōa-* 'lassen, verlassen, bleiben' (Rédei et al 1986, 115/II) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 51 no. 112).

233. Proto-DURALJAN **katta-* 'to cover'.

F *kattaa* 'to cover', *katto* 'roof, ceiling' (SKES 171).

E *katus* 'roof'.

Tam *kaṭṭu*, Kan *kaṭṭu* 'to tie, to build', Kan *kaṭṭana* 'a roof, a thatch' (DED 1147).

M *ɣadar-* 'to cover', Old Turkish *kat* 'a story of a house, layer'.

J *kodate* 'als Deckung nehmen'.

Q *qata-* 'to cover', *kata*, *qata* 'cover' (P 182).

Note PN **kaɖɭ* 'to build' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 368).

234. Proto-DURALJAN **kats* 'a selling place'.

F *katu* 'street' (SKES 172).

Tam *kaṭai* 'shop, bazaar' (DED 1142).

Q *qatu* 'stand, selling place' (P 182), *jaṭu* 'mercado, plaza del mercado' (P&Ch 64).

Note that F *katu* has been considered to be a Swedish loan (SKES 172).

235. Proto-DURALJAN **kawcu* 'horror, terror, fright' (Sw 44 'fear').

F *kauhu* 'horror, terror, fright, dread', *kauhistutta* 'to strike terror' (SKES 172).

K *kauhia* 'horror, terror, fright'.

Q *jauchu*, *kauchu* 'brujo, aojador', *jauchai* 'brujear, aojar' (P&Ch 65, 71).

236. Proto-DURALJAN *kawkɜ* 'distant, far (away)' (Sw 41 'far').

F *kaukana* 'far (away), off, remote, distant', *kauas* 'far (away)', *kauan* 'long' (SKES 172).

K *kaugoi* 'distant', E *kaua*, *kauva*, *kavva* 'long', Mordvin *kuvaŋ* 'long', Mansi *koγ*, *xow* 'lang, weit'.

Tam *cēyaŋ* 'one who is at a distant', Kuwi *hekko* 'distant', *hegō*, *heko* 'far', Kui *seko* 'distant, far, far away' (DED 2807).

Note PFU **kawka* 'lang' (Rédei et al 1986, 132/II) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 117 no. 480).

237. Proto-DURALJAN **kawɫɜ* 'neck, jaws' (B 56, Sw 103 'neck').

F *kaula*, FD *kakla* 'neck' (SKES 173).

K *kakla*, *kagla*, E *kael* 'ibid.'.

Tam *kavuŋ*, Tulu *kaulu* 'cheek', Parji *galva*, *gavla* 'jaw' (DED 1337).

Q *kakiktu* 'jaw' (P 140).

F *kaula* has been considered a Latvian loan (SKES 173). Note also PN **kaba/kap'a* 'jaw' (Illič-Svityč 1974, 313-315/I no. 190) and PN **k'aph/k'əph-* 'jaw' (B&K 1994, 444 no. 289).

238. Proto-DURALJAN **kawpɜ* 'affair, business; merchant'

F *kauppa* 'commerce, trade, store, affair, business' (SKES 173).

K *kauppa*, E *kaupp* 'id.'.

J *kōbai* 'Kauf, Ankauf, Käufer'.

Q *chaupiy* 'dividir en dos partes iguales' (P&Ch 31).

Note that F *kauppa* has been considered a German loan. Note also the comparison of Kazár (1980, 72 no. 183).

239. Proto-DURALJAN **kāwɜ-* 'to go, to walk' (Sw 178 'to walk').

F *käydä* 'to go, to walk, to step, to run', *käypä raha* 'valid currency' (SKES 264).

K *kāvva*, *kāvele* 'to walk', E *kāia* 'to go', H *kavar* 'to move, to turn, to sift around'.

J *kau* 'buy', OJ *kapu* 'id., to exchange, to substitute, to get' J *kawasu*, OJ *kapasu* 'to change, to exchange', J *kaeru* 'to return, to get back', J *kayo* 'to come and go'.

Q *kuyuy* 'mover' (P&Ch 91), *kuyu-* 'to move (generally)' (P 150).

240. Proto-DURALJAN **kecrɜ-* 'malleolus'.

F *kehräsluu* 'malleolus' (NS 281/II).

J *kurubushi* 'malleolus'.

Note PFV **kečke-rä* 'rund, krumm' and *kečřä* 'spindel' (Rédei et al 1988, 655-656/VI).

241. Proto-DURALJAN **kecrɜ-* 'to talk (with positive epitets)'.

F *kehua* 'to praise, to boast, to talk about sth or sb with positive epitets, to talk (in some dialects)' (NS 282/I:J-K).

E *kehelda* 'to boast', H *kegy* 'circus, grace, favor'.

Kan *koccu* 'to speak much', Tulu *kōca*, *kōcè* 'boasting' (DED 2043).

J *kuchi* a) 'speech, speaking, mouth, jaws'.

Q *quechua*, *quichua*, *kechwa*, *keshua* 'name of the Quechua language'.

About the meaning, note the hypothesis of Anttonen and Hakola (1994, 104 no. 9) and the group 322. Note also PFU **kečä* 'Kreis, Ring, Reifen' (Rédei et al 1986, 141/II).

242. Proto-DURALJAN **keɬs* 'to boil'.

F *keittää* 'to boil', *keitto* 'soup, boiled food' (SKES 178).

E *keeta* 'to boil', Mari *kū.ām* 'to boil'.

Tam *kāyccu* 'to boil, to cook', *koti* 'to boil' (DED 1458, 2084).

J *gutaguta* 'gut durchgekocht'.

Q *jauchay* 'cocer hierbas' (P&Ch 32).

Note PFU, ?U **keje*- 'kochen, gekocht werden' (Rédei et al 1986, 143/II), PKJ **ko*- 'to distil' (Martin 1966, 230 no. 67), PN **kʰay-/kʰəy-* 'heat; to be or become warm or hot, to make warm, to heat' (B&K 1994, 419 no. 262), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 810 no. 116) and Kazár (1980, 80 no. 206).

243. Proto-DURALJAN **kek*- 'firebrand' (B 27, Sw 48 'fire').

F *kekäle* 'firebrand, brand, the embers', *keksi* 'fire hook' (SKES 179).

K *kegäleh* 'firebrand'.

J *kogasu* 'anbrennen, verbrennen', *kogeru* 'anbrennen, verkohlen, verbrennen'.

Note the groups 244 and 377 as well as G *Koks*.

244. Proto-DURALJAN **kɜksi*- 'to flame, to rise'.

F *keksiä* 'to invent, to discover, to detect, to find out' (SKES 179).

M *køgzi*- 'to begin to flame, to blaze up, to rise', *køgzil*- 'rise, growth, development, progress'.

245. Proto-DURALJAN **keli* 'air, wind, weather' (Sw 191 'wind').

F *keli* 'air, wind, state of the road or trail of skis' (SKES 179).

K *kèli* 'ibid.'.

Tam *kāl*, Kan *gālī*, *gāl*, Tel *gālī* 'air, wind' (DED 1481, 1499).

M *kei* 'air, wind'.

Note PN **gʷil-/gʷel-* 'to glide, to slip, to slide' (B&K 1994, 455 no. 300).

246. Proto-DURALJAN **keɬs*- 'to lie (idling)' (Sw 89 'to lie').

F *kelliä*, *kellettää* 'to lie idling' (NS 298/II).

Kan *keladan* 'a man who is on one side or on both sides' (DED 1969).

Q *kellakui* 'tener pereza, flojear, ociosiar' (P&Ch 67), *qiṭa* 'lazy' (P 183).

247. Proto-DURALJAN **keɬms* 'rascal, swindler'.

F *kelmi* 'roque, rascal, cheat, swindler' (SKES 180).

K *kālmī*, E *kelm* 'id.'.

Q *jellma* 'chistoso, chocarrero, picaresco, satirico, bufón' (P&Ch 67).

Note that F *kelmi* has been considered a Scandinavian loan.

248. Proto-DURALJAN **kelʒ*- 'to strip the outer layer'.

F *kelota* 'to strip the outermost layer', *kelo* 'dried-up-tree' (SKES 180).

K *keloi* 'ibid.', Nenets *sealà*, *sèlà* 'to clean, to clean out'.

M *xoltusu(n)* 'bark of a tree', *xoltusi-* 'to peel off'.

Q *qilpa-* 'to stripe plant of fibers' (P 183).

249. Proto-DURALJAN **keɪpʒ* 'capable, excellent'.

F *kelpo* 'capable, splended, excellent' (SKES 180).

K *kelvata* 'to be qualified', E *kōlb* 'able, capable'.

Tam *keli* 'to conquer, to overcome', *kelippu* 'winning, succes, victory', Tulu *gelpuni* 'to win, to conquer' (DED 1972).

Q *jellpu* 'dicoso, feliz, venturoso en cosas grandes, de mucho estima' (P&Ch 67).

250. Proto-DURALJAN **keltʒ* 'yellow' (B 100, Sw 200 'yellow').

F *keltainen* 'yellow' (SKES 180).

E *kolt* 'yellow'.

M *gilte* 'lustre, shine'.

J *kiiro* 'yellow'.

Q *qilʉ*, 'yellow' (P 183), *jellu* 'amarillo' (P&Ch 67).

Note the pair F *kelmeä* 'pale', Q *jelly* 'pálido' and Nostratic connections. F *kelta* has been considered a Baltic loan (SKES 180).

251. Proto-DURALJAN **ken* 'who' (B 97, Sw 188 'who').

F *ken* 'who' (SKES 181).

E *kes* 'who'.

M *ken* 'who'.

Note PFU, ?U **ke* (*ki*) 'wer' (Rédei et al 1986, 140/II) and PN **k^wh/i- /k^wh/e-* 'relative pronoun stem', **k^wh/a- /k^wh/ə-* 'interrogative pronoun stem' (B&K 1994, 478 no. 324), and the Global Etymon *ku(n)* 'who' (Bengtson & Ruhlen 1994, 303 no. 10).

252. Proto-DURALJAN **keŋkʒ* 'not straight, curved; sly'.

F *kenkku* 'not straight, sly, unfair, rogish; knoll, mound' *kenkkuilla* 'to raise a fuss, to irritate, to act sly'(SKES 181).

E *kink*, *künk*, *könk* 'knoll, mound'.

Malayalam *kunikka* 'to make a curve' (DED 1927), Tulu *kenkuni* 'to provoke, to irritate, to kindle' (DED 1944).

Q *jenju* 'vericuetto, curvo, retuerto, torcido, en zig, zag' (P&Ch 67), *kingu* 'torcido', *kinkiy* 'caracolear, hacer zig zag' (P&Ch 85).

Note PN **k^h/ unk- /k^h/ onk-* 'to be bent, curved; hook' (B&K 1994, 418, no. 261).

253. Proto-DURALJAN **kəɹɹ*³- 'to collect, to gather'.

F *kerätä* 'to collect, to gather, to accumulate' (SKES 185), F *korjata* 'id.' (SKES 219)

K *kereä*, Komi *kuräl* 'id', K *korjoo*, E *korjata* 'id.'.

Tam *koñ* 'to nibble grain, to pick up food here and there' (DED 2164), Tam *korru* 'food, means of subsistence' (DED 2171), Malayalam *korru* 'food, rice' (DED 2171).

M *xurija*- 'to collect, to accumulate, to gather'.

Q *joriy* 'recoger, juntar cosas menudas, esparcidas; arrebatar' (P&Ch 73), *qurpača*- 'to lodge' (P 186).

Note PN **k'ar-/k'ər*- 'to gather (together), to collect, to take a handful, to pick, to pluck' (B&K 1994, 441 no. 286).

254. Proto-DURALJAN **kerɹ*¹ 'bark, scab, slough', B 3, Sw 8 'bark'.

F *keri* 'bark that grows on a birch after the first bark has been removed' (SKES 183).

Old E *kere* 'bast', Mordvin *keř*, Mari *kür* 'linden bark', H *kér* 'membrane'.

Kan *keraku* 'scab', Tulu *kerāñi* 'scab, wart', Tam *cirañku* 'eruptions, pimple, itch' (DED 1560).

Note PFU **kere* 'Rinde' (Rédei et al 1986, 148/II), PN /*ker*/ 'bark' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 344), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 810 no. 122) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 118 no. 487).

255. Proto-DURALJAN **kerɹ*² 'to wind into the ball'.

F *keriä* 'to wind (into the ball), *kerä* 'ball' (SKES 183, 185).

E *kera* 'ball', Mordvin *kire* 'ball of yarn', Hanti *kerɹ* 'string of furs'.

Tam *curuñai* 'to roll up, to curl', *cuñal* 'to whirl' (DED 2684, 2698a).

M *kery*- 'to attach, to tie, to bind', *kerydesyle* 'to wind into the ball'.

J *kuru a* 'to wind into the ball'.

Q *kurura*- 'to wind up (into the ball)' (P 148).

Note PFU **kerä* 'Bundel, rund, drehen' (Rédei et al 1986, 147/II), PKJ **cur(u)* 'string' (Martin 1966, 243 no. 226), and PN **k^har-/k^hər*- 'to twist, to turn, to wind' (B&K 1994, 420 no. 263).

256. Proto-DURALJAN **ker*¹- 'to cut the bark, to carve, to shear' (Sw 25 'to cut').

F *keritä* 'to cut, to slip, to shear', *keri* 'bark that grows on a birch after the first bark has removed' (SKES 183).

EO *kere* 'bast', Mordvin *keř*, Mari *kür* 'linden bark', H *kér* 'membrane'.

Kan *kere* 'to shave, to scrape', Kan *kiri* 'to shave' (DED 1564).

M *kerci*- 'to cut, to mince, to carve, to slice'.

Q *quru* 'clipped, with the ends cut off' (P 186), *koroy* 'estrophear, mutilar, despedazar' (Middendorf 1970, 115).

Note PFU **kere* 'Rinde' (Rédei et al 1986, 148/II) and PN **k^har-/k^hər*- 'to cut' (B&K 1994, 407 no. 246).

257. Proto-DURALJAN **kʷrʷ*-⁴ 'to beg, to request'.

F *kerjätä* 'to beg' (SKES 183).

E *kerjata* 'id.', Komi *korui* 'to ask, to pray, to plead, H *kér* 'to ask, to request, to demand'.

Tam *kōru*- 'to request, to wish', Tel *kōru* 'to desire, to request, to want' (DED 2232).

M *gori* 'expectation, hope, desire, wish'.

Note PN **k/erjʷ* 'to call' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 342) and the comparison of Vacek (1996a 38 no. 17).

258. Proto-DURALJAN **ker*-² 'to swaddle'.

F *kersa* 'brat, small child, illegitimate child' (SKES 184).

E *kōrsik* 'late-born lamb', Mordvin *keršams* 'to swaddle'.

Q *keruy* 'fajar al niño' (P&Ch 83).

Note PN **k'ar*- 'to wind, to bind' (B&K 1994, 441 no. 293).

259. Proto-DURALJAN **ker*-³ 'to repeat, to tell'.

F *kertoa* 'to tell, to narrate', *kerrata* 'to repeat', *kerta* 'time, turn', *kerros* 'layer, stratum' (SKES 184).

E *kord* 'time', *kordus* 'repetition, refrain', H *kérd*, *keres* 'to ask'.

Kui *kēronđi*, Gabda *keral* 'story, tale' (DED 2006), Tam *kari* 'witness' (DED 1276).

M *gere* 'Zeuge'.

J *kuri-goto* 'Klage, Klagerei, repeating the same story'.

Note Anttonen and Hakola (1994, 100 no. 10), the group 204, and PFV **kerta* 'Reihe, Schicht, Mal' (Rédei et al 1986, 659/VI).

260. Proto-DURALJAN **kes*-¹ 'to melt, to thaw'.

F *kesä* 'summer' (SKES 187).

K *kešä*, *kezä*, *kežä*, Mordvin *kiza* 'id.'.

M *ges*-, *geske*- 'to melt, to thaw'.

Note PFW **kesä* 'Sommer' (Rédei et al 1988, 666/VI) and PN **k/ý/šʷ* 'summer' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 346).

261. Proto-DURALJAN **keskʷ* 'center, middle'.

F *keski* 'center, middle' (SKES 186).

E *kesk* 'cente', Mordvin *keska* 'middle of the body'.

Kan *geje*, Tel *gajja* 'the groin between the belly and the thigh' (DED 1938).

Q *kuskan* 'center, middle' (P 149), *kusko* 'Cuzco, capital del Tawantiasuyu', *josjo* 'centro' (P&Ch 73, 89).

Note PFP **keske* 'Mitte, Zwischenraen, Abstand' (Rédei et al 1988, 660/III) and the comparison of Koskinen (1996, 48 no. 110).

262. Proto-DURALJAN **kes*-² 'to tame'.

F *kesy* 'tame, domesticated', *kesyttää* 'to domesticate' (NS 327/I:J-K).

Tam *kūcu* 'to be shy, ticklish, tender', Malayalam *kūcuka* 'to be shy, dread' (DED 1876).

263. Proto-DURALJAN **kettɜ* 'fox'.

F *kettu* 'fox' (NS 331/II).

K *kettu* 'pellicle'.

Tulu *kudige* 'jackal' (DED 1851), Tam *cēttu* 'red', Kan *keccu* 'redness' (DED 1931).

J *kitsune*, OJ *kītune*, *kutune* 'fox'.

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 77 no. 200).

264. Proto-DURALJAN **kepɜ* 'light'.

F *kevyt*, *kepeä* 'light, gentle, easy' (SKES 182).

E *kebi* 'leicht, rasch, zierlich', H *kevéš* 'wenig', Selkup *seppa* 'leicht, billig'.

M *gøpi* 'light'.

J *kuwashii*, OJ *kupasi* 'precise, minute, accurate, detailed; fine, pretty'.

Note PFU, ?U **kepā* 'Leicht, schnell' (Rédei et al. 1986, 147/I), PN **gepa* 'light' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 346) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 91 no. 238).

265. Proto-DURALJAN **kiðu-* 'to cut, to wound' (Sw 25 'to cut').

F *kiduttaa* 'to torture', *kidukset* 'gills' (SKES 201).

E *kiduda*, *kidutada* 'to torture', H *kikezd-* 'to gnaw, to nibble at'.

Tam *keṭu* 'to perish, to be destroyed, to be reduced', Malayalam *keṭu* 'to ruin', Kan *keḍu*, *kidu* 'id.' (DED 1942).

M *kidu-* 'to cut with a knife, to massacre, to slaughter, to kill', *kiduyala-* 'to cut with a knife'.

J *kizu* 'to cut, to wound, to scar', J, *kizamu* 'to cut, to carve', OJ *kīda* 'gill(s)', J *kezaru*, OJ *kēduru* 'to cut into the surface (not deeply)'.

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 78 no. 202).

266. Proto-DURALJAN **kekɜ-* 'to crow (as a cok)'.

F *kiekua* 'to crow (as a cock)' (NS 338, II).

Kan *kēgu* 'to cry as a peacock' (DED 1992).

Q *kokoroko* 'canto del gallo' (P&Ch 86).

Note Sanskrit *kekā* 'cry of a peacock' and the open onomatopoeic character of this group.

267. Proto-DURALJAN **kelɜ²* 'tongue, language' (B 87, Sw 172 'tongue').

F *kieli* 'tongue, language' (SKES 188).

E *keel* 'ibid', Mordvin *kel* 'tongue, speech', Mansi *kelä*, Hanti *köl* 'word, speech'.

Tam *kīlavu* 'word, language', Gondi *kel* 'to tell', Kan *kele* 'to vociferate' (DED 2017b, 1574).

M *kele(n)* 'tongue, language, speech', *kele-* 'to utter words'.

J *kotoba* 'Zunge, Wort, Sprache'.

Q *qaTu* 'tongue' (P 180), *jallu* 'lengua, idioma' (P&Ch 59).

Note PU **kāxli* 'Zunge' (Janhunen 1981, 54), **kele/kēle* 'Zunge, Sprache' (Rédei et al 1986, 144/II), PN **kā/IH/ä* 'language, speech' (Illič-Svityč 1971, I:346 no. 221), and PN **kⁿal-/kⁿel-* 'to make known, to disclose, to explain' (B&K 1994, 407 no. 245), and the comparison of Tyler (1968, 810 no. 129).

268. Proto-DURALJAN **kerz*³ 'twisted; to twist, to turn'.

F *kierä*, *kiero* 'twisted, crooked, not straight; sly, foxy', *kierää* 'to turn, to twist, to twine, to wind, to revolve, etc.' (SKES 188).

K *kierä* 'twisted', E *keerida* 'to turn, to roll', Mansi *kir-* 'umgehen', H *kerek* 'rund, kreisrund'.

Tam *kuraŋku* 'to bend, to incline', Parji *gurcip* 'to bend' (DED 1767).

Note PFU **kerä* 'rund, rollend; sich drehen, drehen' (Rédei et al 1986, 147/II), PN **kⁿar-/kⁿer-* 'to twist, to turn, to wind' (B&K 1994, 420 no. 263), the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 119 no. 494), and the groups 255 and 258.

269. Proto-DURALJAN **kiT-* 'wedge'.

F *kiila* 'wedge, cotter, gib' (SKES 190).

E *kiil* 'id.'.

Tam *kī* 'to rend, to tear, to split', Malayalam *cī* 'wedge, splinter' (DED 1622).

Q *jellpa*, *killpi* 'astilla, cuña' (P&Ch 67).

Note that F *kiila* has been considered a German loan (SKES 190).

270. Proto-DURALJAN **kīrɜ* 'top of a fjeld' (B 53, Sw 98 'mountain').

F *kiire* 'top of a fjeld' (SKES 191).

E *kiire*, *kiird* 'crown, top of a head'.

Tam *kō* 'mountain', Kui *sōru*, Kuwi *hōru* 'hill, mountain' (DED 2178, 2887).

M *kir-a* 'summit'.

Q *jirka* 'altura, serro' (P&Ch 348).

Note PN **/kīr(H)ʌ* 'top, top of a head' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 348), and PN **q^wur-/q^wor-* 'edge, point, top' (B&K 1994, 514 no. 363).

271. Proto-DURALJAN **kīrɜ* 'to praise'.

F *kiittää*, *kiitellä* 'to thank, to praise' (SKES 192).

E *kiita* 'to thank, to praise'.

Kuwi *gīta* 'word, syllable' (DED 1615).

M *gedeg-*, *getel-* 'to say'.

J *kito* 'Gebet, Tischgebet'.

272. Proto-DURALJAN **kila-* 'to shine, to be shining' (B 52 'moon').

F *kilottaa*, *kiilua*, *kiiltää* 'to shine, to be shining' (SKES 193).

E *kiilata* 'to shine'.

Tam *kīlar* 'to shine', Malayalam *kīlar* 'splendour' (DED 1583).

M *gilai-* 'to shine'.

J *giragira, kirakira* 'glizern, funkeln, glänzend, leuchtend'.

Q *kīla* 'moon, the shine (of moon)' (P 145), *killay* 'brillar la luna, las estrellas' (P&Ch 84).

Note PU **kun̄j* / *kjj̄j* 'moon' (Janhunen 1981, 54), PU **kuŋe* 'Mond, Monat' (Rédei et al 1986, 210/II), PN **gil/H/λ* 'to shine, to glisten' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 330), PN **gil-/gel-* 'to shine, to glisten' (B&K 1994, 390 no. 228), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 182 no. 507).

273. Proto-DURALJAN **kilpʒ* 'shield, to cover'.

F *kilpi* 'shield' (SKES 194).

E *kilp* 'shield'.

Q *killpay* 'cubrir, esconder, occultar, tapar' (P&Ch 84).

274. Proto-DURALJAN **kilō* 'kind, nice, tender'.

F *kiltti* 'good-natured, kind, nice, good', FD *killi* 'enduring, good-natured, modest, kind' (SKES 194).

Koraga *killi* 'small', Tel *cilipi* 'small, slight, despicable' (DED 1571).

M *kili* 'kind, tender'.

Note that F *kiltti* has been considered a Swedish loan (SKES 194). Note also PN **k'il-/k'el-* 'to decrease, to be or become little, small, few' (B&K 1994, 440 no. 285).

275. Proto-DURALJAN **kinʒ*¹ 'to quarrel, to dispute'.

F *kina* 'quarrel, dispute', *kinata* 'to quarrel, to dispute' (NS 381/II).

E *kōne* 'speech, talk', *kōnekas* 'talkative'.

Malayalam *kiṇayuka* 'to quarrel', Kan *keṇaku* 'to irritate, to provoke', *kinisu* 'to be angry' (DED 1944, 1600).

M *kina-* 'to examine carefully', *kinu-* 'sich grämen'.

J *kenasu* 'schlecht reden, nörgeln'.

Q *jenjuchiy* 'torcer en centido des las palabras' (P&Ch 67).

Note A *gainsay*, the note of Anttonen and Hakola (1994, 101 no. 12), PFU **kirñä* (*kürñä*), ? *kinä* (*künä*) 'Ellenbogen' (Rédei et al 1986, 158/II), and PN **kinλ* 'to get angry' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 364).

276. Proto-DURALJAN **kinʒ*²/*konʒ* 'drivel, slaver'.

F *kina*, *kuola* 'froth, foam', *kuona* 'slag' (SKES 239).

E *kool* 'froth, foam', H *kōnnyū* 'light (of weight), easy', Mansi *kinnä* 'id.'.

J *kinu*, OJ *kīnu* 'silk, silk thread'.

Q *joñä* 'moco'.

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 76 no. 194).

277. Proto-DURALJAN **kirʒ*¹ 'hard, tight'.

F *kireä* 'tight, tense', *kiristää* 'to tighten, to stretch' (SKES 198).

K *kirei* 'tight, tense', E *kiristada* 'to tighten, Mordvin *k'irēms* 'to shrink'.

Q *qiruy-qiruy* 'tight, hard', *qiru* 'hard' (P 184).

Note PFE **kir3* 'steif, hart; steif, hart werden' (Rédei et al 1988, 660/VI).

278. Proto-DURALJAN **kiri*¹ 'to hurry, to move rapidly'.

F *kiri* 'spurt', *kirikin!* 'make the spurt!', *kiire* 'hurry, hasty, rush' (NS 387/II, SKES 191).

K *kiireh* 'id.', E *kiire*, *kiirus* 'id.'.

Tam *kiru-kireṇal* 'expression signifying being giddy, moving rapidly' (DED 1595).

J *kirikiri* 'quickly, speedily, in a cutting manner'.

Q *kiriy* 'andar ligero, aparado' (P&Ch 86).

Note Nostratic connections.

279. Proto-DURALJAN **kiri*² 'to gnash'.

F *kiristellä* 'to gnash' (SKES 197).

E *kiristada* 'to gnash'.

Tam *karakara*, Kan *gara*, Malayalam *karakare* 'to crackle in the mouth, imitation of gnashing' (DED 1386).

J *girigiri* 'to gnash'.

Q *kiriāāā* 'to gnash' (P 145).

Note the groups 281 and 283 and Kan *kār* 'to bite'.

280. Proto-DURALJAN **kir3*² 'to write'.

F *kirjottaa*, FD *kiruttoa* 'to write', *kirja* 'book, mark, cut' (SKES 198).

E *kirjata* 'to write', *kiri* 'letter, ornamente'.

Tam *kīru* 'to write, to drawn lines', Kan *gīru* 'to draw lines or streaks' (DED 1623).

M *ziru* 'to drawn'.

Q *qilqay* 'to write, to drawn' (P 183), *jelljay* 'escribir' (P&Ch 67).

Note the groups 283 and 284. The separate development is possible.

281. Proto-DURALJAN **kir3*³ 'to damn, to quarrel'.

F *kirota* 'to damn, to curse, to swear, to blaspheme' (SKES 199).

K *kirota*, E *kiruda* 'id.', Mansi *kor-* 'to quarrel'.

Tam *ciṛukku* 'to be angry with', Kan *kīru* 'to rage' (DED 1597), Tam *kiṛukku* 'crazziness, lunacy, Malayalam *kiṛikkuku* 'to grin' (DED 1595).

Q *kiruy* 'tener la dentera' (P&Ch 86).

Note the groups 283 and 284.

282. Proto-DURALJAN **kir3*⁴ 'cold, frost' (B 15, Sw 22 'cold').

F *kirsi* (*kirr-*) 'frost in the ground', *kireä keli* 'cold weather' (SKES 200).

K *kirzi*, E *kirs* 'frost in the ground', Mansi *kir* 'very thin crust of ice on the snow'.

Tam *cilucilu* 'to feel cool, *jillu* 'extreme cold', Parji *girgira* 'cold' (DED 1568), Kuṛux *kīma* 'to be cold, to feel cold' (DED 2576).

M *kiraya-* 'hoarfrost'.

J *kogoru*, OJ *kogoru* 'to congeal, to freeze'.

Q *āri* 'cold, to be cold, to make cold' (P 123), *chiri* 'frio' (P&Ch 35).

Note PN **kiri/ra* 'rime, white frost' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 343) and the comparisons of Marlow-Pudas (1974, 119 no. 497) and Kazár (1980, 80 no. 207).

283. Proto-DURALJAN **kirʷ* 'tooth' (B 88, Sw 173 'tooth').

F *kirves* 'ax, axe', *kirokala* 'ruff' (SKES 199).

E *kirves* 'ibid.'.

Malayalam *ekiru*, *akiru* 'tooth', *kāruka* 'to gnaw', Kan *kār* 'to bite' (DED 554, 1474).

M *kiris* 'unicorn'.

J *kiri* 'bore'.

Q *kiru* 'tooth' (P 145).

Note the groups 280 and 284. F *kirves* is considered to be a Baltic loan (SKES 199).

284. Proto-DURALJAN **kirʷ* 'to cut' (Sw 25 'to cut').

F *kirvoittaa* 'to separate' (SKES 200).

K *kirvota*, *kirvoittaa* 'to fall'.

Tam *kīru* 'to cut, to slit, to slice', Gondi *kār* 'a wound' (DED 1624).

Kan *kiri* 'to shave' (DED 1564).

M *kiru-* 'to cut into small pieces'.

J *kiru* 'to cut'.

Q *kiri-* 'to wound' (P 145).

Note the group 283, PFP **kirä* 'hauen, schlagen' (Rédei et al 1988, 666/VI), PKJ **kyor-* 'to cut' (Martin 1966, 229 no. 58), PN **kiri/ra* 'to scratch' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 365), and PN **gir-/ger-* 'to scratch, to scrape' (B&K 1994, 386 no. 223).

285. Proto-DURALJAN **kisʷ* 'fight, struggle' (Sw 47 'fight').

F *kisa* 'play, game(s), sports' (SKES 200).

E *kisa* 'noise, disturbance', *kiselda* 'to fight, to riot', H *késa* 'fight, struggle'.

Kan *kisur* 'to strife, to quarrel, to be very disagreeable' (DED 1511).

J *kisou* 'vie, struggle, fight, compete with'.

Q *kisuy* 'hacer ademanes con expression de ira, molestia' (P&Ch 86).

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 77 no. 199).

286. Proto-DURALJAN **kitʷ* 'mouth, the lips' (B 54, Sw 99 'mouth').

F *kita* 'jaws, open mouth' (SKES 201).

E *kida*, *kidu* 'open mouth'.

Kui *guti* 'mouth' (DED 1708).

Q *qita*, *hita* 'lip' (P 134, 184), *jita* 'labios' (P&Ch 70).

Note J *kuchi* 'mouth' in the group 241 and PKJ **kutyi* 'mouth' (Martin 1966, 237 no. 150).

287. Proto-DURALJAN **kicə* 'stingy, precise, tight' (Sw 101 'narrow').

F *kitsas* 'stingy, precise, tight' (SKES 202).

E *kitsas* 'narrow'.

M *kizayarla-* 'to be restricted or limited'.

J *kitchiri* 'precise, exact'.

Q *kički* 'tight, narrow, full' (P 144), *kichki* 'angosto, estrecho' (P&Ch 84).

Note PFV **kića* 'heftig, hitzig' (Rédei et al 1986, 661/VI).

288. Proto-DURALJAN **kiwə* 'stone' (B 79, Sw 154 'stone').

F *kivi* 'stone' (SKES 203).

K *kivi*, E *kivi*, Mari *kü*, H *kō* 'id.'.

Toda *kwig* 'seed inside fruit' (DED 2179), *kūḡs* 'large rock standing by itself' (DED 1864).

Q *jiwana* 'piedra pesada' (P&Ch 71).

Note PFU **kiwe* 'Stein' (Rédei et al 1986, 163,II), PN **kiwA* 'stone' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 343), PN **k^hiW-/k^hew-* 'stone, rock' (B&K 409 no. 249) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 120 no. 499).

289. Proto-DURALJAN **-ko/-ka* 'interrogative particle' (Sw 75 'how').

F *-ko* 'interrogative derivative' (SKES 205).

K *-ko*, *-go* 'id', E *kas* 'interrogative particle'.

J *ka* 'interrogative particle'.

Q *-čū* 'negative interrogative enclitic' (P 32).

Note PU **kə* (Interrogativpronomen) (Janhunen 1981, 55) and PU **ku-* (*ko-*) 'wer, welcher, was' (Rédei et al 1986, 191/II).

290. Proto-DURALJAN **koyə* 'moth, mosquito'.

F *koi* 'moth' (SKES 206).

E *koi*, Mari *koje*, Mansi *kij* 'moth'.

Gondi *kuge*, *gūge*, *guge* 'moth' (DED 1874).

Turkish *küjä* 'Motte', Kirghiz *kujö*, Kazakh *köjä* 'moth'.

J, OJ *ka* 'mosquito'.

Note PFU **koje/koja* 'Motte, Wurm' (Rédei et al 1986), PN **g/o/jA* 'moth' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 349) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 62 no. 150).

291. Proto-DURALJAN **koñə* 'to copulate'.

F *koinia*, *koinata* 'to copulate' (SKES 207).

E *koinata*, *koinida* 'id.'.

Tam *caṇṇu* 'to copulate', *caṇṇam* 'penis' (DED 2320).

Q *āna* 'female (animal); girl' (P 122).

Note PN **k/u/n* 'woman' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 340) and the Global Etymon **kuna* 'woman' (Bengtson&Ruhlen 1994, 306, no. 11).

292. Proto-DURALJAN **koyrɜ* 'dog, male' (B 18, Sw 30 'dog', Sw 94 'male').

F *koira* 'dog, *koiras* 'male' (SKES 207).

E *koer* 'dog', H *here* 'male, testis', Nenets *hóra* 'male, bull'.

Tam *kūraŋ* 'dog' (DED 1901).

Proto-Altaic *gōra* 'antelope' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 330).

Q *quruta* 'testicles' (P 186), *kuruta*, *gorota* 'testiculo' (P&Ch 89).

Note PU **koj(e)ra* 'Männchen' (Rédei et al 1986, 168/II) and PN **gojra* 'antelope' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 330).

293. Proto-DURALJAN **koywɜ* 'birch'.

F *koivu* 'birch' (SKES 208).

E *kōiv*, K *koivu* 'birch', Mari *ku. yi, kue*, Nenets *kō* 'birch'.

M *kusun*, *xusu(n)*, Tungusic *kivō* 'birch'.

J *kaba* 'Birke', *ki* 'tree'.

Note PU **kojji* 'Birke' (Janhunen 1981, 55). PU **kojji* 'Birke' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PU **kojwa* 'Birke' (Rédei et al 1986, 169/II), PN **kojwa* (Illič-Svityč 1965, 330), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 75 no. 192).

294. Proto-DURALJAN **koyɜ²* 'hut, stall (made from bark?)'.

F *koju*, *kojja* 'hut, stall', *koja* 'bark' (SKES 208).

E *koi* 'couch, bed', H *háj* 'bark'.

J *koya* 'hut, stall'.

Note PN **koja* 'bark' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 345) and the analysis of Janhunen (1997, 8).

295. Proto-DURALJAN **kokɜ-¹* 'to examine (traps), to pluck'.

F *kokea* 'to experience, to investigate, to examine (traps), *koettaa* 'to try', *koe* 'trial, experiment, proof' (SKES 208).

K *kuottele* 'to toy', E *koeta* 'hervorbringen', Enets *koa-*, *kua-* 'suchen, finden'.

Tam *koy* 'to pluck, to reap, to choose, to select', Malayalam *koyka* 'to cut, to crop', Tel *kōyu* 'to cut, to reap, to pluck' (DED 2119).

Note PU **koke-* 'sehen, besichtigen, finden' (Rédei et al 1986, 172/II) and the comparisons of Illič-Svityč (1965, 335) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 54 no. 124).

296. Proto-DURALJAN **kok-* 'to joke'.

F *kokka(puhe)* 'joke, joking' (SKES 208).

Komi *kok* 'Hacken'.

Tel *kokkarincu* 'to mock, to ridicule', Tam *kokkari* 'to shout in triumph' (DED 2031).

M *gokir* 'Schwätzer, Lügner'.

J *kokkei* 'Scherz, Witz'.

Q *chaukay* 'burlarse' (P&Ch 30).

297. Proto-DURALJAN **kokkɜ* 'eagle, heron'.

F *kokko*, *kotka* 'eagle, erne' (SKES 224).

E *kotkas*, *kokas*, Komi *kuč* 'id.'.

Tam *kokku* 'common, crane', Malayalam *kokku*, *kokkan* 'paddy bird, heron', Kan *kokku* 'crane' (DED 2125).

Note PFP **kočka* 'Adler' (Rédei 1988, 688/VI) an the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 104 no. 403).

298. Proto-DURALJAN **koli* 'a metal, silver?'

F *kolikko* 'coin' (NS 452/II), *kolja* 'chain of gold or silver' (SKES 210).

Livonian *kol* 'ferrule'.

Tam *kolucu* 'gold or silver chain', Tel *golusu*, Kolami *golsā* 'chain', Tam, Malayalam, Kan *kūli* 'wages, hire' (DED 2134, 1905).

M *kϕlysyle*- 'to hire', *kϕlysyci* 'laborer'.

Q *quṭqi* 'silver, money, coins' (P 122), *jollje* 'plata, dinero, moneda' (P&Ch 71).

Note F *kulta*, L *gulle* 'gold' (SKES 235), the comparison of Vacek (1993, 409), and the Nostratic connection.

299. Proto-DURALJAN **kol*⁻¹ 'arrow'.

F *kolka(nuoli)* 'a blunt arrow', *kolka* 'club' (SKES 211)

E *kolk* 'flail'.

Tam *kōl* 'stick, staff, arrow', Kan *kōl*, *kōlu* 'id' (DED 2237).

300. Proto-DURALJAN **kol*⁻² 'three' (Sw 169 'three').

F *kolme* 'three' (SKES 212).

E *kolm*, Komi *kvim*, H *harom* 'three'.

M *yurban* 'three'.

Q *kimaq*, *kimsa* 'three' (P 145, P&Ch 84).

Note PFU **kolme* 'three' (Rédei et al 1986) and PQ **kimsa* 'three' (Parker 1969b).

301. Proto-DURALJAN **kolɜ*¹ 'hole, (deep) pit; to hollow, to peel'.

F *kolo* 'hole, hollow, pit', *kolota* 'to bark, to strip' (SKES 212).

E *kolo*, Komi *colas*, Mansi *ka*¹ 'id.'.

Kan *kolḷa* 'a deep place, a depth, a cave', Tulu *kolame* 'a very deep pit, hell' (DED 2157).

PA **kola* 'to bark, to strip, to peel' (Illyč-Svityč 1965, 351).

J *egura* 'to rend, to pierce, to hollow, to gauge out'.

Note PU **kolɜ* 'Ritze, Riss, Spalt, Zwischenraum' (Rédei et al (1986, 174/II), PN **kol*¹ 'to skin, to tear' (Illyč-Svityč 1965, 351), PN **Gul-/Go-* 'bend, corner; edge, valley,

ravine, gully' (B&K 1994, 501 no. 349), the Global Etymon *k'olo* 'hole' (Bengtson & Ruhlen 1994, 301 no. 8), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 808 no. 75) and Kazár (1980, 67 no. 169).

302. Proto-DURALJAN **komɜ(rɜ)* 'coffer, cell'.

F *komi* 'coffer', *kome* 'wallet of birch bark', *komero* 'closet, cell, corner, haunt' (SKES 213).

E *komin* 'donjon, keep'.

M *kømyrge* 'warehouse, storehouse, coffer'.

Note PU **komɜ(rɜ)* 'hohle Hand' (Rédei et al 1986, 175/II).

303. Proto-DURALJAN **kompɜ* 'to stumble'.

F *kompastua* 'to stumble (and fall), to tumble' (SKES 214).

E *komistada*, *komberdada* 'id.'.

Q *kumpay* 'tumbar, derribar, botar al suelo' (P&Ch 88).

304. Proto-DURALJAN **koŋ* 'curvature, angle, bent'.

F *konko*, *konka* 'crooked, curved, bent', *konkelo* 'a bent tree, a tree which has turned against another tree' (SKES 215).

K *kongelo* 'a bent tree', Udmurt *koŋgi* 'to crooked, curved'.

Tam, Malayalam *kōṇ* 'crookedness, angle', *kōṇai* 'curvature', Kan *kōṇ*, *kōṇa* 'angle, corner' (DED 2209), Kui *kongoni* 'bend, curved' (DED 2032).

Note the group 252 and PN **kʰunk-/kʰʷonk-* 'to be bent, curved, crooked, hook' (B&K 1994, 418 no. 261).

305. Proto-DURALJAN **kontɜ* 'frost, cold' (B 15, Sw 22 'cold').

F *kontta* 'stiff from cold' (SKES 216).

E *kōnt* 'stiffness, rigidity', Selkup *qante-* 'erfrieren, frieren'.

Tam *kontal* 'biting cold', *kūtir* 'cold, cold wind', *kūtāl* 'sensation of cold' (DEDS 1618).

Note PU **konta* 'Frost, Kälte' (Rédei et al 1986, 176/II) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 54 no. 126).

306. Proto-DURALJAN **kopɜʔ* 'grand, bold, glorious'.

F *kopea* 'proud, grand, bold' (SKES 217), *kova* 'hard' (SKES 227).

E *kobe* 'strong, hard', K *kova*, E *kōva* 'strong, hard, firm'.

J *kowai* 'zäh, hart, stark; furchtbar'.

Q *japaq* 'augusto, soberano, poderoso, señor, rico, grande, noble' (P&Ch 61), *qapaq* 'glorious' (P 181).

307. Proto-DURALJAN **kopɜʔ* 'basket, knot'.

F *koppa* 'basket' (SKES 217).

ED *kopp* 'cup', Mansi *kāp* 'cup'.

Gondi *gappa, goppa* 'basket, bag' (DED 1243).

Turkish *kab* 'Gefäss, Topf'.

J *kobu* 'knob, knot'.

Note PFU **koppa* 'etwas Gehöltes' (Rédei et al 1986, 181/II), the comparison of Kazár (1980, 80 no. 205) and Nostratic connections.

308. Proto-DURALJAN **kopʒ³* 'hand' (B 36, Sw 66 'hand').

F *kopra, koura* 'fist, hand', *kopara* 'hof of reindeer' (SKES 226, 216).

K *kobra* 'fist', Komi *kabir*, Hanti *kùwr* 'fist'.

M *xobuyur* 'concave'.

J *kobushi* 'fist'.

Q *kapo* 'palma' (P&Ch 80).

Note F *kovera* (SKES 227), J *kuboi* 'concave, the groups 155, 201, and 309, and PFU **kopra* 'Faust, ein Handvoll' (Rédei et al 1986, 183/II).

309. Proto-DURALJAN **kopʒ⁴* 'ferry, raft'.

F *kopukka* 'primitive raft' (NS 486/II).

Tam, Malayalam *kappal* 'ship', Toda *kopol* 'boat' (DED 1219).

J *kobune* 'ship'.

310. Proto-DURALJAN **korʒ²* 'to snore'.

F *korista* 'have a rattle; to snore' (SKES 218).

E *koriseda* 'id.'.

Tam *kuṛu kuṛuppu, koṛukkai* 'snoring' (DED 1852).

Q *joṛjuy* 'roncar', *joṛjoriay* 'roncar fuerte' (P&Ch 73).

Note PN **gorʌ* 'to cry out' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 345) and PN **gur-/gor-* 'to rumble, to roar, to growl, to gurgle' (B&K 1994, 397 no. 235).

311. Proto-DURALJAN **korwʒ¹* 'to burn' (B 12, Sw 19 'to burn')

F *koro* 'canker', *korventaa* 'to burn at the surface, to scorch, to singe, to grill' (SKES 219, 221).

E *kōrvetada* 'ibid.', Mordvin *kurvams* 'to flame, to blaze up), Selkup *kuurra* 'sengen'.

Tam *kuru* 'horripilation, prickly heat, pustule, boil, sore' (DED 1780).

Manchu *guru* 'to become inflamed'.

Note PFW, ?PFU, ?PU **korpe* 'brennen, verbrannt werden' (Rédei et al 1986, 673/II) and PN **gʷar-/gʷər-* 'to burn; fire, warmt, heat' (B&K 1994, 468 no. 314).

312. Proto-DURALJAN **korpʒ-* 'forest for the slash-and-burn cultivation'.

F *korpi* 'thick forest, marshy thicket, desent' (SKES 219).

K *korbi*, E *kōrb* 'id.', Mansi *khworep* 'larch forest', Nenets *hōrβ* 'larch'.

Tam *karippu* 'jungle cultivation', Parji *ker-*, *kerv-* 'to burn', Gondi *karw-*, *karv-* 'id.' (DED 1278).

Note the group 311, PFW, ?FU, ?U **korpe-* 'brennen, versengt werden' (Rédei et al 1986, 186/II) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 99 no. 186).

313. Proto-DURALJAN **korɜʔ* 'a metal, gold?'.
 F *koru* 'ornament, trinklet', *korento* 'pole, bar' (SKES 218, 244).

K *korie* 'beautiful'.

Tam *koru*, Tulu *koru* 'bar of metal', Malayalam *kuṛa* 'ear-ring', Kolami, Gondi *kuro* 'silver', Tam *kōram* 'metallic dish or plate', *kārai*, Malayalam *kāṛa* 'collar of gold or silver' (DED 2147, 1912, 1823, 2228, 1506).

M *kyrel* 'bronze', *gyry* 'iron stone', *kyr* 'reddish clay used in smelting copper'.

Q *quri*, 'gold' (P 186), *jori* 'oro' (P&Ch 73).

Note the land name Korea and PN **ħar-akʷ-/ħar-akʷ-* 'to glisten' (B&K 1994, 544 no. 403).

314. Proto-DURALJAN **korwɜʔ* 'ear', (B 21, Sw 35 'ear').

F *korva* 'ear' (SKES 221).

E *kōrv* 'ear', Komi *kor* 'leaf'.

Tam *kuṛai* 'ear' (DED 1823), *kuṛumpi* 'ear-wax' (DED 1855).

M *xulki* 'earwax, middle ear', Turkish *kulak*, *kulka* 'ear'.

J, OJ *kura* 'stem or trunk of a plant; grip, handle'.

Note PU **kāwɨ* 'Ohr' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PFU *korɜ* 'Blatt' (Rédei et al 1986, 187/II), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 66 no. 165).

315. Proto-DURALJAN **kosɜ* 'to join, to marry'.

F *kosia* 'to propose', *kosija* 'suitor' (SKES 136, 222).

Kan *kaccu* 'to join' (DED 1099).

Turkish *koca* 'a husband'.

J *kazoku* 'Familie, Mitglieder der Familie', J *kasumeru*, OJ *kasumu* 'to take by force'.

Q *qusa* 'husband' (P 186), *kusakana* 'novio', *josa* 'esposó, marido' (P&Ch 73, 89).

Note PU **kaća* 'junger, unverheirater Mann' (Rédei et al 1986, 110/II) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 64 no. 155).

316. Proto-DURALJAN **koskɜ* 'heron'.

F *koskelo* 'merganser, Mergus' (SKES 222).

K *koškela*, E *koskel*, Komi *kosjś*, Mansi *kišäki* 'id.'.

Malayalam *kocca* 'paddy bird, heron', Toda *košk* 'heron', Kui *kohko* 'paddy bird' (DED 2125).

Note the group 297 and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 122 no. 514).

317. Proto-DURALJAN **kos-/kas-* 'wet' (B 94, Sw 183 'wet').

F *kostea* 'wet', *kaste* 'dew', *kostua*, *kastua* 'to get wet' (SKES 223).

E *kostuda* 'to smelt'.

Tam *kaci* 'to ooze out, to perspire', Kan *kasi* 'to ooze, fine rain' (DED 1091).

J *kosame* 'Spühregen, der feine Regen', *kosui* 'Landsee', *kasen* 'Gewässer'.

318. Proto-DURALJAN **kotɜ* 'teepee'.

F *kota* 'teepee', *koti* 'home' (SKES 224).

E *kodu* 'home'.

Tam, Malayalam *kuṭi* 'house, home', Kan *guḍi* 'house', Gondi *koṭa* 'cowshed' (DED 1655, 2058).

M *kṓte* 'retinue, tent', *xota(n)* 'city, town'.

J *ko*, *katei*, *kataku* 'house', J, OJ *-ka*, *-ga* 'a place'.

Note PFU **kota* 'Zelt, Hütte, Haus' (Rédei et al 1986, 190/II). PN **kʷad-/kʷəd-* 'to form, to fashion, to build' (B&K 1994, 496 no. 343), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 808 no. 82), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 122 no. 514), and Kazár (1994, 62 no. 151).

319. Proto-DURALJAN **kowkɜ(rɜ)* 'bend, curve'.

F *koukero* 'flourish, curl, quirk, bend, curve, turn' (SKES 225).

Malto *kawgro* 'bent, curve' (DED 1344).

M *kəbüre-* 'to bend, to bend down, to incline'.

Note the comparison of Vacek (1996a, 44 no. 35).

320. Proto-DURALJAN **kokɜ²* 'hook'.

F *koukku* 'hook' (SKES 225).

E *kook*, H *kajkó* 'hook'.

Tam *kokki*, Malayalam *kokka* 'hook, clasp, crook', Tel *kokki*, *koŋki* 'hook' (DED 2032).

M *geyggle* 'hook, fishhook'

J, OJ *kagi* 'hook'.

Note group 304, PN **kʰunk-/kʰonk-* 'to be bent, curved, crooked; hook' (B&K 1994, 418 no. 261), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 64 no. 157).

321. Proto-DURALJAN **keca* 'poor, miserable'.

F *köyhä* 'poor, miserable' (SKES 266).

K *keühä*, E *kehv* 'id.'.

Q *jesa* 'pobre, despreciado' (P&Ch 68).

322. Proto-DURALJAN **kɜcɜ* 'rope, cord' (Sw 122 'rope').

F *köysi* 'rope, cord', *kehiä* 'to twine, to wind' (SKES 266).

E *köis* 'rope, cord'.

Tam *kayiru* 'rope, cord, string' (DED 1254).

Q *jechuy* 'torcer hilo, sogá, jechwa' 'soquilla' (P&Ch 66).

Note the group 241, PFU **kewðe-* 'Bindfaden, Schnur' (Rédei et al 1986, 141/II), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 122 no. 516).

323. Proto-DURALJAN **kuyr3* 'ladle, spoon'.

F *kuiiri* 'spoon, ladle', *kuiuru* 'long, narrow boat' (SKES 231).

Komi *gjr* 'mortar, Nenets *kuury* 'through'.

Tam *kōrikai*, *kōrakai* 'ladle', Gondi *kōr* 'to cast net' (DED 2231).

Note PFU **kuj3* '(ausgehöhltes) Gefäß; Trog, Boot' (Rédei et al 1986, 196/II) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 54, no 130).

324. Proto-DURALJAN **kuy3'* 'prank, trick, joke'.

F *kuje* 'prank, trick, frolic, intrigue, fun, joking', *kujeilla* 'to joke, to play pranks' (SKES 232).

E *kuju*, *koju*, *kojo* 'picture, figure, statue', Mordvin *koj* '(national) custom, character'.

Tam *kayam* 'meanings', *kaiyar* 'thieves, deceivers, cheats', Malayalam *kayyan* 'rascal', Kan *keyta* 'trickery, fraud' (DED 1250).

Note PFU **kuja* 'Sitte, Gewohnheit, Art, Weise' (Rédei 1986, 195/II) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 123 no. 520).

325. Proto-DURALJAN **kuy3-2* 'to coo, to make love'.

F *kujertaa*, *kuhertaa*, *kuherrella* 'to make love, to coo', *kuherruskuukausi* 'honeymoon' (NS 537/II).

Tam *kū* 'cooing as of a dove', Kan *kū* 'a cry, call, clamour' (DED 1868).

Q *kuyay* 'love, beloved, dear' (P 149), 'amar, querer' (P&Ch9).

Note the similar way of an abstraction both in Finnish and Quechua.

326. Proto-DURALJAN **kul-* 'to go' (B 32 'to go').

F *kulkea* 'to go, to walk, to trawl, to wander' (SKES 233).

E *kulgeda* 'ibid.', H *kel* 'to go', Nenets *hulāgu* 'to go with the current'.

Tam *kulavu* 'to walk', Malayalam *celka* 'to pass, to pass through etc.', Pengo *hal-* 'to go' (DED 1803, 2781).

M *yulyu-* 'to glide, to slide', Turkish *gelmek* 'to come'.

J *kuru b* 'to come'.

Q *chullai* 'apartarse' (P&Ch 38).

Note PU **kulke-* 'sich bewegen, gehen' (Rédei et al 1986, 198/II), PKJ **kal-/kat-/kaš-* 'to walk' (Martin 1966, 245 no. 252), PN **kāl* 'to go, to walk' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 332), PN **k^hul-/k^hol-* 'to bend, to curve, to turn, to revolve, to move around' (B&K 1994, 471 no. 317), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 55 no. 132), and Kazár (1980, 88 no. 229).

327. Proto-DURALJAN **kulð3-* 'to fish with drag'.

F *kulle* 'drift net', *kultaa* 'to drag' (SKES 235).

Udmurt *kaltini* 'to fish with drag', Mansi *kulti* 'id.', Selkup *qoltxi* 'schöpfen'.

Tam *kōl*, *kōlam* 'raft, float', Malayalam *kōlam* 'id.', DED 2238).

Note PFU, ?PU **kulta* 'fischen (?mit dem Zugnetz)' (Rédei et al 1986, 198/II) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1874, 55 no. 133).

328. Proto-DURALJAN **kulli* 'penis'.

F *kulli* 'penis' (NS 563/II, SKES 234).

Votic *kulli* 'boar', Udmurt *kul'i* 'penis'.

Tel *culla*, *culli*, Tam, Malayalam *cunni* 'penis' (DED 2666).

329. Proto-DURALJAN **kulu-* 'to be worn (away), to become worn-out'.

F *kulu* a) 'worn-out', b) 'costs', *kulua* 'to be worn (away), to become worn-out, to fray etc.', *kuluttaa* 'to wear, to fray' (SKES 235).

E *kuluda* 'ibid.', H *hull*, *hul* 'to fall (down)'.

Kan *kūlu* 'to fall down, to be destroyed, ruined', Tel *kūlu* 'to fall down, to die', *kūl(u)cu* 'to cause to fall, to kill' (DED 1907a).

M *gula-d* 'abrutschen', Kazak *kula* 'herabfallen'.

Note PN */*k/ul* 'to be crushed, to come down' (Illič-Swityč 1965, 351), PN */*k^{wh}/ul-* /*k^{wh}/ə-* 'to end, to come at end, to finish' (B&K 1994, 470 no. 315), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 67 no. 168).

330. Proto-DURALJAN **kumə-* 'to bow down'.

F *kumara* 'bowed', *kumartua* 'to bow down' (SKES 236).

E *kummardada* 'ibid.', Mordvin *koma-* 'to bent down', Hanti *komtah* 'upside down', Selkup *qamd* 'face downward'.

Malayalam *kumpiṭuka*, *kummiṭuka* 'to bow down', Tam *kamur* 'to be upside down', *kumpam* 'upper part of the back between the shoulders' (DED 1335, 1747, 1750).

M *kømyri-* 'to upset'.

J *kubomi* 'Grube, Höhle'.

Q *kumu-*, 'to bend down', *kumu* 'hunchback' (P 148), *kumpa* 'thrown to the ground'. (P 147, 148).

Note the groups 331, 332, 333, and 334, and PU **kumā* 'umwerfen, umgeworfen sein' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PU **kuma* 'gebeugte, umgestürzte Lage' (Rédei et al 1986, 201/II), and the comparisons of Illič-Svityč (1965, 352), Tyler (1965, 805 no. 25), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 55 no. 134) and Kazár (1980, 84 no. 219).

331. Proto-DURALJAN **kummə* 'odd, strange'.

F *kumma*, *kummallinen* 'odd, strange', *kummitus* 'ghost' (SKES 236).

E *kummaline* 'odd, strange'.

Kan *gumma* 'devil, bugbear' (DED 1758).

J *gumai* 'idiot', *gu* 'Dummheit'.

Q *kumuysan* 'a person or animal not wholly aware of his surroundings due to timidity or sickness' (P 148).

Note the group 330.

332. Proto-DURALJAN **kumpɜ*¹ 'to well out'.

F *kummuta* 'to well forth, to well out' (SKES 237).

E *kummuda* 'to gather, to collect', Hanti *kump*, H *hab* 'foam, wave', Selkup *komba* 'id.'.

Tam *kumuru* 'to gush out', Tel *kummarincu* 'to pour out' (DED 1745).

J *kabi* 'mold, mildew, must, fungus'.

Note PU **kompå* 'Welle' (Janhunen 1981, 273) and **kumpa* 'Welle' (Rédei et al 1986, 203/II) and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 56 no. 135) and Kazár (1980, 63 no. 153).

333. **kumpɜ*² 'hillock, cultivation in hills'.

F *kumpu* 'rise in ground, small hill, burial mound' (SKES 238).

E *komp* 'rise in ground', Mordvin *kumba* 'hummock, grassy hillock'.

Tam *kumuri* 'cultivation in hills' (DED 1740), Kan *gumpu* 'forest, thick growth' (DED 1733), Konḡa *kumba* 'a small heap conical in shape' (DED 1741).

Q *kumpay* 'caer galgas' (P&Ch 88), *cumpa* 'pedazo del roca' (Middendorf, 1970, 62).

Note PN **k^hum- / k^hom-* 'to heap up, to pile up, to accumulate; heap, crowd, pile, collection' (B&K 1994, 413 no. 255).

334. Proto-DURALJAN **kumɜ*² 'cloud' (B 14, Sw 21 'cloud').

F *kumuri* 'a little cloud', *kumu* 'thundering voice', *kumo* 'arch of heaven' (SKES 237, 238).

E *kume* 'thundering voice', Komi *kimer* 'cloud'.

Golde *humsuri* 'cloud'.

J *kumo* 'cloud', *kumoi* 'sky, horizon'.

Q *kumyay*, *kumniy* 'tronar' (P&Ch 88).

Note PFU **kume* 'Wolke' (Rédei et al 1986, 204/II) and PKJ **kulmo* 'cloud' (Martin 1966, 228 no. 47).

335. Proto-DURALJAN **kuŋkɜ* 'neck, nape of neck' (B 56, Sw 103 'neck').

Kan *kuŋke* 'nape of neck, shoulder', *goŋke* 'throat' (DED 1645).

Q *kunka* 'neck, throat' (P&Ch 148).

Note PU **k8ŋkɜ* 'Kehle, Gurgel, Adamsapfel' (Rédei et al 1986, 228/III).

336. Proto-DURALJAN **kanḡa / kunḡa* '(sand)hill, esker'.

F *kunnas* 'a small hill', *kannas* 'isthmus', *kangas*, *kankare* 'moor, heath' (SKES 155).

E *kangar*, *kanger* 'Steinhaufen', Mari *kaŋya* 'mager, dürr (Erde)'.

Malayalam *kunnan* 'mountain', *kunnu* 'id.', Tam *kuṇṭu* 'a small hill', Kan *guḡḡa*, *guḡḡu* 'mountain, hill' (DED 1682).

Q *kancha* 'recinto, pequeno llano, corral' (P&Ch 80), *kanča* 'corral, playing court'.
 Note PFU **kaŋka* 'trockener, sandiger Ort' (Rédei et al 1986, 126:l).

337. Proto-DURALJAN **-kun-* 'suffix for explicit plural, army'.

F *-kunta* 'prigade, army, group of men, suffix for explicit plural', *kunta* 'municipality' (SKES 238).

E *kond* 'ibid.', Mansi *hânt* 'army, host'.

Kan *gundu* 'heap, mass, crowd', Kan *gumi*, Tel *gumi* 'crowd, multitude' (DED 1821, 1741).

M *kymys* 'nation, people, population'.

J *gun* 'group, crowd, army, Landkreis', *kumi* 'Klasse, Gruppe, Partei', *kuni* 'country, realm, province'.

Q *-kuna* 'suffix for explicit plural' (P 29), 'particula del plural' (P&Ch 88).

Note PFU (?U) **kunta* 'Geschlecht, Sippe, Gemeinschaft' (Rédei et al 1986, 206/II) and PKJ **kunyi* 'place' (Martin 1966, 250 no. 306). Note also Chinese *gyn* 'army'.

338. Proto-DURALJAN **kuntʂ* 'ability, strength'.

F *kunto* 'ability, capability, condition, trim', *kunnia* 'honor' (SKES 238, 239).

L *gunde* 'brave', Udmurt *kužim* 'power'.

Kan *gaŋdu* 'strength, manliness, largeness, firmness, bravery, male sex, man', Tam *kaŋtaŋ* 'warrior, husband', Kolami *Gonḍa* 'man of Gond tribe' (DED 1173, 2077).

M *kyndy* 'heavy, weighty', *kyndylei* 'honor', Turkish *kunt* 'stark, kräftig, breit und stumpf'.

Note the group 337, PFU **kunčʂ/kučʂ* 'Kraft, Stärke' (Rédei et al 1986, 205/II), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 125 no. 534).

339. Proto-DURALJAN **kolʂ-²* 'to die, to kill' (B 17, Sw 27 'to die', B 42, Sw 82 'to kill').

F *kuolla* 'to die' (SKES 239).

E *kool*, H *hal*, Enets *kāro*, *kādo* 'to die'.

Tam *kol* 'to kill', *kōl* 'killing', Kan *kol*, *kolu*, *kollu* 'to kill' (DED 2132, 2152).

M *xoru-* 'to die'.

J *korosu* 'töten, morden'.

Q *kolluy*, *jolluy* 'acabar, exterminar' (Middendorf 1970, 115, P&Ch 72).

Note PU **kâ(x)(l)e* 'to die' (Janhunen 1981, 54), PU **kola-* 'sterben' (Rédei et al 1986, 173/II), PN **go(H)l* 'to kill' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 370), PN **qʷal-/qʷəl-* 'to strike, to cut, to hurt, to sound, to slay, to kill' (B&K 1994, 510 no. 359), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 806 no. 39) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 56 no. 137).

340. Proto-DURALJAN **korʂ* 'bark, shell' (B 3, Sw 8 'bark').

F *kuori* 'shell, bark, husk, cortex', *kaama* 'bark' (SKES 145, 241).

E *koor* 'shell, bark, husk, cortex', *kaam* 'crust, scab', Mansi *gor* 'bark, peel', Selkup *kyra-* 'peel, skin'.

PA **kʷōrʷ(ʌ)* 'bark' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 345).

J *kōra*, *kara* 'shell, bark, husk, cortex, shield'.

Q *qara* 'shell, bark, husk, cortex, skin' (P 181).

Note PFU **kore/kōre* 'Schale, Rinde', PU* *kora-(kura)-* 'schinden, abschälen' (Rédei et al 1986, 184/II), PKJ **kwo(ʔx)(a)-* 'empty' (Martin 1966, 231 no. 74), PN **ʔ* 'bark' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 344), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 66 no. 164).

341. Proto-DURALJAN **kop(ʒ)l-* 'bubble, pustule'.

F *kupla* 'bubble, blister, flaw' (SKES 242).

E *kubl* 'Bläschen, Pustel, Beule', H *hupolyag* 'tumor, blister'.

Tam *koppaḷam*, *koppul*, Malayalam *koppul* 'bubble, pustule' (DED 2106).

J, OJ *kobu* 'wen, swelling, hump, bump'.

Note PFU **kupla* 'Schaumblase, Blasen werfen' (Rédei et al 1986, 212/II) and the comparisons of Illič-Svityč (1965, 358), Tyler (1968, 805 no. 20), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 124 no. 525), and Kazár (1980, 80 no. 205).

342. Proto-DURALJAN **kurʒ¹* 'mud, mire, muck'.

F *kura* 'mud, mire, muck' (SKES 244).

E *kura* 'mud, mire, soil'.

Tam *kuṛai* 'soft mud, mire', Malayalam *kuraññi* 'mire, mud, fine clay' (DED 1822, 2123).

Q *kurpa* 'mud ball, lump of earth' (P 148), 'terrón' (P&Ch 89).

343. Proto-DURALJAN **kuri* '(younger) brother'.

Tam *kuṛa* 'young, tender, *kuṛavi* 'infant', *koṟuntan* 'husband, husband's younger brother' (DED 2149).

M *kyri* 'brother-in-law'.

Q *kuri* 'hermanos mellizos' (P&Ch 89), *čuri* 'man's child' (P 126).

344. Proto-DURALJAN **kurʒ²* 'to clip, to cut off; knife; short' (Sw 25 'to cut').

F *kuras* 'knife, broadsword, saber' (SKES 244).

E *kurask* 'knife', Enets *koru*, *kolu* 'id.'.

Tam *kuṛai* 'to cut, to reap; piece, section', Malayalam *kuṛekka* 'to cut off', Kan *kore*, *koṛi* 'to cut as the throat with a sword' (DED 1859), *kūrahu* 'sword', Tam *kūr* 'to be sharp' (DED 1898).

M *gurča* 'sharp, acute, quick'.

Q *quru* 'clipped, with the end cut off; to clip, to cut of the end of' (P 186).

Note PU **kurā(-)* 'Messer' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PU **kurʒ* 'id.' (Rédei et al 1986, 218/III), PN **kura* 'short' (Illič-Svityč 1971, I 367 no. 244), and PN **k^wur-/k^wor-* 'to cut' (B&K 1994, 481 no. 328), 'to cut short, to decrease, to diminish, to lessen' (B&K 1994, 482 no. 329).

345. Proto-DURALJAN **kurʒ³* 'to punish'.

F *kurittaa* 'to punish' (SKES 244).

E *karistada* 'to punish', H *korhol-* 'to rebuke, to scold'.

J *korasu* 'to punish'.

Q *jarachay* 'dar dolor', *jaray* 'escocer el cuerpo por los azotes' (P&Ch 62).

Note the group 202 and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 81 no. 209).

346. Proto-DURALJAN **kurkʷ* 'crane'.

F *kurki* 'crane' (SKES 245).

E *kurg*, Mordvin *kargo*, Selkup *kara* 'crane'.

Tam *kuruku* 'heron, stork, crane', Malayalam *kuru* 'heron' (DED 2125).

Tungusic *karav* 'crane'.

J *kari* 'Wildgans'

Note PN **k'ur/k'or* 'crane' (B&K 1994, 445 no. 290) and the comparisons of Illič-Svityč (1965, 351), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 57 no. 142) and Kazár (1980, 67 no. 167).

347. Proto-DURALJAN **kurkʷ* 'roof truss, timber'.

F *kurkihirsī*, *kurkiainen* 'roof truss, roof-tree' (NS 613/II).

Tam *kuratu* 'small block or clump of wood, blank' (DED 1842).

Q *kurku* 'viga, madera gruesa' (P&Ch 89).

348. Proto-DURALJAN **kurkʷ* 'throat, neck' (B 56, Sw 103 'neck').

F *kurku* 'neck, throat', *kurkottaa* 'to stretch, to reach a thing' (SKES 245).

E *kurk* 'neck, throat', Mordvin *korga* 'neck'.

Tam *kural* 'throat, windpipe', Malayalam *kural* 'throat', Konḍa *koṛokla* 'the Adam's apple' (DED 1774, 2150).

J *guratsuku* 'schwanken, wanken'.

Q *kurku-* 'to bend over, to bend down', *qurqurya* 'to goggle' (P 148, 186).

Note PN **gʷur-/gʷor-* 'to swallow, neck, throat' (B&K 1994, 512 no. 361) and **gura* 'throat' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 335), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 811 no. 139) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 119 no. 496).

349. Proto-DURALJAN **kurʷ* 'pit, hole, cavity, canyon'.

F *kuru*, *kuri* 'gully, canyon, deep dale, dell' (SKES 247), *kurimus* 'whirl(pool), vortex, gulf, abyss' (SKES 244).

Hanti *kor* 'Höhlung, längsgehendes loch'.

Tam *kuṛi* 'pit, hole, hollow, cavity, depression, excavation, pond, well', Malayalam *kuṛi* 'hollow, hole, excavation, pit' (DED 1818).

Note PFU **kurʷ* 'Vertiefung, Paß zwischen zwei Berg' (Rédei et al (1986, 217/III), PKJ **kura* 'valley' (Martin 1966, 245 no. 248) and PKJ **kur-* 'cave' (Martin 1966, 227 no. 39), and the comparison of Tyler (1968, 805 no. 27).

350. Proto-DURALJAN **kusʷ* 'urine'.

F *kusi* 'urine' (SKES 247).

E *kusi*, H *húgy*, Selkup *küz* 'urine'.

Konḡa *kus-* 'to urinate' (DED 1635).

M *kyci* 'sour, acidity'.

J *kuso* 'Kot, Auswurf', *kusai* 'übelriechend, stinkend, faul, verdorben'.

Note PU **kur̥s̥j* 'Harn' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PU **kur̥č̥e/kuč̥e* 'Harn, harnen' (Rédei et al 1986, 210/II), and PKJ **kunya-* 'stinking' (Martin 1966, 243 no. 222), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 811 no. 146), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 58 no. 143), and Kazár (1980, 89 no. 232).

351. Proto-DURALJAN **kusi-* 'ant'.

F *kusiainen* 'ant' (SKES 248).

K *kud'žahar̥e*, E *kusikas*, Udmurt *kužil'i*, H *hangya* 'id.'.

Q *kusikusi* 'a kind of fast-running ground spider' (P 148), 'arañica' (P&Ch 89).

Note PFU **kur̥č̥e/kuč̥e* 'Ameise' (Rédei et al 1986, 209/II).

352. Proto-DURALJAN **kuδ̥-* 'to spaw, to assemble, to associate; to copulate'.

F *kutea* 'to spaw', *koota* 'to gather, to assemble' (SKES 248).

E *kudeda* 'to spaw', Mansi *xui*, *k'oi* 'id.'.

Tam *kūtu* 'to come together, to assemble, to associate',

Kan, Tel *kūdu* 'to join, to have sexual intercourse' (DED 1882).

Q *jotokay* 'reunirse gente', *jotoy* 'amontonar' (P&Ch 74).

Note PU **kuδ̥e* 'laichen' (Rédei et al 1986, 194/II).

353. Proto-DURALJAN **kut̥s̥/kit̥s̥* 'smallness, dwarfishness' (Sw 134 'short').

F *kutistaa* 'to cause to shrink', *kitu(kasvuinen)* 'stunted' (SKES 202, 249).

E *kidur* 'poorly, stunted, sickly, ailing', Komi *kiž* 'stillborn baby'.

Tam *kuṭṭam* 'smallness', Malayalam *kuṭu* 'small', Kan *kūcu*, *guccu*, *guju* 'smallness, dwarfishness', *kuttu-* 'that is small', Tulu *kuddya* 'short, small', Koraga *kudde* 'dwarf' (DED 1670, 1851).

Q *kutu* 'cortado' (P&Ch 90), 'to shorten by cutting' (P 149).

Note PFU **kič̥e* 'Krankheit' (Rédei et al 1986, 153/II), PN *kuṭa* 'small' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 348), and PN **k'ut̥-/k'ot̥-* 'to be small' (B 1996, 231 no. 649).

354. Proto-DURALJAN **kut̥k̥* 'tickling, itch'.

F *kutka* 'tickling, itch', *kutittaa* 'to tickle' (SKES 248).

E *kūdi*, *kōdi* 'tickling, itch'.

Kan *kajji* 'scab, itch' (DED 1104).

J *kusuguru* 'kitzeln'.

Q *qatqa-* 'to scratch, to scrape' (P 182).

Note PN **git̥-/get̥-* 'armpit, to tickle' (B 1996, 228 no. 645).

355. Proto-DURALJAN **kut̥s̥²* 'to weave'.

F *kutoa* 'to weave, to knit' (SKES 249).

E *kududa*, Mordvin *kodams* 'to weave, to knit'.

Tam *kaṭṭu*, Kan *kaṭṭu*, Tel *kaṭṭu* 'to tie, to bind', Tam *katir*, Kan *kadir*, Tel *kaduru* 'spinner's spindle' (DED 1147, 1195).

J *hata* 'Webstuhl, weben, wirken'.

Q *jotoy a* 'hacer nudos' (P&Ch 74).

Note the group 352, PFP **kuḍa-* 'weben, flechten', and PN **gudl* 'to weave, to knit' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 364).

356. Proto-DURALJAN **kuc-* 'to call, to convoke'.

F *kutsua* 'to call, summon, invite etc.' (SKES 249).

L *goččot* 'to call, to order', Hanti *xutta* 'to allure'.

Tam *kūṭṭu* 'to convoke' (DED 1882).

J *kuchi b* 'to call'.

Q *jotokay* 'reunirse gente' (P&Ch 74), *kutuy* 'engatuzar' (P&Ch 91).

Note PFU **kućz* 'rufen, nennen' (Rédei et al 1986, 192/II) and the comparison of Tyler (1968, 805 no. 24).

357. Proto-DURALJAN **koyz³/kuyz* 'fat' (B 25, Sw 42 'fat').

F *kuu* 'tallow, fat' (SKES 250).

Mari *koja*, H *háj* 'fat'.

Tam *koṛu* 'fat, flourishing, prosperous; fat; to be rich or fertile as soil', Malayalam *koṛu* 'fat, thick, solid' (DED 2146).

J *koyasu* 'to enrich, to fatten, to fertilize, to fructify', J *koeru*, OJ *kōyu* 'dick, fett, korpulent werden'.

Note PFU **kuje* 'Fett' (Rédei et al 1986, 195/II), PN **koj/H/λ* 'tallow, fat' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 341), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 122 no. 513) and Kazár (1980, 84 no. 218).

358. Proto-DURALJAN **kūku* 'a mushroom, puffball?'.

F *kuukunen*, *kuukunamuna* 'puffball' (NS 629/II).

Kolami *kūku* 'mushroom' (DED 1875).

J *kū* 'Leere, Leerheit, Nichtichkeit'.

359. Proto-DURALJAN **kūl-* 'to hear' (B 38, Sw 69 'to hear').

F *kuulla* 'to hear' (SKES 250).

E *kuulda*, Mari *kola.m*, H *hall* 'to hear'.

Tam *kēḷ*, Kan *kēḷ*, *kēḷu* 'to hear' (DED 2017).

Turkish *kulkuk* 'to hear'.

J *kiku*, *kikoeru* 'hören'.

Note PFU, ?PU **kule-* 'hören, Ohr' (Rédei et al 1986, 197/II), PN **q/iw/l* 'to hear' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 366), PN **k^mul-/k^mol-* 'to hear' (B&K 1994, 417 no. 260), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 124 no. 530), and Kazár (1980, 75 no. 193).

360. Proto-DURALJAN **kuma* 'hot' (B 91, Sw 179 'warm').

F *kuuma* 'hot', *kuume* 'fever' (SKES 251).

E *kuum* 'hot', Mordvin *kumoka* 'fever'.

Tam *kumai* 'to be hot, sultry', Malayalam *kumuṛa* 'oppressive heat' (DED 1752).

J *goma* 'das heilige, zur anrufung Buddhas dienende Feuer', J, OJ, *kama* 'kiln, oven, stove'.

Q *quñi* 'warm, heated' (P 185), *kunuy* 'calentarse' (P&Ch 88).

Note PFV **kūma* 'heiss, glühend, Fieber' (Rédei et al 1988, 675/VI).

361. Proto-DURALJAN **kūr̥s̥* 'rime, white frost' (B 15, Sw 22 'cold').

F *kuura*, *huurre*, *härmä* 'rime, white frost' (SKES 251, 99).

L *käärä*, Komi *gjer*, Selkup *kuro* 'frost'.

Kota *kor*, *korv* 'coldness', Kan *koṛe*, *koṛi* 'to pierce as cold', Gondi *kharrā* 'frost' (DED 2168).

M *kør-* 'to cool of, to freeze'.

J *kōri* 'Eis', *kōru*, 'gefrieren'.

Q *āri* 'cold', *āraw* 'winter' (P 123), *chiri* 'frio' (P&Ch 35).

Note the group 282 and PU **kura* 'Reif, feiner Schnee' (Rédei et al 1986, 215/III), PN **k^mur-/k^mor-* 'to be harsh, severe, biting, bitterly cold' (B&K 1994, 492 no. 340), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 82 no. 212).

362. Proto-DURALJAN **kuma* 'groove, furrow'.

F *kuuma*, *kuma* 'groove, furrow, trough, gutter' (SKES 251).

K *kuuma* 'id.', E *kum* 'strainer, sieve', Mari *korno*, H *horny*, *horony* 'furrow'.

Tam *kuṛanku* 'branch channel', Kan *koṛa-kalu* 'a cut, excavation made by running water, bed of a stream' (DED 1841).

Note PFU **kuma* 'Kerbe, Furche' (Rédei et al 1986, 216/III) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 125 no. 531).

363. Proto-DURALJAN **kūr̥s̥* 'deaf'.

F *kuuro* 'deaf' (SKES 252).

K *kuumeh*, E *kurt*, Livonian *kūrli* 'id.'.

Tam *kūr̥rai* 'dullness of intellect, stupidity', Kan *kūr̥ra* 'a vulgar, stupid etc man' (DED 1913).

Q *karu rinri* 'sordo' (*rinri* 'oreja') (P&Ch 143).

Note that F *kuuro* has been considered a Baltic loan (SKES 252).

364. Proto-DURALJAN **kūr̥s̥* 'shower of rain' (B 63, Sw 115 'to rain').

F *kuuro* 'shower of rain' (SKES 252).

K *kuurošaje*, Vepsic *kuro* 'id.'.

M *xur-a* 'rain'

Q *chirma* 'aguacero' (P&Ch 36).

Note that F *kuuro* has been considered a German loan (SKES 252).

365. Proto-DURALJAN **kusʷ* 'spruce'.

F *kuusi* 'spruce' (SKES 253).

E *kuusk*, Mordvin *kuz*, Mari *koz*, Nganasan *kaf* 'spruce'.

M *xusi* 'cedar, Siberian pine'.

J *kusu* 'camphor tree', *kozue* 'Baumwipfel, -spitze'.

Note PU **kāxsi* 'Fichte' (Janhunen 1981, 54), PU **kuse/kose* 'Fichte, Tanne' (Rédei et al 1986, 222/III), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 89 no. 233).

366. Proto-DURALJAN **kuwʷ* 'waist, side'.

F *kuve* 'waist, side' (SKES 253).

E *kube* 'ibid., groin'.

Tam *kavar* 'to branch off', Kan *kaval* 'bifurcation, couple, pair', Malayalam *kava* 'space between the legs' (DED 1325).

J *kawa* 'Seite'.

Note PKJ **kapa* 'near (side)' (Martin 1966, 237 no. 152).

367. Proto-DURALJAN **külʷ* 'village'.

F *kylä* 'village' (SKES 254).

E *kūla* 'village', H *góré* 'watch-tower'.

Tam *kē* 'kindred, friendship, friend' *kiḷai* 'kindred', *cēri*, Malayalam *cēri* 'village, street', Kan *kēḷa* 'companion, relations' (DED 2018, 2007).

M *kyi* 'family, klan, kinsfolk', Volga Turkish *kül*, *kil* 'Hof, Gasthof', Yakut *külä* 'entrance hall, vestibule'.

J -*gara*, -*kōri* 'the subdivision of a kuni', *kura* 'Speicher, Magazin, Lager'.

Q *kailla*, *jailla* 'arrabal, postreras casas de pueblo' (P&Ch 57).

Note PFU **kilä* (*külä*) 'Wohnung' (Rédei et al 1986, 155/II), PN **gūla* 'house, village' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 341), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 125 no. 535) and Kazár (1980, 87 no. 227).

368. Proto-DURALJAN **kʷl(ʷ)kʷ* 'side'.

F *kylki* 'side' (SKES 253).

E *kūlg* 'id.'.

Kan *kela* 'the side, the right or left side', Tel *kelāku*, *kalaṅku* 'side, part' (DED 1969).

Note the group 246.

369. Proto-DURALJAN **kül-ʷ* 'well enough'.

F *kyllin* 'well enough', *kyllä* 'yes, enough, indeed', *kylläinen* 'satisfied' (SKES 253).

E *küll* 'yes, enough, indeed'.

Kan *kōl*, *kūl* 'length, largeness', Tel *kōlu* 'big, huge, much, very' (DED 2239).

M *kyrtei* 'abundant, rich, sufficient', Turkish *kül* 'all, the whole'.

Q *kailla* 'esto no mas', *kailalla* 'todos', *kaillamanta* 'todo', *chailla* 'eso no mas', *jaillas* 'todos' (P&Ch 25, 57, 77).

Note PKJ **cal* 'to suffice' (Martin 1966, 243 no. 229) and J *tariru* 'genügen'.

370. Proto-DURALJAN **kūlmə* 'cold' (B 15, Sw 22 'cold').

F *kylmä* 'cold' (SKES 254).

E *kūlm*, Mordvin *kel'mä* 'cold'.

Tam *kulutti* 'cold', *kulir*, Kan *kulir* 'coldness', Tel *gōḷincu* 'to fry', Kuwi *salma* 'cool' (DED 1834, 2408, 2246).

M *kōlmy-* 'to freeze over', *kōlḍy-* 'to freeze'.

J *shimo* 'Frost'.

Q *čūti* 'cold, catarrh' (P 125).

Note PFP **kilmä*(*kūlmä*) 'kalt, Kälte, kalt werden' (Rédei et al 1988, 666/VI) and PKJ **syilmō* 'frost' (Martin 1966, 248 no. 288), PN **kula* 'cold' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 371), and PN **k'uŕ-/k'oŕ-* 'to be or become cold, to freeze' (B&K 1994, 442 no. 287).

371. Proto-DURALJAN **kūlpə-* 'to wash, to bath' (Sw 180 'to wash').

F *kylpeä* 'to wash, to bath', *kylpy* 'bathing' (SKES 254).

Livonian *kūlbə* 'to bath in the sea'.

Tam *kuli* 'to bath, to wash', *kulippu* 'bathing, washing' (DED 1832).

Q *jala* 'desnudo, pelado, limpio, blanco, claro' (P&Ch 58), *čalpu* 'to put into liquid, to immerse, to submerge' (P 119).

Note F *kalpea*, *kalvakka* 'pale', *kelteisillään* 'naked, nude', and group 13.

372. Proto-DURALJAN **kūl²* 'to sow; millet'.

F *kylvää* 'to sow' (SKES 259).

K *kūlvä-*, E *kūlvata* 'id.', Mari *kwolās* 'millet', H *kōles* 'millet' (Tyler 1968, 809 no. 97).

Tam *kural* 'Italian millet', Konḍa *koyl* 'id.', Parji *koyla*, Kui *kueri* 'id.', Tel *korra* 'the cereal yielding' (DED 2163).

Note the comparison of Tyler (1968, 809 no. 97).

373. Proto-DURALJAN **künə* 'pen'.

F *kynä* 'pen, pencil, squill', *kyniä* 'to pick, to plock' (SKES 255).

K *künä* 'squill'.

Tam *konai* 'tip, end (as of needle)', *kuṇai* 'sharp point or tip of a thing', Tel *kona* 'end, point, tip, summit' (2174).

Q *kantu* 'end, tip, edge' (Spanish loan?) (P 142).

Note PFP **kinä*(*künä*) 'rinnen, röhrenförmiges Gefäß' (Rédei et al 1986, 664/VI).

374. Proto-DURALJAN **kūncə* 'nail, claw' (B 13 'claw').

F *kynsi* 'nail, claw', *kyntää* 'to plow, to plough' (SKES 255).

E *küüs* (gen. *küüne*), Mansi *küns*, Nenets *hada* 'nail', E *kūnda* 'to plow, to plough'.

J *kugi* 'nail'.

Note PFU, ?U **kinčē/künčē* 'Nagel, Klaue' (Rédei et al 1986, 157/II).

375. Proto-DURALJAN **kūpə*- 'to cover'.

F *kypärä* 'helmet' (SKES 256).

E *kūbar* 'hat, cap'.

Tam *kappu* 'to overspread, to cover, to overshadow' (DED 1221).

Turkish *kabak* 'Augenlid' (Räsänen 1969, 233).

J *kabuto* 'Helm', *kabusaru* 'decken, bedecken', *kabuseru* 'zudecken, bedecken'.

Note PN **/k/əp/* 'to cover' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 356), and the article of Nilsson (1996).

376. Proto-DURALJAN **kūsə*- 'to ask, to beg'.

F *kysyä* 'to ask' (SKES 256).

K *küzü*-, E *küsi*- 'to ask, to beg', Mordvin *kiželté* 'fragen'.

Tel *kosaru* 'to ask for a little extra quantity after', Konḡa *kosor* 'anything demanded gratis purchasing any article, to be eager, greedy for' (DED 2232), Gondi *kesur*- 'to ask, to request' (DED 1939).

M *kyse*- 'to wish, to desire, to long for, to strive after, to beg'.

J *kosui* 'cunning, sly, crafty, niggardly'.

Note PFW **kūše*- 'fragen' (Rédei et al 1988, 680/VI) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 83 no. 214) and Vacek (1996a, 38 no. 17).

377. Proto-DURALJAN **kūts-1* 'to burn without flame' (B 27, Sw 48 'fire').

F *kyteä* 'to smolder, to be smoldering' (SKES 256), *kytö* 'burned-over marsh'.

E *kūtta* 'to burn marsh', Mansi *kūs* 'to burn without flame'.

Tam *kiccu*, Kan *kiccu*, Tel *ciccu* 'fire' (DED 1514).

J *ki̯tsuen* 'das Rauchen', *kusubura* 'to smoke'.

Q *kata* b) 'turbio' (P&Ch 82).

Note the group 231, PFU **kičē*-(*küčē*-), 'glühen, ohne Flamme brennen' (Rédei et al 1986, 153/II), PN **k^wat*-/*k^wət*- 'to burn, to smoulder, to smoke' (B&K 1994, 488 no. 335), and the comparisons of Kazár (1980, 90 no. 234) and Vacek (1993, 406 no. 2.1.3.1).

378. Proto-DURALJAN **kat*-/*kūt*- 'to tie up, to chain'.

F *kytkeä* 'to tie up, to chain', *kytky* 'fastening collar' (SKES 256).

K *kütüt*, E *kütke*, *küte* 'fastening collar', H *köt* 'to bind'.

Tam *kaṭṭu* 'to tie, to fasten', Malayalam *keṭṭuka* 'yoke, stop, restrain' (DED 1147).

Note PN **k^mad*-/*k^məd*- 'to twist, to wind, to wrap, to bend' (B&K 1994, 424 no. 267). and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 126 no. 538).

379. Proto-DURALJAN **kūḍʒʹ* 'brother-in-law'.

F *kyty* 'wife's brother-in-law' (SKES 257).

E *kūdi*, Mansi *kil* 'brother-in-law'.

Tel *kōḍe* 'male, youthful' (DED 2199).

M *kydeqy* 'son-in-law', *kyri* 'brother-in-law', Old Turkish *kūde* 'quest'.

J *kata* 'Seite, Partei'.

Q *kata* c) 'verno' (P&Ch 82).

Note PFU **kīḍʒ/kūḍʒ* 'Schwanger' (Rédei et al 1986, 154/II) and PN **kudʌ* 'a relative, brother-in-law' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 363).

380. Proto-DURALJAN **kūḍʒʹ²* 'viper' (B 76, Sw 144 'snake').

F *kyy* 'viper, adder' (SKES 257).

E *kūū*, H *kígyó*, Selkup *šū*, *syy* 'snake'.

M *kydes-* 'to swim (of snakes)', *kydygyr* 'convex, bent'.

Q *katari* 'vibora' (P&Ch 82).

Note PU **kije/kūje* 'Schlange' (Rédei et al 1986, 154/II).

381. Proto-DURALJAN **kuku-* 'to be squatting'.

F *kyykkiä*, *kykkiä* 'to be squatting', *kyykky* 'squatting position' (SKES 257).

E *kükk*, H *guggol* 'ibid.'.

J *kuguru*, OJ *kuku* 'to dive, to pass under'.

Q *kukus* 'codo, tobillo', *kukoq* 'agachado' (P&Ch 87).

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 85 no. 221).

382. Proto-DURALJAN **künʒʹ* 'ell, ell measure'.

F *kyynärä* 'ell, ell measure' (SKES 257).

E *küünar*, Mordvin *keřeř*, H *könyök* 'ell'.

Tam *kōṇ* 'crookedness, angle', *kōṇu* 'to be bent, curved' (DED 2209).

J *kuneru* 'to be bent, crooked, sich krümmen'.

Q *kanay* 'dar una vuelta' (P&Ch 79).

Note the group 383, PFU **kinä/künä* 'Ellenbogen' (Rédei et al 1986, 158/II), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 806 no. 50) and Kazár (1980, 97 no. 226).

383. Proto-DURALJAN **künʒʹ³* 'a squinteye'.

F *kyyny-*, *kyynäsilmä* 'one with peering eyes' (SKES 257).

Mordvin *konams* 'to close eyes', H *húny* 'to close eyes'.

Kan *kōṇgaṇṇu* 'a squinteye' (DED 2209).

Q *kanaimachi* 'mentiroso, engañador' (P&Ch 79).

Note PU **kuřā* 'die Augen schliessen' (Janhunen 1981, 55) and PU **kuna* 'ibid.' (Rédei et al 1986).

384. Proto-DURALJAN **kūtʒʹ* 'shirt'.

F *kyyttö* 'a cow with a white stripe on back' (SKES 258).

Votic *tsiutto* 'shirt'.

Tam *kōti* 'newly purchased cloth', Tam *caṭṭai* 'jacket, coat, slough of snake', Malayalam *caṭṭu* 'jacket, armour' (DED 2198, 2310).

M *kyrm-e* 'short jacket'.

Q *katon* 'camisa' (P&Ch 82).

385. Proto-DURALJAN **laktz* 'valley, dale; village'.

F *laakso*, FD *lakso* 'valley, dale, vale' (SKES 267), *lahti*, *laksi* 'bay, gulf' (SKES 269).

K *lakši*, *laksi*, E *laht* 'bay, gulf', Mari *laksak'a* 'valley, lowland', Mansi *loakh* 'bay, gulf'.

Tulu *aḷakam* 'water' (DED 298).

Q *ṭaqta* 'homeland, hometown, town' (P 155), *llaqta* 'pueblo, ciudad, pairs, comarca, territorio' (P&Ch 97).

Note PFW **lakčz* 'Tal, Niederung' (Rédei et al 1988, 683/VI) and PFU **lakte-* 'Bucht' (Rédei et al 1986, 234/III).

386. Proto-DURALJAN **lami-* 'to smooth'.

F *laamia* 'to wipe with a smooth hand; to smooth' (SKES 267).

E *laamida* 'to clean, to take cure off'.

Q *llamiy* 'tocar suavemente', *llamiy* 'tocar, palpar, tocar' (P&Ch 95).

387. Proto-DURALJAN **taxi* 'lean, emaciated'.

F *laiha* 'lean, thin, emaciated, bony' (SKES 269).

K *laiha*, E *lahi*, *lahja* 'id.'.

J *yaseru* 'mager (dünn, schlank) werden'.

Q *ṭawi* 'skinny' (P 155).

Note that F *laiha* has been considered a Baltic loan (SKES 269).

388. Proto-DURALJAN **ṭayka-* 'to conjure, to use magic'.

OF *laikahtaa* 'to alter (with magic)' (Anttonen 1972, 19; in Kalevala 322/XXI), *loitsu* 'magic formula, charm, spell', *loitsia*, *loihtia* 'to conjure, to use magic' (SKES 300).

K *loiččē-* 'id.'.

J *yōjutsu* 'Zauberkunst'.

Q *layqača-* 'to turn into a witch', *layqa* 'sorcerer, witch' (P 152), *lajjay* 'adivinar, brujear. hechizar', *lajja* 'adivino, brujo, hechicero' (P&Ch 92).

389. Proto-DURALJAN **ṭas-* 'lazy, inactive'.

F *laiska* 'lazy, indolent' (SKES 270).

K *laiska*, E *laisk* 'id.', H *lassú* 'slow, dull, sluggish, tardy, inactive'.

Tam *ilai* 'to grow weary, to get exhausted', Malayalam *iḷusan* 'a loafer', *iḷaccal* 'weariness' (DED 512).

J *nosonoso* 'langsam, unentschlossen, träge', *yasumu* 'ruhen, schlafen'.

Q *llaqui* 'triste' (Middendorf 1979, 69).

Note the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 127 no. 545) and Kazár (1980, 126 no. 336).

390. Proto-DURALJAN **täktə* 'to go, to depart' (B 32 'to go').

F *lähteä* (*läks-*) 'to go, to depart' (SKES 319).

E *lähtuda* 'to depart', Mari *läktä-* 'to go or come out', Hanti *lüyat-* 'come'.

Tulu *lakkuni* 'depart' (DED 509).

J *yuku* 'gehen, reisen, abfahren', *nogareru*, OJ *nogaru* 'to escape, to get away, to flee'.

Q *Tuqsi-* 'to depart' (P 156), *lloqsiy* 'salir, afuera' (P&Ch 99).

Note PFU **läkte-* 'weggehen, hinausgehen' (Rédei et al 1986, 239/III), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1975, 127 no. 544) and Kazár (1980, 121 no. 322).

391. Proto-DURALJAN **lakʷ* 'attic, loaf'.

F *lakka* 'attic, carret, loft, dovecot', *laki* 'ceiling, top, crown, summit', *ullakko* 'attic, carret, loft' (SKES 272).

K *lakka*, E *lakk* 'id.'.

Tam *u!* 'inside', *u!lakam* 'mind', Tel *lōga* 'within in, inside', *lōgali*, *lōgili* 'interior of a house' (DED 698).

Note the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 808 no. 80) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 126 no. 542).

392. Proto-DURALJAN **lamʷ* 'pond, pool'.

F *lampi*, *lammikko* 'pond, pool' (SKES 273).

E *lammikas*, *lomp* 'pond', H *láp*, Nenets *lympad* 'swamp, marsh'.

Tam *nama*, *namar*, *namu* 'to become damp, moist' (DED 3594).

Proto-Altaic **lāmu* 'see' (Illič-Swityč 1965, 331).

Note PU **lampe* 'Pfütze, Teich, Moor' (Rédei et al 1986, 235/III), PN **la/H/ma* '(muddy) pool' (Illič-Swityč 1965, 331), PKJ **nəm̐pxa* 'marsh' (Martin 1966, 236 no. 137) and the comparison of Tyler (1968, 808 no. 94).

393. Proto-DURALJAN **laŋkʷ* 'to fall' (Sw 40 'to fall').

F *langeta* 'to fall, to tumble down' (SKES 274).

E *langeda* 'id., to wither, to fade away'.

Tam *iraŋku* 'to descend, to fall', *iraŋku* 'to lower, to let down' (DED 516).

J *rakka* 'Fall, das Fallen'.

394. Proto-DURALJAN **laŋkʷ* 'yarn, single, twisted thread'.

F *lanka* 'thread, yarn, twist' (SKES 274).

K *laŋka*, E *lōng* 'id.'.

Tam *ira* 'yarn, single-twisted thread, darning', Malayalam *iḷekkuka* 'to wind up thread' (DED 506).

Q *lanka* 'hairy, ragged' (P 151), *llanja*, *llanka* 'subido, fino, muy colorado' (P&Ch 96).
Note that F *lanka* has been considered a Scandinavian loan (SKES 274).

395. Proto-DURALJAN **lan̥ko* 'a male relative by the marriage'.

F *lanko* 'a male relative by the marriage, sister's husband, second cousin' (SKES 274).

E *lang* 'a relative by the marriage, sister's husband'.

Kolami *tan̥god* 'husband's elder brother', *tan̥gon* 'husband's or wife's elder brother' (DED 3015b).

396. Proto-DURALJAN **lan̥ðʒ* 'loin, hip, pelvis'.

F *lanne*, *lantio* 'loin, hip, pelvis' (SKES 275).

K *landehet* (pl.) 'loins'.

Tel *toṇṭi* 'loins, hip', Tulu *oṇṭa*, *soṇṭa* 'id.', (DED 2840).

M *namta* 'loin' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 351).

Q *lani* 'penis' (P 151), 'pene' (P&Ch 92).

Note the group 393 and F *lanta*, *sonta* 'manure, dung' which, however, have been considered German loans (SKES 275). Note also PU **lamte* 'niedrig, tief' (Rédei et al 1986, 235/III), PN **lamdʌ* 'low, lowly' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 351), and PN **lamd-/læmd-* 'low; low-lying ground, lowland, any piece of land' (B&K 1994, 702 no. 586).

397. Proto-DURALJAN **lāntʒ-* 'sunset, sundown; west'.

F *lānsi* 'west', *lānttää* 'to set (of sun)' (SKES 321).

E *lääs*, ED *lāns* 'id.'.

J *yami* 'Dunkelheit, Dunkel'.

Q *lantu* 'shade, shadow, to make shadows' (P 155), *llantu* 'sombre', *llantuy* 'sombrear, encapotarse el cielo', *llantui mita* 'invierno' (P&Ch 96).

398. Proto-DURALJAN **lapʒ* 'scapula, shovel, spade'.

F *lapa* 'shoulderblade, scapula', *lape* 'flat side', *lapio* 'spade', *lappaa* 'to pull in, to pull out' (SKES 275).

E *lapidas* 'shovel', Selkup *lap*, *lappo* 'Steuerruder'.

Kurux *lapp* 'handful', Malto *lāpe* 'to measure out' (DED 290).

J *nao*, OJ *napo* 'further, still, equality, just like'.

Q *lampa* 'hoe' (P 151).

Note PU **lapa* 'Fläche, Blatt', PU **lappʒ* 'flach, platt, Fläche', PU **lapʒ* 'Ruder' (Rédei et al 1986, 236-238/III), PN **lapʌ* 'flat' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 355), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 60 no. 155) and Kazar (117 no. 312).

399. Proto-DURALJAN **lakʒ-²* 'to lick, to lap (up)'.

F *latkia*, *lakkia*, *litkiä* 'to lap (up)' (SKES 279).

K *lakki*- E *lakkuda*, Komi *lakvej* 'id.'

Q *Taqwa-* 'to lick' (P 155), *llajway*, *llaqway* 'lamer' (P&Ch 95).

Note PN **lak* 'to lick' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 346) and PN **lak^h/lak^h* 'to lick, to lap up' (B&K 1994, 704 no. 589).

400. Proto-DURALJAN **latɜ* 'nude, naked, bare'.

F *lattea* 'flat; banal, trite, trivial', *litteä* 'flat', *latistaa*, *litistää*, *lutistaa*, *lytistää* 'to flatten', *littu* 'white bream' (SKES 280, 299).

K *ličstā-* 'to flatten', E *latikas* 'flatfish', Mari *lapte* 'flat', Nenets *lapta* 'Flachhand'.

Tam *aɹuttu* 'to press down' (DED 285).

J *ratai* 'der nackte Körper, Nacktheit, Nudität'.

Q *Tatan* 'bare, naked, nude', *tatana* 'to bare, to undress' (P 155).

Note the group 398, PU **lapta* 'platt, flach' (Rédei et al 1986, 238/III) and the Nostratic connections.

401. Proto-DURALJAN **lawkɜ* 'to get loose, to shoot off'.

F *laueta* 'to go off, to explode, to relax, to be loosened', *laukaista* 'to get loose, to shoot off, to fire', *raueta* 'to grow weak, to languish, to relax' (SKES 280).

E *laug* 'loose, slack, slightly inclined', H *lāgy* 'soft, mild', *langy* 'slack'.

Tam *ilaku* 'to become relaxed (as a bowstring), to get loose, to grow soft, etc.' (DED 510).

J *raku* 'Behaglichkeit, Erleichtung'.

Q *llaqla* 'cobarde, temeroso, atemorizado' (P&Ch 96), *llaqsay* 'pasmal, turbar de miedo, amedrentar' (P&Ch 97), *laqu* 'blunt, dull', *laqya* 'to slap' (P151).

Note the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 126 no. 540).

402. Proto-DURALJAN **lawcɜ* 'loose, slack, mellow'.

F *lauha* 'mild, temperate, gentle, soft, mellow' (SKES 280), *lōyhā*, *lōysä* 'loose, slack' (SKES 323).

E *lahva* 'loose, slack, relaxed', L *lause*, Mordvin *lavšo* 'id.', Mari *lōča-* 'aufgeweicht werden'.

J *yawarageru* 'weich machen', *yawayawa* 'sanft, langsam'.

Q *lawsa* 'any viscous liquid' (P 152), *lausa*, *llausa* 'baba; hombre sin energia' (P&Ch 93).

Note PFP **lače-/loče* 'aufgeweicht, gewässert, durchweicht werden' (Rédei et al 1986, 682/VI), PN **lawčɜ* 'loose, slack, languid' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 350), and PN **laḥ-/ləḥ-* 'to make flow, to pour, to moisten, to wet' (B&K 1994, 700 no. 582).

403. Proto-DURALJAN **ðanɜ* '(musical) sound' (Sw 35 'to sing').

F *laulaa* 'to sing' (SKES 282).

E *laulda* 'id.', H *dalol-*, HD *danol-* 'to sing'.

Tam *taṇtu* 'a lute', Tulu *danalu* 'sound of a bell' (DED 2944, 3057).

J *tanoshi-i*, OJ *tanô-si* 'merry, joyful, happy, pleasant', J *tonaeru*, OJ *tonapu* 'to chant, to recite'.

Q *tanlɪnɪa*- 'to ring, ting' (P 201).

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 167 no. 465).

404. Proto-DURALJAN **Texts* 'leaf' (B 44, Sw 86 'leaf').

F *lehti* 'leaf' (SKES 284).

E *leht*, Mari *lēštāš* 'leaf'.

Tam *ilai*, Kolami *rekka* 'leaf', Malayalam *ilakku* 'a single leaflet' (DED 497).

Q *laqi* 'leaf' (P 154).

Note PFV **lešte* 'Blatt' (Rédei et al 1986, 689/VI).

405. Proto-DURALJAN **lejkə*- 'to cut' (Sw 25 'to cut').

F *leikata* (*leikk-*) 'to cut' (SKES 284).

K *leikata*, E *lōika* 'id.', H *lék* 'Öffnung, Lücke, Riß', Nenets *leakabtān* 'to cut'.

Gondi *leŋ-* 'to be destroyed', Kui *lenga* 'to be cut off, to be broken' (DED 5200).

Note PU **le(j)kka*- 'Lücke, Riß, Spalte; schneiden' (Rédei et al 1986, 244/III) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 99 no. 376).

406. Proto-DURALJAN **leypə* 'lark'.

F *leivo*, *leivonen*, FD *leiponen* 'lark, skylark' (SKES 285).

E *lōo*, *lōiv* 'id.'.

Kurux *lip̄-orā*, Malto *lipi* 'skylark' (DED 5189).

407. Proto-DURALJAN **lämpə* 'warmth, smooth, love' (B 91, Sw 179 'warm'; Sw 143 'smooth').

F *lempi* 'love', *lempiä* 'to love', *lämpö* 'warmth, heat, temperature, ardor, enthusiasm' (SKES 286, 320).

K *lembi* 'love', Udmurt *nebit*, Komi *nebit* 'smooth, tender'.

Q *lämpu* 'smooth' (P 154), *llampa* 'dulce sin mezcla', *llampu* 'pulido, liso, suave al tacto, blando' (P&Ch 96).

Note PN **l'am* 'tiny, slender' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 371).

408. Proto-DURALJAN **lakə*³ 'blade of a weapon; mandible'.

F *leuka* 'chin, jaw', *lykätä* 'to push, to shove' (SKES 288,317).

K *leuga*, E *lōug* 'chin, jaw', L *leuku* 'Lappish knife', Mansi *lah* 'blunt, pointed arrow', Nenets *luuky* 'pointed arrow'.

Tam *alaku* 'blade of a weapon, Kan *alagu* 'blade of a knife, sword' (DED 237, 239).

Note PFU **likkä-/lökkä-* 'stoßen, schieben' (Rédei et al 1986, 248/III) and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 804 no. 6) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 137 no. 606).

409. Proto-DURALJAN **Texə* 'mud, mire; dirt' (Sw 29 'dirty').

F *lieju* 'mud, mire', *lika* 'dirt, filth, soil, muss', *loka* 'mud, soil, dirt' (SKES 294).

K *liga* 'dirt, filth, soil', E *ligane* 'dirty, unclean', *loga*, *lōga* 'mud, soil'.

Q *llejui*, *lleqwi* 'cosa sucio' (P&Ch 97).

410. Proto-DURALJAN **ṭikkʷ-/ṭäkkʷ-* 'to move, to fluctuate'.

F *liikkua* 'to move, to stir, to be in motion', *läikkyyä* 'to be splashing, to splash to and fro' (SKES 292, 319).

E *liikuda* 'to move', *läikida*, *läikuda* 'to move, to be splashing'. Mansi *luk-* 'sich bewegen', Selkup *laka*, *laga* 'sich rühren'.

Tam *ilaku* 'to shake (intr.), agitate', Malayalam *ilakuka* 'to move, to shake, to fluctuate' (DED 509).

J *yuku* 'gehen, fortgehen, besuchen', *yukikau* 'hin und her gehen'.

Note PU **likke-* 'sich bewegen' (Rédei et al 1986, 249/III) and the comparison of Tyler (1968, 804 no. 3).

411. Proto-DURALJAN **liwʷʷ-* 'to wash, lye' (Sw 180 'to wash').

F *lipeä*, *live* 'lye, caustic alcali', *lipevä*, *liukas* 'slippery', *livettää* 'to be slippery', *liuentaa*, *liuottaa* 'to dissolve' (SKES 297).

E *libe* 'slippery'.

Tam *alampu*, Kan *alambu* 'to wash, to rinse', Malayalam *aliyuka* 'to dissolve' (DED 246, 250).

M *ariy* 'pure, clean'.

J *arai* 'das Waschen'.

Q *llumpai* 'limpiar' (P&Ch 100).

About the additive /a/ in Dravidian note Tam *alaku* 'number' and F *luku* 'number', see the group 419. Note also PN **ʔal-/ʔə-* 'to purify, to cleanse' (B&K 1994, 583 no. 453).

412. Proto-DURALJAN **lippʷʷ-* 'shelter, visor'.

F *lippa* 'visor, eye shade', *lippu* 'flag, banner', *lippi* 'a small cone' (SKES 298).

E *lipp* 'flag, banner', L *lieppâ* 'tent of the most simple construction', Mari *leweda* 'to cover', H *lep-* 'to cover, to shelter, to screen'.

Kui *tepesa* 'thatched roof' (DED 3415).

Classical J, OJ *nabu*, *nabaru*, *namaru* 'to seclude, to hide oneself'.

Note PFW **lippʷʷ* 'Schaufel' (Rédei et al 1988, 690/VI), PN **ʔəpʷ* 'to cover, to roof' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 356), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 127 no. 549) and Kazár (1980, 111 no. 296).

413. Proto-DURALJAN **ṭiw* 'crowd, great number' (B 50, Sw 95 'many').

F *liuta* 'crowd, great number' (SKES 300).

L *liwd* 'crowd'.

J *ryō* 'quantity, multitude'.

Q *ṭiw*, 'everyone, all, whole entire', *ṭiwčā* 'all of you/them' (P 155), *liu* 'todo, todos, totalmente' (P&Ch 98).

Note Chinese *liè* 'Reihe, Glied, reihenweise ordnen, Präfix zur Bezeichnung des Zusammenfassens oder des Plurals'.

414. Proto-DURALJAN **ʈucka* 'slippery, smooth'.

F *liukas* 'slippery, smooth', *luiskata*, *luiskahtaa* 'to slip, to slide, to glide', *luiska* 'sloping, slanting', *luistaa* 'to slide, to glide, to slip' (SKES 299, 307).

K *luiskua* 'to slide, to glide, to slip'.

Q *ʈučka-* 'smooth, slippery; to slide, to slip' (P 155).

415. Proto-DURALJAN **lākɜ* 'slime, mucus, dirt' (Sw 29 'dirty').

F *lökä*, *lākä* 'slime, dirt' (SKES 320), *rākä* 'id.' (SKES 910).

E *läga*, *lägu* 'slime, mucus', *räga* 'id.'.

Q *lleqte* 'postemilla con pus' (P&Ch 97).

416. Proto-DURALJAN **loma* 'rest, repose, free time'.

F *loma* 'free time, leisure, rest, pause, stop; space' (SKES 302)

L *loabme*, Mari *lo-*, *lu-* 'space'.

Gondi *roma* 'rest, repost' (DED 5178).

417. Proto-DURALJAN **lonkɜ* 'to bend'.

F *lonkka* 'hip, haunch, coxa' (SKES 302).

E *lonkida* 'to jog, to lumber'.

Tam *tonku* 'to hang, to be suspended', Tel *tongu* 'to bend to lie down' (DED 3478), Kan, Tulu *tonka* 'loins, hip' (DED 2980).

Teleutish *tōŋtök* 'Schenkel'.

Note PN **ton/ɣ/ɬ* 'to bend' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 350).

418. Proto-DURALJAN **lewɔɜ* 'to find'.

F *löytää* 'to find, to discover, to detect' (SKES 323).

K *löüdä*, E *leida*, H *lel* 'id.'.

Tam *nētu* 'to seek, to look out for, to desire' (DED 3766).

Note that F *löytää* has been considered a PFU word by Collinder (1977, 112). Note also PN **lewdɬ* 'to find' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 358).

419. Proto-DURALJAN **luku* 'number, figure; to count' (Sw 24 'to count').

F *luku* 'number, figure', *lukea* 'to read, to count' (SKES 307).

E *luku* 'number', *lugeda* 'to read, to count', Mari *luyam*, Mansi *lowinti* 'ibid'.

Tam *alaku* 'number, calculation' (DED 238).

J *yaku* 'übersetzung', *yakusu* 'übersetzen, übertragen'.

Note PFU, ?U **luke* 'Zahl, Anzahl' (Rédei et al 1986, 253/III), PN **luk-/lok* 'to gather, to collect' (B&K 1994, 697 no. 578).

420. Proto-DURALJAN **tumʒ* 'a dream; delusion'.

F *lume* 'deception, delusion', *lumo* 'enchantment, charm, spell', *lumota* 'to enchant, to bewitch, to fascinate' (SKES 309).

J *yume*, OJ *imê* 'a dream'.

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 212 no. 592).

421. Proto-DURALJAN **luwu* 'bone' (B 10, Sw 17 'bone').

F *luu* 'bone', *lumpio* 'patella' (SKES 309, 315).

E *luu*, Mari *lu*, Mansi *lu*, Nenets *lī* 'bone'.

Tam *elumpu*, Kan *elu*, *eluvu*, *elubu*, *elvu*, Tulu *elu* 'bone' (DED 839).

Q *tuŭu* 'bone' (P 205), *tullu* 'hueco' (P&Ch 174).

Note PU **l̥x̥j/lux̥j* 'Knochen' (Janhunen 1981, 55), *luwe* 'Knochen' (Rédei et al 1986, 254/III), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 805 no 15) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 61 no 160).

422. Proto-DURALJAN **mā* 'earth' (B 99 'world', Sw 36 'earth').

F *maa* 'earth', *maat ja mannut* 'earths and earths', *mantere* 'mainland', *mantu* (pl. *mannut*) 'earth, land, ground' (SKES 324, 334).

E *maa*, Komi *mu*, Mansi *mā*, Nganasan *mou* 'earth'.

Tam *mān* 'the earth, world', Kan, Malayalam *maṇ*, *maṇṇu* 'earth' (DED 4666).

J *ma* '(Zwischen)Raum, Abstand, Zimmer, Stube'.

Note PU **maye* 'Land, Erde' (Rédei et al 1986, 263/III), PN **mag* 'earth, soil, humus' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 342), PN **mag-/mæg-* 'earth, land' (B&K 1994, 674 no. 553), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 806 no. 48), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 61 no. 162) and Kazár (1980, 91 no. 240).

423. Proto-DURALJAN **manʒ* 'to imitate, to allure'.

F *maania* 'to hunt by imitating', *maanitella* 'to allure, to prevail' (SKES 325).

K *moanita-* 'to allure, to deceive'.

Turkish *manitu* 'Lüge', *manent* 'gleich, ähnlich', M *manay-a(n)* 'the act of watching'.

J *maneru* 'to imitate', *manimani* 'Willenlos folgen', *monomane* 'Imitation, Nachahmung'.

424. Proto-DURALJAN **maka-* 'to lie' (Sw 89 'to lie').

F *maata* (sg. 3. p. *makaa-*) 'to lie, to sleep', *makailla* 'to be lying, to lie, to sleep, to rest' (SKES 326).

K *maata*, *magoa*, E *magada* 'to lie, to sleep'.

Tam *makiti* 'to be overturned', Kan *magur* 'to turn round, to be turned upside down' (DED 4617).

J *magaru*, *mageru* 'biegen, (sich) beugen, (sich) krümmen'.

Q *makaŭa-* 'to lie or recline face down' (P 157).

425. Proto-DURALJAN **maδʒ* 'a fish, eel?').

F *made*, *matikka* 'Lota vulgaris, burbot' (SKES 326).

Vepsic *madeh* 'id.'.

Tam *malañku* 'eel', Tel *maluga* 'a kind of eel' (DED 4737).

Note the group 426.

426. Proto-DURALJAN **maδɜ*-² 'to bend, to creep'.

F *madella*, *mataa* 'to crawl, to creep', *matelija* 'reptile' (SKES 337).

Livonian *mata-* 'kriechen'.

Tam *mañaku* 'to become bent as the arm or leg, to bend', *mañakku* 'to bend, to turn, to fold' (DED 4645).

J *matou* 'sich umwickeln, sich schlingen'.

Note PFW **mata-* 'kriechen' (Rédei et al 1988, 699/VI).

427. Proto-DURALJAN **macɜ* 'old, barren, farrow' (Sw 108 'old').

F *maho* 'farrow (cow), barren' (SKES 326).

K *maho* 'ibid.', Mari *muzo* 'evil, spirit, disease', Hanti *moc* 'disease, guilt'.

Tam *mācu* 'spot, defect, fault, sin, evil', Kuwi *māh-* 'to become dirty', Malayalam *macci* 'barren woman' (DED 4792, 5102).

M *mayu* 'bad, evil', *mayuda-* 'to become weak, to worsen'.

J *mahi* 'Lähmung, Paralyse'.

Q *mawka* 'old, spent, worn out' (P 160), *machu* 'anciano, viejo', *machuyay* 'envecerer, debilitarse' (P&Ch 101).

Note the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 130 no. 566).

428. Proto-DURALJAN **maxta-* 'to have pover, to be able'.

F *mahtaa* 'to be able, to have pover', *mahtava* 'powerful, mighty, potent, immense, etc.' (SKES 326).

K *mahta-* 'to have pover, to be able', E *mahutu* 'id.', Mordvin *maštoms* 'id.'.

Tam *matu* 'to be furious as by must or fanaticism; strength, excess' (DED 4687).

M *maha-a* 'great'.

J *makasu* 'besiegen, bewältigen', *makezu* 'kampflustig'.

Q *maqta* 'strong; boy (approx. 10-20 years)' (P 159), *makuku* 'avanzado, maduro en años' (P&Ch 103).

Note PN **mag* 'great, big, strong' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 331) and PN **maG-/mæG-* 'to be of great influence, importance, or power; to be eminent, exalted, highly esteemed, glorious, illustrious' (B&K, 635 no. 514).

429. Proto-DURALJAN **may-* 'milk, teat'.

F *maito* 'milk' (SKES 328).

K *maido*, Votic *maito* 'milk'.

Tam *maccikai* 'buttermilk', Gondi *majjili* 'id.', Pengo *may* 'breast, teat' (DED 4704).

Note PFP **majδɜ* 'Baumsaft, Milch' (Rédei et al 1988, 697 /VI).

430. Proto-DURALJAN **mākɜ* 'hill'.

F *māki* 'hill, slope, hillside' (SKES 358).

K *māgi*, E *māgi* 'id.', Hanti *mūγ* 'kleiner Erdhügel, Bülte'.

Tam *mukatu* 'top, highest part', Malayalam *muka!* 'top, summit, ridge, roof' (DED 4888).

Q *muku*, *mukuku* 'cima', *mukukumpi* 'parte alta, cumbre, cima' (P&Ch 113).

Note PFU **māke* 'Hügel, Berg' (Rédei et al 1986, 266/III) and PN **mākɜ* 'hill, hillock, mound' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 371).

431. Proto-DURALJAN **maku-* 'to taste, to eat' (B 22, Sw 37 'to eat').

F *maku* 'taste', *maistaa* 'to taste', OF *muikota* 'to eat' (SKES 327, 330, 348).

E *magu* 'taste'.

Tam *mukku* 'to eat in large mouthfuls', *micai* 'to eat, to taste', Kan *mukku* 'to eat' (DED 4897, 4842).

J *mikaku* 'Geschmack', *makana!* 'Kost, Essen, Speisung'.

Q *miku-* 'to eat', *mikuy* 'food, meal' (P 161), 'comer' (P&Ch 108).

432. Proto-DURALJAN **maŋa* 'bowl, cup'.

F *malja* 'bowl, cup' (SKES 330).

K *malla* 'id.'.

Tam *mallam* 'cup, porringer, plate', Malayalam *malla*, *mallika* 'earthen cup, bowl' (DED 4744).

Q *maillay* 'lavar' (P&Ch 102).

Note that F *malja* has been considered a German loan (SKES 330).

433. Proto-DURALJAN **malɜ* 'pole, tree' (B 89, Sw 174 'tree').

F *malko*, *malkio* 'ridgepole' (SKES 330).

E *malk* 'pole'.

Tam *maram* 'tree, wood' (DED 4711).

M *modun* 'tree, wood, forest'.

J *maruki* 'der unbehauene Baustamm'.

Q *maŋki* 'sapling' (P 157).

Note a high-grade similarity both in sound and meaning! Note also PN **marɜ* 'tree' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 339) and PN **mar-/mər-* 'tree, wood' (B&K 1994, 647 no. 553).

434. Proto-DURALJAN **maŋɜ* 'malt'.

F *mallas* (gen. *maltaan*) 'malt' (SKES 330).

ED *mallad* 'malt'.

Kolami *māl* 'beans', Tam *māli* 'toddy', *māl* 'to be confused', Naiki of Chanda *māl* 'liquor' (DED 4828, 4822).

J *moyashi* 'Malz, die gekeimten Bohnen'.

Q *malta* 'cántaro de chicha' (P&Ch 103), *maŋaw* 'a medicinal herb' (P 157).

F *mallas* is considered to be a German loan. Note Sanskrit *mālīka* 'an intoxicating drink'.

435. Proto-DURALJAN **mafi* 'model, pattern'.

F *malli* 'model, pattern, shape, form' (SKES 331).

K *malli* 'ibid.', ED *mall* 'model, scheme'.

Tam *mālai* 'garland, wreath, necklage', Kan *māle* 'id., row, line, serie' (DED 4827).

J *moyō* 'Muster'.

Q *mafi*- 'to try, to try out, to test, to taste' (P 157), *malliy* 'probar comida or bebida' (P&Ch 103).

436. Proto-DURALJAN **māl*- 'breast'.

F *mālvī* 'the breast meat of a bird, Vogelbrust' (SKES 359).

K *mālvī*, E *mālv* 'id.', Mari *mel* 'breast', H *mell* 'Brust, Busen'.

Tam *mulai* 'breast, teat', Konḍa *mel*, *mol* 'nipple', Kan *mole* 'breast' (DED 4985).

J *mune*, OJ *mune*, *muna* 'Brust, Busen, Herz, Seele'.

Q *muīku* 'bodice; to pet (in lovemaking)' (P 163).

Note PFU **mālke*(*mālye*) 'Brust' (Rédei et al 1986, 267/III), PN **mālgā* 'breast, bosom' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 338) and PN **mal-/mæl*- 'to draw (out), to pull (out), to suck (out)' (in Indo-European, Uralic, and Dravidian), **mal-iq-/mæl-iq* 'to draw (out), to suck (out); to give suck, to suckle, to nurse' (B&K 1994, 672 no. 552), and the Global Etymon *maliq'a* 'to suck, breast' (Bengtson & Ruhlen 1994, 308 no. 13). Note also the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 131 no. 571) and Kazár (1980, 107 no. 284).

437. Proto-DURALJAN **manʒ*² 'abode of the dead, Hades, God of Hades, total negation' (B 59, Sw 107 'no').

F *mana*, *manala* 'Hades of Kalevala', *manata* a) 'to conjure, to cast a spell' (SKES 332).

E *manada*, *mōnada* 'ibid.', Mordvin *munams* 'to cast a spell'.

Tam *māntu* 'to perish, to die', Kan *manu* 'spell, incantation, the name of Manu', Kuṛux *mal* 'not', *malā* 'not, no', *malnā* 'not to be so', Malto *mala* 'no, not' (DED 4743, 4811).

M *mancu* 'pestile'.

J *ma* 'Teufel, Satan', *mu* 'nichts'.

Q *mana* 'no, not', *manačku*- 'to worry' (P 158), *mana* 'no, nada' (P&Ch 104).

Note PN **ma(ʔ)/mʌ(ʔ)*- 'negative/prohibitive particle' (B&K 1994, 644 no. 523).

438. Proto-DURALJAN **manʒ*³ 'to say, to urge, to summon' (B 68, Sw 127 'to say').

F *manata* b) 'to summon before the court' (SKES 332).

L *muonet* 'to name, to call', Mari *manam*, H *mond*, Nenets *māns*, *mānts* 'to say'.

Kan *manave* 'petition, request', Tam *maṇu* 'ibid.', Irula *maṇi* 'to talk', Tulu *maṇipuni* 'to speak (used chiefly in negative)' (DED 4775, 4671).

Turkish *mani* 'ballad'.

J *maneku* 'to invite'.

Q *maña*- 'to ask for' (P 179).

Note the groups 423 and 437, PU **möne-/mone-* 'sagen' (Rédei et al 1986, 290/III), PN **m/a/n* 'to think' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 339), PN **man-/mən-* 'to divide, to apportion' (> 'to speak, to say') (B&K 1994, 639 no. 519), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 804 no. 1), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 62 no. 165) and Kazár (1980, 94 no. 247). Note also the Global Etymon **mena* 'to think' (Bengtson & Ruhlen 1994a, 312 no. 16).

439. Proto-DURALJAN **mānōs* 'pine'.

F *mänty* 'pine' (SKES 359).

K *mändü*, E *mänd* 'pine'.

Tam *muṇṭakam* 'fragrant screw pine', Koḍagu *muṇḍe* 'screw -pine', Tulu *muṇḍey* 'id.' (DED 4995).

Note the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 71 no. 210).

440. Proto-DURALJAN **mār-* 'wet, overripen; pus' (B 94, Sw 183 'wet').

F *märkä* 'wet, humid, moist; pus matter', *märkiä*, *märjetä*, *märätä* 'to mature, to discharge pus; to rot, to decay' (SKES 360).

K *märgä*, E *märg* 'wet, humid, moist; pus, matter'.

Gondi *mūrānā* 'to ripen (of a boil)' (DED 5046), Tam *muṇi*, *muri* 'to be spoiled', Tulu *murguni* 'to mould, to become musty', *mūri* 'a bad smell, stench', Parji *mura* 'rotten', Gondi *murk* 'dirt' (DED 5007).

Note PN **m/āh/r* 'wet' (Illič-Svityč 1965-334).

441. Proto-DURALJAN **mas* 'soft, mashed, tired, powerless'.

F *masea*, *masentunut* 'depressed', *mäsä* 'mashed' (SKES 336, 360).

Komi *mudźni* 'to become tired, to exhaust', Mansi *mořsem* 'distress, want'.

Tam *maṭṭai* 'bluntness, inferiority', *maṭi* 'to be indolent, inactive', Malayalam *maṭikka* 'to grow tired' (DED 4647, 4652).

Q *machitayay* 'estar molido de cansancio, sin fuerza' (P&Ch 101).

442. Proto-DURALJAN **māts* 'rot, decay, pus' (Sw 123 'rotten').

F *mätä* 'rot, decay, pus, rotten etc.', *matajainen* 'boil, abscess, a skin disease of horses' (SKES 337, 360).

ED *maṭt* 'pus of a pimple', *mäda* 'rotten, decayd, putrid', Mari *meks* 'dry, rotten wood'.

Tam *muttu* 'pustule, pock of a smallpox', *muṭalai* 'bad smell as of flesh', Malayalam *mutukkan* 'pimple' (DED 4961).

J *matsuge* 'trichiasis'.

Turkish *maṭja* 'eifernde Wunde' (Räsänen 1969, 330).

Q *mata* 'wound on back of pack animals' (P 160), *matu*, *matuq* 'improprio, mal hecho, errado', *mutki* 'to smell' (P&Ch 108, 115).

Note PFV **mäcke* 'faul, morsch' (Rédei et al 1986, 700/VI), and PN **mat*-'/mät'- 'to be or become wet, moist' (B&K 1994, 659 no. 537).

443. Proto-DURALJAN **mata-* 'low, short, small, inferior' (B 74, Sw 140 'small').

F *matala* 'low, flat, short, depressed' (SKES 337).

K *matala*, E *madal* 'id.'.

Tam *maṭṭam* 'smallness, inferiority', Kan *maṭṭa*, *maṭṭu* 'shortness, smallness, degreasing, growing less' (DED 4661).

Note the groups 426, 441, and 442.

444. Proto-DURALJAN **mātsʰ/māōs* 'knot, bundle'.

F *mātās* 'tuft, hummock', *māystin*, *mālyke* 'leather strap for skis', *mytty* 'bundle, pack' (SKES 361, NS 586/III).

E *mātas*, Mari *mōōe-bui*, Nenets *mākt*, *mākte* 'hummock, tuft'.

Tam *muṭi* 'to tie, fasten, make into a knot, tuft of hair, bundle', Tel *muḍi* 'knot, bundle', Tulu 'bundle of rice packed in straw', Malayalam *muṭi* 'knot, bundle of rice plant', Brahui *muṭṭux* 'knot, bundle', Tam, Malayalam *moṭṭam* 'whole, total' (DED 4921, 5119).

J *musubi* 'Knoten', *motou* 'tie up', *matou* 'to be enveloped in'.

Q *matuy* 'hacer gavillas' (P&Ch 108), *matana-* 'to unite' (P 160).

Note PU **mākte* 'Rasenhügel, Hügel' (Rédei et al 1986, 266/III), PKJ **mus-* 'bundle' (Martin 1966, 227 no. 32), and the comparisons of Kazár 1980, 95 no. 251 and 108 no. 287).

445. Proto-DURALJAN **me* 'we' (B 93, Sw 182 'we').

F *me* 'we' (SKES 338).

E *me*, Mari *mā*, *me*, H *mi*, Selkup *me* 'we'.

Tel *māmu*, *nāmu*, *āmu*, Kui *māmu*, *āmu* 'we' (DED 5154).

M *bide*, (gen. *bidenei*, *manai*), Turkish *biz*, *miz* 'we'.

J *mina*, OJ *mīna* 'all, everything, everybody'.

Note PU **me* 'wir' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PU **mδ* 'wir' (Rédei et al 1986, 294/III), PN **ma-/mæ* 'we, us' (B&K 1994, 661 no. 540), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 99 no. 260).

446. Proto-DURALJAN **metʰ* 'honey'.

F *mesi*, *meti-* 'honey, nectar' (SKES 341).

E *mesi* 'honey, nectar', H *méz* 'honey'.

Tam *maṭṭu* 'honey', Tulu *miṭṭi* 'sweetness' (DED 4662).

J *mitsu* 'honig'.

Q *miski*, *mitki* 'suave, dulce, azúcar, miel' (P&Ch 110), *miski* 'anything sweet' (P 162).

Note PFU **mete* 'honey' (Rédei et al 1986), PN **majʌ* 'honey, mead' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 348), and PN **madw-/mædw-* 'honey, mead' (B&K 1994, 665 no. 545).

447. Proto-DURALJAN **mecʰ* 'tree, forest' (B 89, Sw 174 'tree', Sw 196 'woods').

F *metsä*, FD *mettä*, *mehtä* 'forest', *metsästää* 'to hunt' (SKES 343).

E *mets* 'forest'.

Kuwi *metta* 'hill', Tam *mētu* 'hillock', Kan *mēdu* 'rising ground', Kolami *modal* 'tree, trunk', Tulu *madaḍu* 'log, trunk' (DED 5058, 4951).

Buryat *modo* 'Baum, Holz' (Bouda 1953).

J *matsu* 'Kiefer, Föhre'.

Q *matemate* 'planta', *mafara* 'arbol grande' (P&Ch 107).

Note PFU **mečä* 'Rand, Seite von etwas' (Rédei et al 1986, 269/III) and the comparisons of Illič-Svityč 1965, 339) and Kazár (1980, 96 no. 253).

448. Proto-DURALJAN **melʒ* 'mind, knowledge; to think' (Sw 166 'to think').

F *mieli* 'mind, idea, though, sense, wit; inclination, desire, wish, liking, taste, opinion, view, feeling, etc.' (SKES 344), *mieltiä* 'to think, to meditate, to consider, to ponder' (SKES 345).

K *mieli*, E *meel*, Mordvin *mél* 'mind, idea etc.', Komi *mjl* 'Verstand, Vernunft', E *mōtelda* 'to think etc.'.

Gondi *mi-* 'to open the eyes', Pengo *meh-* 'id.', 'to see' (DED 5084).

M *mede-* 'to know, to understand, to perceive', *medel* 'knowledge'.

J *miru* 'sehen, schauen, erblicken, bemerken, betrachten'.

Note PFP **mele(méle)* 'Sinn, Gemüt, Verstand, Vernunft' (Rédei et al 1988, 701/VI).

449. Proto-DURALJAN **mes* 'man, husband' (B 49 'man', Sw 177 'husband').

F *mies* 'man, fellow, husband, gentleman' (SKES 345).

E *mees* 'ibid.', Mansi *mánsi* 'a Vogul', H *magyar* 'a Hungarian'.

Kolami *ma.s* 'man', Konḍa *māsi* 'husband', Kuṛux *mēt* 'adult man' (DED 4791).

M -*mad*, in *aqamad* 'der älteste der Brüder'.

J *masutā* 'chef, boss', *mazamaza* 'lebendig, vif'.

Q *masi* 'mate, fellow' (159).

Note PKJ **bes/bec/bet* 'husband' (Martin 1966, 234 no 114), PN **m/o/ɲɲ* 'man' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 349), PN **marʷ-/mərʷ-* 'progenitor, begetter, man, male' (B&K 1994, 664 no. 542), and the Global Etymon **mano* 'man' (Bengtson & Ruhlen 1994, 310 no. 15).

450. Proto-DURALJAN **mīʔ* 'I' (B 41, Sw 78 'I').

F *minä*, FD *mä*, *mie* 'I' (SKES 346).

E *ma*, *mina*, Komi *me*, Hanti *mä*, *ma*, Nenets *marʔ* 'I'.

M *bi* 'I', *minu* 'my', Turkish *ben* 'I'.

J *mi* 'body, self, person'.

Note PU **mun* 'I' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PU **m8* 'ich' (Rédei et al 1996, 294/III, OJ **mi* 'I' (Miller 1971, 157), and PN **mi-/me-* 1st sg. personal pronoun stem: 'I, me' (B&K 1994, 661 no. 540).

451. Proto-DURALJAN **miñʒ* 'daughter-in-law'.

F *miniä* 'daughter-in-law' (SKES 345).

L *mannje*, Komi *món*, H *měny*, Nganasan *menj* 'ibid.'.

Tel *mēna* 'connected through a woman's brother or man's sister', Koḍagu *mayma* 'daughter-in-law' (DED App. 53a,b).

J *omina* 'woman, young woman, girl', *me*, *mesu* 'female', OJ *me* 'female, woman, girl'. Note PU **mirā* 'Schwiegertochter, junge Frau' (Rédei et al 1986, 276/II), PN **mirā* 'a female relative' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 363), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 805 no. 35), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 64 no. 174), and Kazár (1980, 97 no. 257).

452. Proto-DURALJAN **mi*-² 'what' (B 95, Sw 184 'what').

F *mitā* 'what' (SKES 343).

E *mis*-(mi-), Mari *ma*, *mo*, H *mi*, Enets *mī* 'what'.

Tel *ēmi*, Gondi *bāta* 'what' (DED 5151).

Turkish *-mi* 'interrogative enclite'.

Q *ima*, *imay*, *may* 'what' (P 52, 101, 136).

Note PU **mɜ* 'was, Sache' (Rédei et al 1986, 296/III), PN **mi*-/*me*- 'interrogative pronoun stem (B&K 1994, 645 no. 524)', and the Global Etymon *mi*(*n*) 'what?' (Bengtson & Ruhlen 1994, 313 no. 17).

453. Proto-DURALJAN **mittɜ* 'step, measure, trip, way'.

F *mitta* 'measure', *mitata* 'to measure', *mittiloida* 'to step', *matka* 'journey, passage' (SKES 337, 346).

E *mööta* 'to measure'.

Tam *maṭṭam* 'measure, limit, rule, similar', Kan *maṭṭa* 'measure', *meṭṭu* 'to put or place down the foot or feet' (DED 4660, 5057).

M *mety* 'as, like similar'.

J *michi* 'Weg, Pfad, Mittel', J, OJ *masu* 'a measure'.

Q *mitka*- 'to trip with the foot' (P 162), *mita* 'epoca, vez' (P&Ch 111).

Note the group 471. Note also PKJ **mats(a)* 'correct' and PKJ *masu* 'measure' (Martin 1966, 229 no. 53 and 236 no. 138), PN **mat*-/*mæt*- 'to stretch, to lengthen, to measure out' (B&K 1994, 650 no. 527), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 95 no. 249).

454. Proto-DURALJAN **monɜ* 'many, numerous' (B 50, Sw 95 'many').

F *moni*, *monta* 'many, numerous' (SKES 347).

E *mōni* 'many', H *-ven*, *-van*: *negyven* '40', *hatvan* '60'.

Tam *mantai* 'flock, herd', Tel, Gondi, Koṇḍa *manda* 'herd', Tel *meṇḍu* 'plenty, much' (DED 4700, 5060).

M *-ben* in *gurban* 'three', *dḡrben* 'four'.

J *man* 'Zehntausend', *manman* 'endlos'.

Q *manchai* 'cuantioso, mucho' (P&Ch 104).

Note PFP, ?PFU **mone* (mune) 'eine gewisse Quantität, viel' (Rédei et al 1986, 279/III), PKJ **manx*(*ye*)- 'many' (Martin 1966, 243 no. 296), and PN **mo*/*n*/*l*, **m*/*o*/*n*/*g*/*l* 'many' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 348). J *man* has been considered a Sino-Japanese word.

455. Proto-DURALJAN **moskə-* 'to wash' (Sw 180 'to wash').

E *mōske-* 'to wash', Mari *muška*, H *mos*, Selkup *musa* 'id.'.

Kui *musa*, *musi* 'to wash the head', *mšpa*, (*mš-*) 'to bathe, to wash' (DED 4878), Brahui *mashing* 'to wash the head' (DED 4634).

J, OJ *misogu* 'to wash'

Q *muchkiy* 'lavarse la boca' (P&Ch 113).

Note PU **moski* 'waschen' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PN **m/o/ç(k)ʌ* 'to wash' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 349), PN **musʷ-ikʷ-/mosʷ-ikʷ* 'to immerse in water, to dip or plunge in water' (B&K 1994, 554 no. 66) as well as the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 811 no. 148), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 65 no. 177) and Kazár (1980, 100 no. 263).

456. Proto-DURALJAN **muŋkə* 'body, corpse'.

Udmurt *mugor* 'Körper, Leib', H *mag* 'seed, sperma' (Rédei et al 1986, 286/III).

J, OJ *mukuro* 'body, corpse'.

Note PFU **muŋkə* 'Körper' (Rédei et al 1986, 286/III) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 106 no. 282).

457. Proto-DURALJAN **muxə-* 'to have sexual intercourse'.

F *muhoilla*, *myhällä* 'to smile', *muhinoida* 'to have sexual intercourse' (SKES 348, NS 523/III).

E *muhelda* 'to smile'.

Kan *mōha* 'the state of being unarmoured, affection, love (with or without sound judgement)' (Bhat 1975, 1389/III), Tel *musi musi navvu* 'a smile' (DED 4904).

Turkish *muhip* 'liebend', M *məsije-*, *misije-* 'to smile'.

J *moyasu* a) 'die glühende Liebe'.

Q *muyay* 'unirse sexualmente los animales' (P&Ch 115).

458. Proto-DURALJAN **muka* '(bad) smell' (Sw 141 'smell').

F *muikea* 'sour, sourish, sharp, tart' (SKES 348).

K *muigie* 'id.'.

Tam *muka* 'to smell' (DED 4886).

J *mukamuka* 'es ekelt mich'.

Q *mujai* 'fragancia' (P&Ch 113).

459. Proto-DURALJAN **mun-* 'previous, ancient'.

F *muinainen* 'ancient, old' (DED 349).

K *muinane*, E *muinane* 'id.'.

Tam *muŋ* 'in front, previous, priour, antiquity', *muŋŋē* 'before', *muŋāta* 'that which is front' (DED 5020).

It has been considered that the stem of F *muinainen* is F *muu* 'other, different' (SKES 354).

460. Proto-DURALJAN **muys-* 'to see, to remember'.

F *muistaa* 'to remember' (SKES 340).

E *mōista-* 'id.', Mordvin *mujems* 'to find', Komi *mojd* 'Märchen', H *mutat* 'to show, to present'.

Pengo *meh-* (*mest-*) 'to open the eyes, to see' (DED 5084).

J *miseru, mesu* 'to show, to let see', OJ *mīsu, mēsu* 'to summon, to send for'.

Q *musiay* 'saber, conjecture; pensar, ver confusamente' (P&Ch 115), *musya-* 'to guess,; to realize; to become aware of' (P 164).

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 100 no. 262).

461. Proto-DURALJAN **muyz* 'venom'.

F, OF *muju* 'venom, dyeing fluid, hot ashes', *mojova* 'smarting, burning' (SKES 347, 349).

E *mōjuda* 'to have effect, to be effective'.

Tam *mai* 'ink, ink-paste', *mayakku* 'mental delusion, stupor', Tel *maikamu, maida* 'intoxication', Toda *moy* 'ashes' (DED 5101, 4706).

J *moyasu* b) 'to burn'.

Q *miyu* 'venom' (P&Ch 111), 'poison' (P 162).

462. Proto-DURALJAN **mukz-* 'child, brat' (Sw 20 'child').

F *mukula* 'brat, tuber' (SKES 350).

E *mugul* 'tuber', Mari *muɣul* 'tuber'.

Tam *maka* 'child, infant', Kan *maga, mogu* 'son' (DED 4616).

Tungusic *muxali* 'globular'.

Q *muqu* 'knob, knee, club', *muquti* 'small person, dwarf' (P 163).

Note PFP **mukz-l'a* 'Knollen, Geschwulst' (Rédei et al 1988, 705/VI) and PN **mag-* 'young, young person' (B&K 1994, 667 no. 545). Note also the Global Etymon **mako* 'child' (Bengtson & Ruhlen 1994a, 308 no. 12).

463. Proto-DURALJAN **mulkz* 'penis, urine'.

F *mulkku* 'testicles' (SKES 350)..

K *mulkut* (pl.) 'id.', Votic *mulkku* 'penis'.

Tam *mōl* 'to urinate', Konḡa *mūlku* 'urine', Kui *mūlka* 'urine' (DED 644).

464. Proto-DURALJAN **muli* 'bull, calf'.

F *mulli, mullikka* 'bullock, yearling, bulcalf', *muli* 'hornless, polled, shorn' (SKES 350).

K *mull'u* 'hornless', E *mulligas* 'yearling bull calf'.

Tam *mōrai* 'hornless or dehorned cattle' (DED 5114), *mūli* 'defect or limb, deformity' (DED 5049), Tam *mūri* 'buffalo, ox, bullock' (DED 5041).

Note the comparison of Tyler (1968, 806 no. 36).

465. Proto-DURALJAN **muna* 'testis, egg' (B 23, Sw 38 'egg').

F *muna* 'testis, egg' (SKES 351).

E *muna*, Mordvin *mona*, H *mony* 'testis, egg', Enets *mona* 'egg'.

Gondi *mēnj*, Kui *mēnju* 'egg', Malayalam *māṇi* 'penis', Tam *muntai* 'egg', *māṇi* 'penis', *muṇai* 'to be zealous, to be deeply engaged', Malayalam *muni* 'excited' (DED 4805, 4939, 5021, 5088).

M *munaid* 'excess, outrage', Old Turkish *munaid* 'mentally confused'.

Q *muna*- 'to want, to love' (P 163).

Note PU **munā* 'Ei' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PU **muna* 'Ei, Hode' (Rédei et al 1988, 285/III), PN **muñ(d)* 'egg, testis' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 373), PN **manʷ/monʷ* 'to lust after, to desire passionately, to copulate, to beget' (B&K 1994, 664 no. 541), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 806 no. 49) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 65 no. 180).

466. Proto-DURALJAN **murxʷ* 'enormous big, large' (B 5, Sw 11 'big').

F *murha* a 'enormous big' (SKES 352).

Tam *muṛu* 'all, entire, whole' (DED 4992).

J *mura*, *mure* 'Haufe, Gruppe, Menge, Volk'.

Q *mur*, *murumuru* 'todos' (P&Ch 115).

Note PKJ **mur(ye)* 'crowd' (Martin 1966, 229 no. 56).

467. Proto-DURALJAN **murʷ*¹ 'to mourn, to lament'.

F *murhe* 'sorrow, grief, affliction, mourning', *murehtia* 'to mourn, to grieve, to lament, to sorrow' (SKES 352).

E *mure* 'sorrow, care, concern', Mari *muro* 'Gesang'.

Tam *muṛumuṛu* 'to murmur', Malayalam *muṛa* 'lamentation', Toda *muṛy* 'complaint', *murk* 'to complain' (DED 5013).

Note PFU **mura* 'Schreien, Singen; schreien, singen' (Rédei et al 1986, 287/III) and PN **mur-/mor-* 'to make a noise, to murmur' (B&K 1994, 668 no. 547).

468. Proto-DURALJAN **murxʷ*² 'to kill, to murder, to destroy' (B 42, Sw 82 'to kill').

F *murjoa* 'to abuse', *murskata* 'to crush', *murtaa* 'to break', *murhata* 'to murder' (SKES 352).

E *murda* 'to break, to mutilate, to destroy', *mōrvata* 'to murder', H *mar* 'to bite, to gnaw, to wear away'.

Tam *muri* 'to break off, to ruin, to defeat', *murukku* 'to destroy, to kill, to break', Kan *muraka* 'man who breaks or ruins' (DED 4975, 5008).

M *murui-* 'to bend, to turn'.

J *muri* 'forcing, Zwang'.

Q *murjuy* 'gastarse' (P&Ch 114), *murqu* 'second hand, used' (P 164).

Note PN **murā* 'to grind, to rub' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 359) and PN **murʷ-/morʷ-* 'to crush, to break, to destroy' (B&K 1994, 649 no. 526).

469. Proto-DURALJAN **murʷ*² 'crumb, bit'.

F *mur* 'crumb, bit, particle, piece' (SKES 356).

E *mur* 'id', Mansi *mor-*, *mur* 'to be fractured, to break up'

Tam *muṛi* 'piece, bit' (DED 5008).

Turkish *murdar* 'schmutzig'.

J *mura* 'speckled, in spots', *moroi* 'brittle, fragile'.

Q *mur* 'seed, spotted' (P 164).

Note the groups 466 and 468, PU **mura(murə)* 'Stück, Körnchen' (Rédei et al 1986, 288/III), PKJ **mor(ə)* 'to be fragile' (Martin 1966, 242), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 805 no. 16), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 65 no. 182), and Kazár (1980, 103 no. 272).

470. Proto-DURALJAN **mucəʔ* 'black, dirty, mole' (B 8, Sw 14 'black'; Sw 29 'dirty').

F *musta* 'black, dark', *mustata* 'to defame, to blacken' (SKES 353).

E *must* 'black, dirty', *mustata* 'to defame, to blacken'.

Tam *mācu* 'darkness, cloud', *maccu* 'blemish, fault, that which is improper', *maccam* 'mole on the skin', Kan *masi* 'black colour', *masamasa* 'darkness', *macca* 'black speck or spot on skin', Tel *macca*, *masa* 'mole, stain', *masi* 'blackness, charcoal' (DED 4781, 4627, 4629, 4632, 5101).

Q *machai* 'cueva, gruta; borrachera' (P&Ch 101).

Note PFU **mučəʔ* 'irgendein Krankheit' (Rédei et al 1988, 283/III).

471. Proto-DURALJAN **muðəʔ* 'mud'.

F *muta* 'mud, mire' (SKES 354).

E *muda* 'mud, mire', Mordvin *moda* 'earth, soil, mould'.

Kan *midi* 'to pound, to rub, to grind', Tel *medugu* 'to be pounded or ground' (DED 4861).

Q *mitu* 'mud' (P 162), *mituy* 'hacer barro' (P&Ch 111).

Note PFV **muðəʔ* 'Erde, schlammige Erde, Schlamm' (Rédei et al 1988, 705/VI) and Nostratic connections.

472. Proto-DURALJAN **muðkəʔ* 'corner, curve'.

F *mutka*, *mukka* 'bend, curve, circuit, turn, turning in street' (SKES 354).

K *mutka*, *mukka* 'id.', Komi *meg* 'bend', Mansi *monghel-* 'encircle'.

Tam *muṭaṅku* 'bend, turning in a street' (DED 4919), *mukku* 'corner', Kui *mudku* 'id.' (DED 4898).

J *mageru*, OJ *magu* 'to bend, to curve, to crook, to bow, to curve'.

Note the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 805 no. 30), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 66 no. 184), and Kazár (1980, 98 no. 258).

473. Proto-DURALJAN **mucəʔ* 'sweetheart'.

F *mutsu* 'bride, young married woman' (SKES 354).

K *mutšo* 'ibid.', E *mutsu*, *mutt* 'wife, married woman', *musu* 'kiss', Komi *modž* 'friend, female friend', H *muci* 'sweetheart', *mucog-* 'to flirt'.

Tam *muttu* 'need, want', *muttu* 'kiss' (DED 4936, 4960).

J *mutsu*- 'intimate, friendly, affectionate, OJ *mutu* 'intimate, friendly'.

Q *mučuy* 'lack, want, need' (P 162), *muchay* 'besar, pedir, adorar, venerar, honrar' (P&Ch 112).

Note PN **mu/č/ʌ* 'lack' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 331) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 108 no. 289).

474. Proto-DURALJAN **mu*- 'other, another, previous' (Sw 110 'other').

F *muu* 'other, another' (SKES 354).

E *muu* 'other, remaining', H *más* 'other, another'.

Tam *mū* 'alt' (Bouda 1953, 162).

M *emüne* 'vorn, zuerst' (Bouda 1953, 162).

J, OJ *muku* 'to face, to look towards, J *mukō*, OJ *mukapi* 'the opposite side'.

Note the group 459, PFU **mu* 'dieser, jener' (Rédei et al 1986, 281/III), PN **ma-/mø-/mu-/mo-* 'demonstrative stem' (B&K 1944, 675 no. 555) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 106 no. 281).

475. Proto-DURALJAN **murʂ* 'a berry (which ripens after being plucked)'.

F *muurain* 'cloudberry' (SKES 355), *marja* 'berry' (SKES 334).

K *marja*, E *mari*, L *muor'je*, Mari *mór* 'id.', Mansi *morip* 'forming bunches of berries'; K *muuroi*, E *murakas* 'cloudberry', Hanti *murəh*, *morek*, Nganasan *mura'ka* 'id.'.

Tam *murru*, *muruku* 'to ripen' (DED 5017), *mūr* 'to be mature', Parji *mur-*, *murkip* 'to ripen after being plucked' (DED 5046).

Note PFW, ?PFU **marja* 'Beere' (Rédei et al 1986, 264/III), PU **mura* 'Sumpfbeere, Rubus chamaemorus' (Rédei et al 1986, 287/III), PU **murā* 'Moltebeere' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PN **marja* 'berry' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 374), PN **mur-/mor-* 'mulberry, blackberry' (B&K 1994, 655 no. 532), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 130 no. 565).

476. Proto-DURALJAN **mūkʂ* 'dumb, mute, silent' (Sw 33 'dull').

F *mykkä* 'dumb, mute, silent' (SKES 356).

E *mükk* 'ibid.'.

Tel *mūga* 'dumb', Tam *mūñkai* 'dumb person' (DED 5026).

M *moxu*- 'to be blunt or dull'.

J *mokusuru* 'Schweigen, Verstummen', *mokumoku* 'stumm, schweigend'.

Q *mukikui* 'disimulación', *mukiy* 'disimular', *mukikuy* 'no comunicar' (P&Ch 113).

Note Sanskrit *mūka*- 'dumb' and A *mute*.

477. Proto-DURALJAN **müy*- 'dowry'.

F *myydä* 'to sell', *myymit* (pl.) 'brides outfit, trousseau, dowry' (SKES 356).

K *mūō*-, E *mūūa* 'to sell', Mordvin *mijems* 'id.', Mansi *mei-*, *mai-* 'to give', Nenets *mir* 'wedding present'.

Tam *moy* 'presents given at a wedding', Tulu *muyi* 'gift of money at a wedding' (DED 5121).

Note PN **mig-/meg-* 'to give' (B&K 1994, 636 no. 515) and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 806 no. 43) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 66 no. 187).

478. Proto-DURALJAN **nāli/ñāli* 'dog, fox, jackal'.

F *naali* 'Arctic fox, *Canis lagopus*' (SKES 362).

L *njālla, nāla* 'id.'.

Tam *ñāli, nāli* 'dog' (DED 2916), Tam, Malayalam *nari* 'jackal' (DED 3606).

Note that F *naali* has been considered a Lappish loan (SKES 362).

479. Proto-DURALJAN **nāḍz* 'female, woman' (B 98, Sw 195 'woman').

F *naara, naaras, naakka* 'female, dam, cow' (SKES 363), *neiti, neito* 'girl, maiden' (SKES 371).

K *neito, neidoi*, E *neid* 'id.', Komi *nil*, Nenets *nedako* 'Jungfrau, Mädchen', Selkup *nātāk, nētak* 'id.'.

Tam *nāti* 'woman, queen of country' (DED 3638), Tel *nāti, nātuka* 'woman' (DED 3634).

Note PU **nejōe* 'Mädchen, Jungfrau, Tochter' (Rédei et al 1986, 302/III) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 67 no. 194).

480. Proto-DURALJAN **nātz* 'to seek, to gaze'.

F *naatta* 'a seeking game of children' (NS 615/III).

Tam *nātu* 'to seek, to inquire after, to pursue, to investigate', Malayalam *nātuka* 'to follow with the eyes', Gondi *nād-* 'to gaze' (DED 3637).

Note the group 489.

481. Proto-DURALJAN **natta* 'mucus, slime; a mollusk'.

F *naatta, nata, natta, nāättä* 'mucus, slime' (SKES 363).

E *natt* 'mucus, phlegm', Nenets *nād* 'id.'.

Tam *nattam, nattu, nantu* 'snail, conch', Malayalam *natta* 'an eatable snail', Tel *natta* 'snail' (DED 3591).

PU **natta* 'Rotz, Schleim' (Rédei et al 1986, 299/III) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 67 no. 191).

482. Proto-DURALJAN **nawz* 'hair' (B 35, Sw 65 'hair').

F *naava* 'beard moss', *nauha* 'ribbon, tape, braid; band' (SKES 364, 369).

L *nav, nava* 'beard moss, fine hair', K *nauha* 'tape, band'.

Tam *navir* 'man's hair' (DED 3615).

Lamut *naw-ta, nāvu-ta* 'Renntierflechte' (Räsänen 1969, 313).

J *nau* 'to twist, to twine'.

Q *naya* 'ropa de difunto que le perteneció' (P&Ch 118).

Note PN **nāwä* 'hair' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 334).

483. Proto-DURALJAN **naðʒ* 'big, long' (B 47, Sw 92 'long'; Sw 189 'wide').

H *nagy* 'extensive, big, of large size, weighty, etc.'.

Tam *nałam* 'width, breadth, extent', *nałi* 'density, width' (DED 3622).

Tel *nēla* 'earth, land' (DED 2913), *netu* 'long' (DED 3738).

M *nelei-* 'to be wide, wast'.

J *nagai*, OJ *naga(s)* 'long, big, chief, main'.

Note PKJ **nálg(a)*- 'long' (Martin 1966, 235 no. 130) and the comparison of Kazár (1989, 113 no. 301).

484. Proto-DURALJAN **nākʒ* 'to see' (B 69, Sw 130 'to see').

F *nāhdā* 'to see', *nākyā* 'to be visible', *nākō* 'sight, eyes, vision', *naakata* 'to lurk for' (SKES 410).

E *nāha* 'to see', L *niekko* 'dream', Mordvin *nejems* 'to see', H *néz* 'to look', Mansi *neyi* 'to be visible'.

Tam *nōkku* 'to see, to look at', Tam *nātu* 'to seek', *nāttam* 'eye, sight', Tulu *nāḍuni* 'to see', Kan *nōdu* 'to look, to look at' (DED 3794, 3637).

M *nidy(n)* 'eye', *nidy-* 'to see'.

J *nagame* 'Aussicht', *nagameru* 'überblicken, betrachten, fixieren'.

Q *ñawi* 'eye' (P 167), 'ojo' (P&Ch 121).

Note the group 480, PFU **nāke-* 'sehen, schauen' (Rédei et al 1986, 302/III), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 810 no. 124), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 135 no. 593), and Kazár (1980, 113 no. 302).

485. Proto-DURALJAN **naxʒ* 'to get leathery'.

F *nahka* 'skin, leather, hide, pelt, fur', *nahistua* 'to get leathery, to shrink, to shrive', *nahkea* 'leathery' (SKES 364).

K *nahka*, E *nahk* 'skin, leather, hide', E *nahkjas* 'leathery', Mordvin *natško* 'damp, moist'.

Q *najei*, *najey* 'marchito', *naqjekuy* 'estar marchito' (P&C 117).

Note PFU **načkʒ* 'naß, feucht, roh' (Rédei et al 1986, 311/III).

486. Proto-DURALJAN **nay-* 'women' (B 98, Sw 194 'woman').

F *nainen* 'woman', *naida*, FD *naija* 'to marry, to copulate with a woman' (SKES 364).

E *naine* 'woman', Hanti *naj* 'lady'.

Tam *naya* 'to desire greatly, to love', Kan *naya* 'softness, mildness', Tel *naya* 'beaty', *navalā* 'woman' (DED 3602, 3619).

M *nai* 'friendship', *nair* 'accord, harmony'.

J *naii* 'der persönliche Wunsch', *naien* 'die frei Ehe'.

Q *naya-* 'to give desire' (P 165), *nayay* 'desear, tener ganas' (P&Ch 118).

Note PU **nāxi* 'Frau' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PFU **naje* 'Frau, Weib, heiraten' (Rédei et al 1986, 297/III), the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 134 no. 588), and Chinese *nāi* 'Brüste, Milch, Frau, Mutter'.

487. Proto-DURALJAN **nakʒ* 'to throw, to cast' (Sw 170 'to throw').

F *nakata* 'to throw, to cast' (NS 621/III).

E *nakata* 'to gave a disease'.

J *nageru* 'werfen'.

About the meaning note the groups 94 and 978. Note also comparison of Kazár (1980, 114 no. 304).

488. Proto-DURALJAN **nälkʒ* 'hunger'.

F *nälkä* 'hunger' (SKES 412).

E *nälg* 'hunger'.

Tam *nalañku* 'to grow faint, to suffer, to pine', *nali* 'to waste, to pine away', *nalkūr* 'to suffer, to be wearied', Tulu *nalaguni* 'to fade, to wither' (DED 3611).

Q *mallakay* 'tener hambre' (P&Ch 103).

Note PFU **rólke* 'Speichel, Schleim, Rutz' (Rédei et al 1986, 322/III).

489. Proto-DURALJAN **nunu* 'nipple, teat' (B 11 'teat').

F *nänni*, *nunnu* 'nipple, teat; dug' (SKES 413).

K *nänni*, E *nänn*, Komi *ñón* 'id.'.

Q *ñuñu* 'breast, teat, udder; to suckle, to nurse' (P 167), 'teta, mama, ubre, leche' (P&Ch 121), *nunui* 'id.', *ñuñuy* 'mamar', *nunuy* 'chupar la teta' (P&Ch 119).

490. Proto-DURALJAN **narʒ* 'cord, string, rope' (Sw 122 'rope').

F *naru*, *nuora* 'cord, string, rope', *naara* 'drag, dragline' (SKES 363, 367).

ED *nör* 'cord, rope'.

Tam *nār*, Kan *nār* 'fibre, string, cord, rope', Tulu *nāru* 'fibrous bark or hemp of plants' (DED 3651).

Tungusic *ñuri-kta* 'Haar' (Bouda 1953).

491. Proto-DURALJAN **natʒ* 'sister-in-law'.

F *nato* 'the sister of the husband' (SKES 368).

E *nadu*, Mari *nuđo* 'the sister of the husband', Nenets *nado* 'brother-in-law'.

Tam *nättanār*, *nätti*, *nättūñ* 'husband's sister', Kan *nāduni* 'ibid' (DED 3644).

J *natto* 'Mutter'.

Q *ñaña* 'woman's sister' (P 206), 'hermana de la hermana' (P&Ch 120).

Note PU **nātʒw* 'Schwager' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PU **natʒ* 'Schwägerin' (Rédei et al 1986, 299/III), PN **natl* 'a relative' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 360), PN **nat*- 'women, female relative' (B&K 1994, 690 no. 572), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 808 no. 81) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 67 no. 190).

492. Proto-DURALJAN **nawrʒ* 'to laugh' (Sw 85 'to laugh').

F *nauraa* 'to laugh' (SKES 369).

E *naerda* 'to laugh'.

Tam *naku*, Kan *nagu*, Tel *navvu*, Parji *nav-* 'to laugh' (DED 3569).

M *inege-*, *inige-* 'to laugh, to chuckle'.

J *warau* 'lachen'.

Note the comparison of Vacek (1993, 405 no. 2.1.2.6).

493. Proto-DURALJAN **nel-/nal-* 'four' (Sw 57 'four').

F *neljä* 'four' (SKES 372).

E *neli*, Komi *nol*, *nul*, H *négy* 'four'.

Tam *nāl*, *nālu*, *nāṅku*, *nālku*, Kan *nāl*, *nālku*, *nāku* 'four' (DED 3655).

M *dərben* 'four', Chuvash *tāvata* 'four'.

J *yo*, *yotsu* 'four'.

Q *tawa* 'four' (P 203), 'quatro' (P&Ch 169).

Note PFU **rielja* (*neljä*) 'vier' (Rédei et al 1986, 315/III), OJ **yö-tu* 'four' (Miller 1971, 220), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 807 no. 66) and Kazár (1980, 210 no. 586).

494. Proto-DURALJAN **ney-* 'to sew, to knit', (Sw 132 'to sew').

F *neula* 'needle', *neuloa* 'to sew, to knit' (SKES 375).

E *nőel* 'needle'.

Tam *ney*, Kan *nēyu* 'to weave as clothes', Tel *nēyu* 'to weave' (DED 3745).

M *neile-* 'to unite', *neid-* 'to be joined', *neke-* 'to knit'.

J *nui* 'das Nähen', *nuu* 'nähen, sticken'.

Q *nalla* 'basta' (P&Ch 117).

495. Proto-DURALJAN **nelʒ-* 'to swallow'.

F *niellä* 'to swallow' (SKES 376).

E *neelata*, *neelda*, Komi *niini*, H *nyelni*, Nenets *nällä* 'to swallow'.

Tam *no!* 'to swallow', Tel *nollu* 'to suck fingers' (DED 3791).

J *noma*, OJ *nōmu* 'to swallow, to drink'.

Note PU **riele-* (*riäle-*) '(ver)schlucken, (ver)schlingen' (Rédei et al 1986, 315/III), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 60 no. 195) and Kazár (1980, 124 no. 331).

496. Proto-DURALJAN **ñemʒ* 'peninsula'.

F *niemi* 'cape, point, peninsula' (SKES 376).

K *ñiemî*, E *neem* 'id.'.

Q *ñawi*, *ñaupi* 'punta' (P&Ch 121).

497. Proto-DURALJAN **ninʒ* 'bast'.

F *niini* 'bast', *niinipuu* 'linden(tree)' (SKES 378).

E *niin*, Komi *nin*, Mari *nii* 'bast'.

Tam *nāṅ*, Kan *nēṅ* 'cord, rope', Tam *niṅa* 'to braid', Toda *nīṅ*, 'twisted string', Tulu *ninè* 'wick' (DED 2909, 3668).

Note PFP **nine*, (*riine*) 'Bast, Lindenbast' (Rédei et al 1988, 707/IV).

498. Proto-DURALJAN **nusʒ*- 'to wipe, to remove' (Sw 193 'to wipe').

F *niistää* 'to wipe (the child's nose), to snuff (a candle)' (SKES 378).

E *niistada, nüüstada* 'to snuff', Mari *nuze* 'wegschaben'.

J *nozoku*, OJ *nôzôku* 'to remove, to exclude, to take off/away'.

Q *ñusñuay* 'taparse la nariz' (P&Ch 122).

Note PU **nusj*- 'schaben' (Janhunen 1981, 55) and PU **nusʒ* (*nušʒ*-) '(Fell) abschaben' (Rédei et al 1986, 309/III).

499. Proto-DURALJAN **nirʒ* 'elm; mucus sap'.

F *nila* 'mucus, sap' (SKES 381).

Mari *nolyo*, Udmurt *ñulo* 'Ulme', H *nyíl* 'birch', Nganasan *nerki* 'willow-tree'.

J, OJ *nire* 'elm'.

Note PU **ñɜɜʒ/ñɜɜkʒ* 'elm' (Kazár 1980, 122), PFU **nila* 'Schleim, Baumsaft' (Rédei et al 1986, 318/III), PN **ñila* 'slime, mucus' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 365), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 122 no. 325).

500. Proto-DURALJAN **nilʒ* 'storehouse, resting place'.

F *nili* 'storehouse on a single high post' (SKES 381).

Mansi *nēl* 'drying rack', Nenets *nir* 'Schutzdach'.

Tam *nil* 'to stand', Kan *nila, nilu* 'that stand upright', *nilāvu* 'resting place', Tel *nilaku* 'standing, halting' (DED 3675).

Note PU **ñile* 'auf einem Pfal stehender Speicher' (Rédei et al 1986, 319/III) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 67 no. 199).

501. Proto-DURALJAN **nerʒ* 'point, top, summit'.

F *nirkko* 'point, tip' (SKES 385).

E *nirk* 'weasel, ermine', Mari *ner* 'nose, beak, snout, promontory', Komi *nyr* 'forward part, point, nose, beak', Nenets *nēri* 'forward part, earlier part'.

Tam *nerri* 'forehead, front, top, summit' (SKES 3759).

OJ *nerô* 'mountain peak; top, summit; back'.

Note PU **nere* (*nēre*) 'Nase, Schnabel, Schnauze, Rüssel' (Rédei et al 1986, 303/III) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 120 no. 320).

502. Proto-DURALJAN **nimʒ* 'name' (B 55, Sw 100 'name').

F *nimi* 'name', *nimetä* 'to name, to mention, to call, to say' (SKES 382).

E *nimi*, Komi *nim*, Mansi *nām*, Nenets *nim* 'name'.

Tam *niñai* 'to think, to know', Kan *nene, nenasu* 'to think, to think upon, to bear in mind' (DED 3683).

M *nim* 'mark, sign, token, earmark'.

J *na, namae* 'Name', *nanoru* 'sich nennen'.

Q *ni*- 'to say, to tell' (P 165), *nina* 'palabra' (P&Ch 119).

Note PU **nimi* 'Name' (Janhunen 1981, 58), *nime* 'Name' (Rédei et al 1986, 305/III), PN **nima* 'name' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 343), PN **ŋn-im-/ŋn-em-* 'to say, to speak, to name; name' (B&K 1994, 687 no. 569) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 111 no. 295).

503. Proto-DURALJAN **nitɜ-¹* 'to crush, to kill'.

F *nitistää, nutistaa* 'to snuff out, to kill' (NS 669/III, SKES 404).

E *nottida* 'to kill'

Tam *naci* 'to be crushed', *nutu, natu* 'to destroy, to quench' (DED 3574, 3590).

M *nitula-* 'to kill', *nicala-* 'to break into pieces'.

Q *ñutu-* 'to crush' (P 168), *ñutuy* 'pulverizar, moler' (P&Ch 112).

504. Proto-DURALJAN **nitɜ-²* 'to stich, to sew' (Sw 132 'to sew').

F *niŋtoa* 'to stich, to sew' (SKES 386).

E *niduda* 'to stich, to sew, to fasten together', Mordvin *neda* 'to bind, to tie, to fasten together'.

M *nisaci-* 'to squeeze, to press'.

Q *ñiti-* 'to squeeze together' (P 167), *ñitiy* 'oprimir, apretar, apastar' (P&Ch 121).

Note PFP **ñiḍa-, ñiḍā-* 'befestigen, heften, binden' (Rédei et al 1988, 713/VI), and PN **nat-/nət-* 'to turn, to twist together' (B&K 1994, 679 no. 559).

505. Proto-DURALJAN **noyḍɜ* 'sorcerer, shaman'.

F *noita* 'sorcerer, magician, wizard, shaman' (SKES 389).

K *noida, noita, noitu, noiju*, E *nōid* 'id.', Mansi *nojit, řājt* 'Zauberer, Schamane'.

Kurux *nād* 'devil, evil spirit; idol', *nādas* 'devil, worshipper', Malto *nāde* 'a stone set up in the name of a deity' (DED 3645).

PFU **nojta* 'Zauberer, Schamane; zaubern' (Rédei et al 1986, 307/III) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 136 no. 600).

506. Proto-DURALJAN **nukɜ-¹* 'some furred animal, sable?'

OF *nokko*, F *Nois-*, *Noki-* (in place names) 'sable' (SKES 389).

E *nugis* 'pinemarten', Komi *niz* 'id., sable', Mansi *noks* 'id.', H *nyuszt* 'pinemarten'.

Kui *nakuṛi, nahoṛi* 'dog', Konda *nukuṛi* 'id.' (DED 3650).

J *neke* 'Katze, Kater'.

Note the pair F *näätä* 'pinemarten, Gabda *nēte, nette* 'dog' (DED 3650); PFU, ?PU **ñukše(ñukɜ-šɜ)* 'Zobel, Marder' (Rédei et al 1986, 326/III), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 135 no. 598).

507. Proto-DURALJAN **nokɜ-* 'to suffer, to feel pain'.

F *nokkonen* 'nettle, Urtica' (SKES 391).

E *nōges*, Mari *nuž* 'Nessel', Nenets *nācāedāj* 'id.'.

Tam *nō* 'to feel pain, to ache, to suffer', Malayalam *nōka* 'to pain, to smart', Tel *nogulucu* 'to pain' (DED 3793), Tam *neku* 'to suffer' (DED 3733), Kota *neg* 'a kind of thistle', Toda *nex* 'id.' (DED 2928).

Note PU **noća* 'Nessel, Distel, Dorn' (Rédei et al 1986, 307/III), the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 171 no. 215), and Nostratic connections.

508. Proto-DURALJAN **ñol-* 'slime, mucus'.

F *nolki* (g.*noljen*) 'slippery slime' (SKES 391).

K *rólgi*, E *nōlg*, Mordvin *nolgo* 'mucus from the nose', H *nyál* 'slime, mucus, spittle, saliva'.

Malayalam *ñōḷa* 'saliva', *nōḷa* 'slaver, glutinous fluid in fish, fruit, snails', Tulu *ñōḷi* 'anything sticky, gummy; saliva' (DED 2937).

J *nori*, OJ *nôri* 'gum, paste, glue', J *nuranura* 'feucht und klebrig'.

Q *ñuti* 'mucus' (P 168), *ñuti*, *ñoti* 'moco' (P&Ch 121).

Note PFU **rōlke* 'Speichel, Schleim, Rotz' (Rédei et al 1986, 322/III), PN **no/H/la* 'to lick' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 365), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow 1974, 136 no. 601).

509. Proto-DURALJAN **nolʒ* 'slow, tardy, dull, lazy'.

F *nolo* 'baffled, embarrassed, crushed, ashamed', *nolaʔa* 'to humble, to humiliate' (SKES 392).

K *nolo* 'low-spirited, depressed', Mordvin *nola* 'lazy, indolent'.

J *noroi* 'sluggish, slow, tardy; dull, stumpfsinnig, blöde', *noronoro* 'slowly'.

Note PFW **nolʒ* 'Faul' (Rédei et al 1986, 708/VI) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 125 no. 334).

510. Proto-DURALJAN **norʒ* 'grain, catkin'.

F *norkko* 'catkin, amentum' (NS 684/III).

Mordvin *noru* 'grain, produce'.

J *nori*, *-noru*, OJ *mînôru* 'to bear fruit, to be fruitful'.

Note PFP **norʒ* 'Getreide, Getreidekorn' (Rédei et al 1986, 710/VI) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 125 no. 335).

511. Proto-DURALJAN **nūr* 'lake, water' (B 94, Sw 183 'wet'; Sw 84 'lake').

F *noru* 'vale, glen, small stream, damp, marshy ground', *norua* 'to flow, to run, to ooze' (SKES 393).

E *nire* 'brook', Komi *nur*, Nenets *nor* 'swamp'.

Tam *nīr* 'water, sea', Kan *nīr*, *nīru* 'water' (DED 3690a).

M *nuur*, *nayur* 'lake, pond, a dry lake bed', *nor-* 'to become wet, damp, moist'.

J *nureru* 'nass werden'.

Q *nuyu* 'wet, to wet' (P 166).

Note F *järvi* and L *jaur* 'lake', PU **řor3* 'Sumpf' (Rédei et al 1986, 324/III), PN **řora* 'wet' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 330), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 70 no. 206) and Kazár (1980, 128 no. 343).

512. Proto-DURALJAN **nuck3-* 'to bend, to bow'.

F *notko* 'dale, dell', *notkahtaa* 'to bend', *notkea* 'flexible' (SKES 394).

E *nōtk* 'flexible', Mordvin *nučka* 'krumm, biegen'.

J *nukazuku* 'sich tief verbeugen', OJ *nukatuku* 'to bow, to make a bow, etc.'.

Note PFW *řočka* 'Biegung, Krümmung, gebogen, biegsam, biegen', PFP **řokke* 'krumm, schief' (Rédei et al 1986, 714/VI), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 127 no. 340).

513. Proto-DURALJAN **n3x-* 'to rise, to arise'.

F *nousta* 'to rise, to arise, to go up, to ascend at', *nostaa* 'to raise, to lift, to take up, to rouse' (SKES 394).

K *noušša*, *nošš* 'to rise', E *tōusta*, *nōsta* 'to rise', K *nošto*, *nostoa* 'to lift', E *tōsta*, *nōsta* 'id.'.

Kan *nese*, *nege* 'to rise, to ascend, to go upward' (DED 3730).

M *degde-* 'to rise, to fly up', *nis-* 'to fly, to fall from an elevation'.

J *nigeru* 'fliehen, fluchten'.

Note the comparison of Vacek (1996a, 38 no. 18).

514. Proto-DURALJAN **nuk3²* 'club, mace'.

F *nuija* 'club, mace', *nuijia*, *nukittaa* 'to strike' (SKES 395, 396).

E *nui* 'club, mace', Komi *nes* 'a big wooden hammer'.

Tam *nukku* 'to crush' (DED 3728).

J *naki* 'verstorben'.

Q *naka-* 'to slaughter' (P 165), *nakay* 'matar' (P&Ch 117).

Note PFP **nušja/nošja* 'Keule' (Rédei et al 1988, 711/VI), PKJ **nóg(e)* 'to release' (Martin 1966, 239 no. 180), and PN **nag-/næg-* 'to strike, to split, to pierce' (B&K 1994, 684 no. 566).

515. Proto-DURALJAN **nuk3³* 'to complain'.

F *nukertaa* 'to complain' (SKES 396).

E *nukrus* 'melancholy, blue'.

Tam *neku* 'to suffer', Kan *negaru* 'suffer' (DED 3733).

J *naku* 'weinen'.

Q *ñakari-* 'to suffer' (P 167).

Note PKJ *náky-* 'to sob' (Martin 1966, 242 no. 206).

516. Proto-DURALJAN **no* 'these, those' (B 86 'those', Sw 163 'they').

F *nuo* 'those', FD *nua* 'id.' (SKES 362).

K *noa* 'id.', E *nad* 'they, those', Mordvin *nona* 'id.', Mansi *nar* 'what'.

OJ *na* 'you'.

Note PFW **no* 'jener' (Rédei et al, 1988, 709/VI) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 110 no. 293).

517. Proto-DURALJAN **ñɜɜ* 'arrow'.

F *nuoli* 'arrow' (SKES 400).

E *nool*, Mordvin *nal*, H *nyil*, Kamas *naa*, *nie* 'arrow'.

Kuwi *jāli* 'to shoot an arrow' (DED 2602), Tel *muliki* 'arrow, arrowhead' (DED 4995),

Tam *mułai* 'peg, stake, pivot' (DED 4998).

Note PU **njxlj* 'Pfeil' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PU **ńele(ńōle)* 'Pfeil' (Rédei et al 1986, 317/III) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow 1974, 71 no. 213).

518. Proto-DURALJAN **ñolɜ* 'to lick'.

F *nuolla* 'to lick' (SKES 400).

E *noolida*, Komi *nulni*, H *nyal*, Nganasan *ńu* 'to lick'.

Tam *nā*, *nāvu*, Kan *nālage*, *nālige*, Tel *nālika* 'tongue', Tam, Kan *nakku*, Tel *nāku* 'to lick' (DED 3633, 3570).

M *dolija* 'to lick'.

J *nameru* 'to lick, to taste'.

Q *ñuti*, *ñoti* 'moco, mucus' (P&Ch 121, P 168).

About the sound in Mongol note the groups 493 and 522. Note also PU **ńole/ńole* 'lecken' (Rédei et al 1986, 321/III) and PU **ńā(x)(l)ɜ* 'lecken' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PN **ńo/H/la* 'slime, mucus' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 365), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 809 no. 101 and 811 no. 142), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 70 no. 206), and Kazár (1980, 116 no. 330).

519. Proto-DURALJAN **nurs* 'wet soil, marsh'.

F *nurmi* 'green sward, lawn, meadow, grass' (SKES 403).

K *numi* 'id.', E *nurm* 'highland, plateau', Mansi *ńurm* 'meadow', Hanti *ńorəm*, *ńurəm* 'marsh, swamp'.

Tam *nurampu* 'mud, mire', Tulu *nurumbu* 'alluvium' (DED 3707).

J *numa* 'Sumpf', *nurasu* 'nässen'.

Note the group 511, PU **ńorɜ* 'sumpf' (Rédei et al 1986, 321/III), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 164 no. 780).

520. Proto-DURALJAN **ńorɜ* 'young'.

F *nuori* 'young, youthful, lithe' (SKES 401).

E *noor* 'young'.

Tam *ńāru* 'to appear, to arise', *nāru* 'to sprout', Malayalam *ńāru* 'young plant fit for transplanting' (DED 2919).

Turkish *yavru* 'young'.

Note PN **n/o/gra* 'young' (Illič-Swityč 1965, 349).

521. Proto-DURALJAN **nac-* 'wet; thaw' (B 94, Sw 183 'wet').

F *nuoska* 'thaw', *nuoskea* 'damp, humid, wet' (SKES 401).

K *nuoška* 'thaw, wet', Mordvin *načka* 'naß, feucht', Hanti *ńáśax* 'roh, frisch'.

Tam *nacai* 'dampness, moisture', Gondi *nāhānā*, *nāh-* 'to wet' (DED 3630).

Note PFU **ńačkz* 'naß, feucht, roh' (Rédei et al 1986, 311/III) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 136 no. 599).

522. Proto-DURALJAN **noδz* 'fire, campfire' (B 27, Sw 48 'fire').

F *nuotio* 'campfire, bonfire' (SKES 401).

K *nuotivo*, Komi *nodja*, Mansi *nūtiā* 'campfire'.

Pengo, Kui *nāñi*, Kui *nāñi* 'fire' (DED 3640).

M *dφly*, *nφle* 'flame, fire'.

J *nenshō* 'Verbrennung'.

Q *nina* 'fire, flamme' (P 165), 'fuego' (P&Ch 118).

Note PKJ **nyoř* 'to scorch' (Martin 1966, 240 no. 188).

523. Proto-DURALJAN **ńūktz-* 'to extract, to pull off'.

F *nyhtää* 'to tear, to pull (up/of), to jerk, to tear' (SKES 406).

K *ńūhteā*, Votic *nūhātā* 'id.', Mari *ńəktā-* 'abhäuten, schinden'

J, OJ *nuku* 'to extract, to root up, to remove, to omit'.

Note the group 524, PFW **ńūktā-* '(aus)zupfen, (aus)rupfen' (Rédei et al 1988, 715/VI), PN **ńuka* 'to jerk, to tent' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 369), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 127 no. 341).

524. Proto-DURALJAN **nūkz-* 'to strip off'.

F *nykiä* 'to jerk, to tug, to nip' (SKES 406).

K *nūkie*, E *nūgada* 'id', Mordvin *nevelde-* 'to pull out', H *nyu*, *nyöv* 'to jerk, to pull out'.

Malto *nuke* 'to shake', Kuṛux *nuknā* 'id.' (DED 3697).

J *nugu*, *nuku*, OJ *nuku* 'to take off (clothes), to strip off'.

Q *ńukiy* 'menearse con immodestia, liviandad'.

Note the group 523, PU **ńīkz-* (*ńūkz-*) 'reissen, rupfen' (Rédei et al 1986, 318/III), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 126 no. 339).

525. Proto-DURALJAN **nirz²* 'similarity, pair; fist'.

F *nyrkki* 'fist, clenched hand; inch (measure)' (SKES 408).

K *nūrkkī* 'knuckles', ED *nūrķ* 'id.'.

Tam *nira* 'to arrange in order, to divide equally', *nirappam* 'symmetry, uniformity' (DED 3673).

J *niru*, OJ *niru* 'to resemble, to be or look like something', to be alike, to be similar'.

Q *niraq* 'parecido' (P&Ch 118).

526. Proto-DURALJAN *woykʰ- 'right, correct, straight' (Sw 118 'right-correct').

F *oikea* 'right, correct, right hand', *oikein* 'right, rightly, correctly, O.K.', *oikoinen* 'straight, direct' (SKES 421).

K *oikie*, *oigie*, E *ōige* 'id.'.

Kurux *ujgō* 'uprightness, moral rectitude; straight, upright', Malto *ugjo* 'true, real; truth' (DED 583a).

Note PFW *wojke 'gerade' (Rédei et al 1988, 824/VII), PN *woj/ʰ/ʰ (?) 'straight' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 358), PN *wuy-ikʰ/woy-ikʰ- 'to arrange or put in order; straight, right, correct, true' (B&K 1994, 631 no. 510).

527. Proto-DURALJAN *okʰ- 'thorn, spine, prick'.

F *oka* 'thorn, spine, prick' (SKES 423).

E *okas* 'ibid.'.

Tam *ukir* 'finger-nail', Kan *ugur* 'nail' (DED 561).

Manchu *uka*, *nuka* 'thorn', Old Turkish *oq* 'arrow'.

Note the comparison of Koskinen (1996, 32 no. 31).

528. Proto-DURALJAN *oksʰ- 'to vomit' (Sw 177 'to vomit').

F *oksenta* 'to vomit' (SKES 424).

E *oksendada*, Mordvin *uksnoms*, Mari *uksenzam*, Hanti *āyəta* 'to vomit'.

Kan *ōkarisu*- 'to vomit', *ogaḍisu* 'vomiting' (DED 678, 1029).

M *oysi*- 'to vomit'.

Q *aqtu*- 'to vomit' (P 112), *okiay* 'vomitar' (P&Ch 123).

Note the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 165 no. 782).

529. Proto-DURALJAN *wokʰ- '(right) side'.

F *olka* 'shoulder' (SKES 426).

K *olka*, E *ōla*, Komi *bok* 'side', H *váll* 'Schulter, Achsel'.

Tam *vāḱku* 'side, direction', Malayalam *vakkal* 'side' (DED 5208a, 5208b).

M *bogtu* 'ein markiger Knochen zwischen dem Schulterblatt und dem Oberarm' (Räsänen 1969, 79).

J *waki* 'Seite, Achsel'.

Q *waqta* 'side(of body), ribs, hillside, slope; to hit, to beat, to tresh' (P 214), 'lado, costado, costilla' (P&Ch 189).

Note PFU *wolka 'Schulter' (Rédei et al 1988, 581/V) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 201 no. 562).

530. Proto-DURALJAN *olkʰ- 'straw; thin, emaciated' (B 84, Sw 165 'thin').

F *olki* 'straw' (SKES 426).

K *olki*, *olgi*, E *ōlg*, Mordvin *olgo* 'id.'.

Tam *olku* (*olki*-) 'to grow weak or faint, to pine, to become reduced, thin, slender' (DED 1004).

Q *ulu* 'dañado, descantillando' (P&Ch 177).

Note PFW **olke* 'Stroh, Halm' (Rédei et al 1988, 717/III) and PN **wal-/wol-* 'to crush, to grind, to wear out; to fade, to wither, to waste away' (B&K 1994, 623 no. 506).

531. Proto-DURALJAN **wol-* 'to be, to exist'.

F *olla* (1. sg. *olen*, 3. sg. *on*) 'to be, to have' (SKES 427).

E *olla*, Mordvin *ule*, H *val-*, *vol-* 'to be, to have'.

Tam, Malayalam *u!* (1. sg. *uḷēṇ*) 'to be, to have', *uṇṭu* 'is, are', Tam *iru* 'to exist, to remain etc. (DED 697, 480).

Turkish *ol-* 'to be', M *ol-* 'to find, to get', *orusi* 'to be in, to exist, to line, etc.'

J *ori* 'to be, to live'.

Note PFU **wole-* 'sein, werden' (Rédei et al 1988, 580/IV), PN **woγλ* 'to be, to go' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 332), PN **bul-u/-bol-u/-* 'to ripen, to blossom, to bloom, to mature' (B&K 1994, 206 no. 111), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 804 no. 9), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 137 no. 607), and Vacek (1992a, 256 no. 2).

532. Proto-DURALJAN **on(ə)xs* 'sick, ill, poisoned'.

F *onho*, *onehko*, *onea* 'feeling bad, sick, ill, miserable, (SKES 431).

K *oneh* 'id.'.

Malto *onqe* 'to be under the effect of drink or poison, to be intoxicated' (DED 936).

J *ōnō* 'Herzeleid, Seelenschmerz, Qual'.

Q *onjoi* 'estar enfermo' (P&Ch 124), *unqu-* 'to get sick', *unquy* 'disease, sickness, labor, heat, ruť' (P 200).

Note PN ?**u/r/ā* 'tame' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 362).

533. Proto-DURALJAN **workə-* 'cavern, cavity'.

F *onkalo*, *ontelo* 'cavern, cavity' (SKES 431, 432).

K *onkura* 'cavern', Mansi *wonka* 'ditch, grave'.

Tam *vañku* 'cave, cavern', Tulu *oñka* 'hole of rats, snakes etc.' (DED 5212).

M *ongxur* 'cavity'.

J *ana* 'hole, cavity'.

Note the group 33. Note also PU **āni* 'Mund, Öffnung' (Janhunen 1981, 54), PFU **orŋte* 'Höhle, Höhlung' (Rédei et al 1988, 341/VI), PN **won/k/λ* 'hole' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 353), the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 805 no. 13), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 73 no. 224), and Kazár (1980, 198 no. 553), and Tahitian and Waskia *ana* 'cavern'.

534. Proto-DURALJAN **orŋkə* 'hook, fishhook'.

F *onki* 'fishhook, *onkia* 'to angle' (SKES 431).

E *ōng* 'fishhook', Mari *ongo* 'hook'.

Kan *oñki* 'hook' (DED 5210).

Note PFV **orŋke* 'angel, angeln' (Rédei et al 1988, 719/VI), and Sanskrit *anka*, Latin *uncus* 'hook'.

535. Proto-DURALJAN **opə/oppə* 'knowledge, wisdom'.

F *oppia* 'to learn, to study', *oppi* 'doctrine, knowledge, learning', *opettaa* 'to teach' (SKES 434).

E *ōpetada* 'id.', *ōpe* (g. *ōppe*) 'learning'.

Tam *oppu* 'to agree, to accede to; consent, analogy', Malayalam *oppam* 'equality, harmony' (DED 924).

M *ubai* 'consciousness, apprehension', *ubaidi* 'teacher'.

J *oboe* 'Gedächtnis, Erinnerung', *oboeru* 'sich merken, auswendig lernen, (er)lernen'.

Note the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 138 no. 612).

536. Proto-DURALJAN **ora* 'thorn, spine'.

F *ora* 'thorn, spine, borer, nail' (SKES 435).

K *ora*, E *ora* 'id.', Mordvin *uro*, H *ár, ár* 'id.'.

Tam *urāi* 'to be biting, pungent, sharp', Malayalam *urā* 'sharpness' (DED 722).

Notew PFU **ora* 'Ahle, Pfriem' (Rédei et al 1987, 342/IV) and PIE **ōā*, Sankrit *ārā* 'awl'.

537. Proto-DURALJAN **orə* 'squirrel'.

F *orava* 'squirrel' (SKES 436).

E *orav*, *oravas*, Mordvin, Mari, Komi *ur* 'id.', Selkup *orop* 'Sciurus striatus'.

Tam *uruttai*, Tel *uruta* 'squirrel' (DED 713).

Note PFW, ??PU **ora* 'Eichhörnchen' (Rédei et al 1987, 343/IV) and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 810 no. 130) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 73 no. 225).

538. Proto-DURALJAN *(*or*)*pənə* 'some relative'.

F *orpana* 'cousin' (SKES 436).

L *oarben*, *orben* 'soror', Mordvin *urva*, *ervă* 'Schwiegertochter, Frau, Gattin'.

Kuṛux *pinnī* 'aunt, niece', Malto *peni* 'mothers elder sister' (DED 4209), Tam *pinṇi* 'mothers younger sister' (DED 4205).

Q *panaka* 'familia, linaje salido del Inka', *pana* 'hermana en relación con el hermano', *pani* 'hermana del hermano' (P&Ch 128).

Note PFW **orpa* 'irgendei Verwandter, Bruder, Schwester, Vetter' (Rédei et al 1988, 722/VI).

539. Proto-DURALJAN **or(ə)pə* 'orphan, widow'.

F *orpo* 'orphan' (SKES 438).

K *orpo*, *orboi*, E *orb*, L *oarbes*, Mordvin *urus*, H *árva* 'id.'.

Tam *oruvu* 'to abandon; separation' (DED 993), Tam *orī* 'to cease, to die', *orippu* 'exclusion, dismissal' (DED 1009).

Note PFU **orpa(sə)/orwa(sə)* 'Waise, verwaist, Witwe, verwitwet' (Rédei et al 1987, 245/IV), PN **sur-ub-/for-ub* 'to separate, to set apart, to put asunder; to be separated, set apart, abandoned' (B&K 1994, 710 no. 597), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 138 no. 614).

540. Proto-DURALJAN **oc3'/onc3* 'share, portion'.

F *osa* 'share, portion, lot, part' (SKES 439).

K *oša*, *ozo*, *ožo*, E *osa* 'id.', Mari *užāš* 'a portion, a share', H *oszo-* 'to be or become divided or shared'.

Kan *ontu* 'a share' (DED 979).

J *esa* 'Futter, bait, food portion', OJ *wosu* 'to eat, to drink, to have (one's share of food)'.

Note PFW, ?PFU **oča/oríča* 'Teil, Anteil; teilen' (Rédei et al (1980, 333/III) and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 809 no. 109) and Kazár (1980, 205 no. 572).

541. Proto-DURALJAN **oc3-2* 'to know how, to hit' (Sw 73 'to hit'; B 43, Sw 83 'to know'.

F *osata* 'to hit, to be able, to know how, ect.', *osoittaa* 'to point, to indicate, to show', *osua* 'to hit' (SKES 440).

K *ošata* 'to know how, to be able, to hit', E *osutada* 'to point, to indicate', H *ūt-* 'to strike'.

Tam *ēcu* 'to dart', Kan *esu*, *ese* 'to shoot an arrow, to throw' (DED 805).

M *aca-* 'to catch, or be caught on something'.

J *oshieru*, OJ *wosipu* 'to teach, to show, to inform, to explain, to educate, J *osowaru* 'to learn, to be instructed', *utsu*, OJ *utu* 'to hit, to strike, to beat etc.', J *ataru*, *ateru* 'to hit, to strike, *atari* 'hit'.

Q *usachiy* 'alcanzar algo, adquirir algo, hacer algo con facilidad, presteza' (P&CH 181).

Note the groups 540, 543, and 546 which with this group possibly present a large family of primeval hunting terms.

542. Proto-DURALJAN **os-/as-* 'to buy'.

F *ostaa* 'to buy' (SKES 441).

K *ostoa*, *oštoa*, E *osta* 'id.', Mari *uža* 'price'.

Gondi *as-* 'to buy, to take' (DED 51).

M *acu-* 'payment or remuneration for work, wages, delivery fee'.

Note PFU **wosa* 'Ware, Handel' (Rédei et al 1988, 585/IV), PN **wus-/wos-* 'to trade, to deal' (B&K 1994, 608 no. 484), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 805 no. 23) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 138 no. 617).

543. Proto-DURALJAN **ot3* 'point, pike, spear'.

F *ota* 'point, prick, spear, lance, pike' (SKES 441).

E *oda* 'id.', Mansi *awtā*, *owta* 'id.'.

Tam *uřakku* 'to be fitted to the string of the bow', *uřu* 'arrowhead' (DED 585), Kuřux *ecc*, Malto *acu* 'thorn' (DED 45).

M *aca(n)* 'fork', Old Turkish *at-* 'to shoot, to throw'.

Note the groups 540, 541, and 546. Note also PU **ořt3* 'Stachel, Spieß' (Rédei et al 1987, 342/IV), and PN **řad'-/řad'-* 'to be pointed, to be sharp' (B&K 1944, 569 no. 436).

544. Proto-DURALJAN **oc-/uc-* 'net barrier'.

F *otava* 'salmon net, Ursa major' (SKES 442).

K *otava*, E *odav* 'Ursa major', L *oacce* 'barrier', Mansi *ūs* 'to fish with drag net', Nenets *βā* 'fence'.

Pengo, Manḍa *uc* 'to fix (net), to set (trap)' (DED 582).

Note PU **wočā* 'Zaun, Fischzaun; mit einem Wehr Fische fangen' (Rédei et al 1988, 577/V), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 809 no. 114) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 73 no. 226).

545. Proto-DURALJAN **ocʒʰ* 'forehead, front, head' (B 37, Sw 68 'head').

F *otsa* 'forehead, head, front, face' (SKES 443).

E *ots* 'end, point, tip, head, forehead'.

Tam, Malayalam *ucci* 'crown of the head' (DED 579).

J *atama* 'Kopf, Haut, Spize'.

Q *uya* 'rosto, faz' (P&Ch 182).

Note the group 543 and PFP, ?FU **oríča* 'Vorder, Vorderes, Vorderteil' (Rédei et al 1987, 339/III).

546. Proto-DURALJAN **otcʒ-* 'bear; catch animal' (Sw 3 'animal').

F *otso*, *ohito* 'bear', *otus* 'catch animal' (SKES 443).

M *øtege* 'bear'.

Note the groups 540, 541, and 543. F *otso* has been considered a derivative from F *otsa* 'forehead', the group 545.

547. Proto-DURALJAN **ot-* 'to take, to beat, to kill' (Sw 74 'to take').

F *ottaa* 'to take, also to slaughter, to kill', *otella* 'to fight, to wrestle, to dispute', *ote* 'grasp, hold, grip'.

K *ottoa*, *ottua* E *vōtta* 'id.', Mansi *wāt-*, *wat* 'pflücken' (SKES 309).

Kui *ota* (*oti*) 'to fetch (persons), Kuṛux *otthomas* 'to take out, to bring out, to expel' (DED 976).

Q *atipa-* 'to beat, to defeat, to win', *atiq* 'able' (P 114).

Note PFU **wotta-* 'pflücken, sammeln' (Rédei et al 1988, 586/V), PN **woʒʌ* 'to take out, to bring forth' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 332), PN **wutʰ/-/wotʰ/-* 'to take hold of, to seize, to grasp' (B&K 1994, 633 no. 512), and the comparison of Tyler (1968, 811 no. 137).

548. Proto-DURALJAN **owtʒ* 'odd, strange'.

F *outo* 'peculiar, queer, odd, strange, unknown, unusual, unfamiliar, etc.' (SKES 445).

K *outo*, *oudo* 'id.', E *ōud* 'strange, frightful', H *utál* 'to detest, to hate, to have aversion'.

J *utoi*, OJ *utōsi* 'estranged, alienated, distant, neglected, unfriend'.

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 197 no. 551).

549. Proto-DURALJAN **pa* 'and, even' (Sw 2 'and').

F *-pa* 'an enclitic (particle) which is best translated 'well, just, even'.

Tel *mari*, Kan *bari* 'and' (DED 4766).

M *ba* 'and'.

Q *pas* 'particula conjunctiva: Y' (P&Ch 131), an enclitic which is best translated 'even, too, or also' (P 79).

550. Proto-DURALJAN **pāŋs* 'head, top, end' (B 37, Sw 68 'head').

F *pää* 'head, end' (SKES 688).

E *pea*, *pää*, H *fó*, *fej* 'head, end', Nganasan *feai* 'end'.

Kan *pai* 'upper, external, extra, upon, Tel *pai*, *payi* 'upper or external surface, exterior, top' (DED 4451), Kan *paŋe*, *haŋe*, *aŋe* 'forehead' (DED 3896).

M *heki* 'Kopf, Anfang', Turkish *beyin* 'brain'.

J *ho*, OJ *po* 'head'.

Note PU **pāŋe* 'kopf, Haut' (Rédei et al 1987, 365/IV), PN **bāŋg* 'head' (Illič-Svityč 1965-337), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 76 no. 238) and Kazár (1980, 47 no. 106).

551. Proto-DURALJAN **parʒ* 'belly, plump'.

F *paara* 'short and bulky person', *paaristua* 'to grown fat' (SKES 448).

Nganasan *fâr* 'bladder, vesica'.

Tam *paru* a) 'to become large, bulky, to swell; large, bulky', b) 'pimple, pustula, boil' Malayalam *paru* 'gross, big', *parukka* 'to grow bulky, stout', Kan *hari* 'a mass, multitude' (DED 3972, 3974).

J *hara*, OJ *para* 'abdomen, belly, bowels', *hareru* 'to swell up, to become swollen'.

Note PN **bar-/bər-* 'to swell, to puff up, to expand' (B&K 1994, 199 no. 4) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 37 no. 77).

552. Proto-DURALJAN **päck-* 'a bird; to fly'.

F *pääsky(nen)* 'swallow' (SKES 691).

K *peäšküni*, *peäsköi*, E *pääsuke*, Mordvin *pežgun*, Udmurt *pósky*, H *fecske*, *feske* 'id.'.

Kui *pāsk* 'to fly' (DED 4020).

Note PFU **päckz* 'swallow' (Rédei et al 1987, 358/IV) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 140 no. 629).

553. Proto-DURALJAN **pac-* 'to fast'.

F *paasto* 'fast' (SKES 451).

E *paast* 'fast'.

Tel *pastu* 'fast', Tam *paci*, Kan *pasi* 'to be hungry, hunger' (DED 3825).

Note A *fast* etc.

554. Proto-DURALJAN **pacʒ-ʔ* 'a tree that gives (orange or yellow) dye'.

F *paatsama* 'buckthorn, Rhamnus frangula (a tree that gives yellow dye)' (SKES 452).

K *pakatšin*, *pakatšu*, E *paakspuu*, *paatspuu* 'id., Sorbus aucuparia'.

Tam *paccilai* 'Mysore gamboge, *Garcinia xanthochymus*', Malayalam *paccila*, Kan *paccāri* 'name of a tree (that gives orange-red dye)' (DED 3832).

J *hōzuki* 'Blasenkirsche'.

Note ?PU **pačs* 'bunt, bunt machen' (Rédei et al 1987, 346/IV) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 171 no. 636).

555. Proto-DURALJAN **pæcɜ* 'bad, evil' (Sw 7 'bad').

F *paha* 'bad, evil' (SKES 454).

K *paha*, E *paha* 'bad, poor'.

Tam *piccu* 'bile, madness', Kan *peccu*, *paccu*, *puccu* 'madness',

Toda *pūc* 'anger', Tel *pisa* 'foolishness' (DED 4142).

M *busaki* 'bad, immoral, shameless'.

J *fukeru* 'change with age to spoil from weathering, to become mildy', *fuketsu* 'Unreinlichkeit, Schmutz'.

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 28 no. 50).

556. Proto-DURALJAN **pay-* 'to pet'.

F *pajata* 'to pet', *paija* 'toy' (SKES 458).

E *paitada* 'to pet'.

Tam *payal*, *paiyal*, *paital*, *pacal* 'boy', Tulu *paiyya* 'child' (DED 3939).

M *boila-* 'to nurse, to look after'.

J *bāya* 'Säugamme, alte Magd'.

Q *paya* 'old woman' (P 173), 'anciana, vieja; hablando de mujer' (P&Ch 133).

Note the group 627.

557. Proto-DURALJAN **pæɜɜ* 'to roast, to prepare food'.

F *paistaa* 'to roast, to bake, to fry, to broil' (SKES 461).

L *bāse-* 'to roast', Udmurt *pyž* 'to roast', H *fōs-* 'to cook, to prepare food'.

PA **biš(a)-/pišɜ-* 'to prepare food' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 330).

J *hosu*, OJ *posu* 'to dry, to desiccate, to dry over fire'.

Note the group 558, PN **pišɜ* 'to prepare food' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 330), and the comparison of Kazár (50 no. 117).

558. Proto-DURALJAN **pakɜ* 'to shine' (B 80, Sw 157 'sun'; Sw 26 'day').

F *paistaa* 'to shine', *pāivā* 'day, sun' (SKES 461).

E *paista* 'to shine', to be visible'.

Tam *pakar* 'to emit lustre', *pakal* 'day, daytime, the morning sun', *paka-pakav-eṇal* 'onom. expression of crackling of fire', Gondi *peyal*, *payal* 'a day' (DED 3805, 3802).

J *hikaru*, OJ *pikaru* 'to shine, to be bright', J *hi*, OJ *pi* 'sun, sunlight, day; fire, flame'.

Q *paqari-* 'to dawn' (P 172), *pajariy* 'amanecer, salir a luz' (P&Ch 126).

Note PU **pājwā* 'Sonne, Tag, Wärme' (Janhunen 1981, 55) and PFU **pājwā* 'Feuer' (Rédei et al 1987, 360/IV), PN **pīywl* 'fire' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 352), and PN **bah-/bāh-* 'to shine' (B&K 1994, 216 no. 20).

559. Proto-DURALJAN **paca* 'clothing, shirt'.

F *paita* 'shirt, chemise' (SKES 463).

K *pait*, *paida*, L *pajte*, *baī'de* 'id.'.

Tam *pañci*, *pañcu* 'cotton cloth, cotton cushion' (DED 3836).

Q *pača* 'clothing' (P 170), *pacha* 'vestido' (P&Ch 125).

Note that F *paita* has been considered a German loan (SKES 463). Note also PKJ **pácá-* 'to weave' (Martin 1966, 246 no. 258).

560. Proto-DURALJAN **payz-¹* 'to speak (much)'.

F *pajattaa* 'to speak much' (SKES 465).

E *pajatada* 'ibid.'.

Tam *payil* 'to tell, to say' (DED 3943).

561. Proto-DURALJAN **payz²* 'willow, salix'.

F *paju* 'willow, salix' (SKES 465).

E *paju*, Komi *paid*, Nenets *paju* 'ibid.'.

Tam *valli*, Kan *balli* 'creeper, climber', Tam *vallai* 'creeping bindweed' (DED 5316, 5318).

Q *wayaw* 'willow' (P 215).

Note PU **pajz* 'eine Salix-art' (Rédei et al 1987, 349/IV), Sanskrit *vallī* 'creeper' and A *willow* etc.

562. Proto-DURALJAN **paka* 'back, hidden' (Sw 6 'back').

F *pakara* 'buttock, *pako* 'flight', *paeta* 'to flight' (SKES 466, 470).

E *paguda*, *pakku minna* 'to flight', Mari *pokte-* 'to drive away'.

Parji *pakk-* 'to hide oneself', Gabda *pak-* 'to hide', Tam *pakar* 'to shift, to move' (DED 3810, 3803).

M *bøkse* 'backside, rumpf', *bøglegdyde-* 'to hide', *buxur* 'buttock, rumpf'.

J *baka* 'Dummkopf, Idiot', *bakku* 'back' (loan?).

Q *paka* 'anything hidden, to hide' (P 170), 'escondido, secreto, occulto' (P&Ch 126).

Note PN **b/o/ka* 'to run' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 330) and PN **baw-ak'/-baw-ak'-* 'to flee' (B&K 1994, 464 no. 309).

563. Proto-DURALJAN **pakz-²* 'to speak, to chatter'.

F *pakista* 'to speak, to chat' (SKES 467).

L *pakoť* 'to speak'.

Tam *pakar* 'to tell, to say' (DED 3804).

564. Proto-DURALJAN **pacɜ*² 'cold, frost' (B 15, Sw 22 'cold').

F *pakkanen* 'freezing cold, frost' (SKES 468).

K *pakkune*, E *pakane* 'id.', Mari *pokšõm* 'hoarfrost', Hanti *pačəm* 'id.'.

Tam *paccai* 'paleness, coolness', Kodagu *pacce* 'cold' (DED 3821).

Note the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 143 no.644).

565. Proto-DURALJAN **pak*- 'to break' (Sw 148 'to split').

F *pakkua* 'to break', *pykiä* 'to become rough (of skin)' (SKES 469, 670).

E *pagu* 'spar', *pakatada* 'to split, to break, to become rough, to blossom', H *fakad* 'to blossom, to burst, to come out'.

Tam *paku* 'to be split, divided, to cut into pieces' (DED 3808).

J *bakuro* 'Explosion, Enthüllung, Entlarvung, enthüllen etc', *haki* 'Bruch, Vernichtung'.

Q *paki* 'to be split, broken, to break' (P 171), *pakiy* 'romper una cosa' (P&Ch 127).

Note PFU **pakka*- 'borsten, aufplazen' (Rédei et al 1987, 349/IV), PKJ* *bak*- 'to change', PKJ **pağy*- 'to cut' (Martin 1966, 228 no 40 and 229 no 57), PN **pa/k/ɿ* 'to break, to split' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 347), and PN **bak*-'*bək*-' 'to cleave, to split, to break open' (B&K 1994, 217 no. 22).

566. Proto-DURALJAN **pokkɜ* 'blister, vesicle, bump'.

F *pakkula*, *pakkura*, *pahka* 'lump, bump, knob, node, bulb; gnarl, knot; tumor' (SKES 470).

K *pakkuli* 'id.', Komi *pakula* 'fungus, polypose'.

Tam *pokuttu* 'bubble', Malayalam *pokkuḷa* 'blister, vesicle, bubble', Tel *pokku* 'blister' (DED 4455).

Turkish *bokak* 'Kropf des Vogels'.

Note the group 648 and PN **po/k/ɿ* 'blister, vesicle' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 358).

567. Proto-DURALJAN **paku*- 'yellow' (B 100, Sw 200 'yellow').

F *pakkunen* 'Bidens tripartitus, a plant used for dyeing yellow' (SKES 470).

Vepsic *pakustada* 'to dye yellow'.

Tam *pacu* 'green, yellow', Kan *paccu* 'greenness, yellowish, golden color', Tel *pacca* 'green, yellow' (DED 3821).

Q *pako*, *paku* 'hierba de la puna amarillenta' (P&Ch 127).

568. Proto-DURALJAN **pala* 'bit, piece, particle'.

F *pala* 'bit, piece, particle' (SKES 471).

E *pala* 'ibid.', H *falat* 'mouthful, bit'.

Tam *pāl*, Malayalam, Kan *pāl* 'part' (DED 4097), Tam *payal* 'half, share' (DED 3936).

M *bylyg* 'group, division', *bylygtei* 'divided into parts'.

J *barabara* 'in Stücken', *barasu* 'in Stücken hauen'.

Note PU **pālā* 'Mundbissen' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PU **pala* 'bissen, fressen' (Rédei et al 1987, 350/IV), PN **pāl* 'part' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 356), and the comparison of Tyler (1968, 806 no. 42).

569. Proto-DURALJAN **palz-* 'to burn, to glow' (B 12, Sw 19 'to burn').

F *palaa* 'to burn, to glow' (SKES 471).

E *palav* 'heat, fierce', Mordvin *paloma*, *palamo* 'to burn', H *fagy* 'frost'.

Tam *pa/apala* 'to glitter, to shine' (DED 4012).

M *bylije* 'to warm up'.

Note PFU **pal'a* 'frieren, Frost' (Rédei et al 1987, 352/IV), PN **pal'λ* 'to burn' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 356) and PN **p^hal'-/p^hel'-* 'to burn, to be painful' (B&K 1994, 254 no. 63).

570. Proto-DURALJAN **paI(y)a-* 'bald, naked'.

F *paljas* 'bare, bald, uncovered, naked' (SKES 473).

K *pal'las*, E *paljas* 'id.'.

Q *paqla* 'bald' (P 172), 'calvo', *paqlay* 'dejar pelado, sin nada', *paqla* 'id.' (P&Ch 129).

571. Proto-DURALJAN **paIz/palyz* 'much, many' (B 50, Sw 95 'many').

F *paljon* 'much, a lot, many' (SKES 474).

E *palju* 'much, many', Mansi *pal*, *pāl* 'thick, dense'.

Tam *pala* 'many, several' (DED 3987).

M *bultu* 'all, whole, entire, completely', *olan* 'many'.

J -*bara* 'a plural suffix', *afureru*, OJ *aburu* 'to be excess, to overflow'.

Q *pallii* 'exceso' (P&Ch 128).

Note PU **paljz* 'dicht, dick, viel' (Rédei et al 1987, 350/IV), PN **palλ* 'much' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 348), PN **p^hal-/p^hel-* 'to fill' (B&K 1994, 542 no. 247), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 808 no. 92), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 74 no. 232) and Kazár (1980, 13 no. 4).

572. Proto-DURALJAN **palks* 'village, pasturage'.

F *palkinen* 'reindeer pasturage', Palvi- (only in place names) (SKES 474).

K *palvi* 'Wohnsstätte', H *falv* 'village'.

Tam *palli*, Tel *palli* 'village', Malayalam *palli* 'hut, small settlement of jungle tribes, public building', Parji *palli* 'village (only in place names)' (DED 4018).

M *balyasu(n)* 'town, ruins, site of ancient town'.

Note Proto Ugric **palyz* 'Dorf' (Rédei et al 1988, 878/VII), PN **pal/gλ* 'to settle, to place' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 356), Sanskrit *pallī*, *pallikā* 'small village, hut', and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 811 no. 147) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 106 no. 417).

573. Proto-DURALJAN **palk-* 'to bifurcate, to split; to lie'.

F *palko* 'pod', *palkokieli* 'liar', *palkki* 'beam, tomber, balk' (SKES 476).

ED *palg* 'pod' (Toivonen et al 1958), *palgi-* 'timber, balk', H *balék* 'gullible'.

Tam *pułuku* 'to tell barefaced lies', Tel *buruḍā* 'lie', Kuṛux *palknā* 'to cut lengthwise' (DED 4324, 4331, 3991).

M *bylygelze-* 'to speak indistinctly', *bylygtei* 'divided into part'.

J *barari-to-kiru* 'to cut in two'.

Q *palljuy* 'mentir' (P&Ch 128), *paṭqa* 'anything forked, bifurcated' (P 171).

Note PU **pālā* 'Hälfte' (Janhunen 1981, 55, Rédei et al 1987, 362/IV), and PN **p^har-/p^hər-* 'to separate, to divide' (B&K 1994, 232 no. 37).

574. Proto-DURALJAN **pallz* 'spleen, diaphragm'.

F *pallea* 'diaphragm' (SKES 476).

Tulu *pallē* 'spleen', Tel *balla* 'enlargement of the spleen', Kuwi *balla* 'spleen' (DED 3995).

Note the topographical anatomy and PN **p^hal-/p^həl-* 'spleen' (B&K 1994, 651 no. 232). Bomhard and Kerns assume a methathesis from PN **p^hal-/p^həl-* to PFU **läppä* 'spleen'.

575. Proto-DURALJAN **palwa-* 'to conserve, to preserve'.

F *palvata* 'cure (food) by drying or smoking', *palvoa* 'to adore; worship' (SKES 480).

K *palvata* 'to conserve, to preserve', *palvoa* 'to adore', E *paluda*, *palveda*, *palveleda*, 'to ask, to request, to beg'.

Malayalam, Tulu *palli* 'mosque' (DED 4018).

Q *pallwaq* 'el que persigue algo hasta el final', *pallway* 'acabar, rematar, concluir una obra' (P&Ch 128).

Note the group 572.

576. Proto-DURALJAN **panz*¹ 'to speak, to say' (B 68, Sw 127 'to say').

F *panetella*, FD *pannastaa* 'to slander, to calumniate, to malign' (SKES 483).

Tam *paṇi* 'to speak, to say, to declare; saying, word' (DED 3887).

J *hanasu*, OJ *panasu* 'sprechen, reden'.

Note that F *panna* and E *pannata* 'excommunicate' have been considered German loans (SKES 484).

577. Proto-DURALJAN **panz*² 'to put'.

F *panna* 'to put, to lay down, to place; to lay a woman' (SKES 483).

E *panna* 'to put, to place', Komi *pon-* 'to lay a woman', Mansi *pon-* 'to place, to lay', Selkup *pan-* 'to lay'.

Tam *pūṇ* 'to put on, to be caught', Kan *pūṇ* 'to fix (as an arrow)', Tam *paṇ* 'service, work, business', *paṇi* 'act, action', *puṇar* 'to join, to copulate' (DED 4361, 3884, 4160b).

Q *punya-* 'to hit, to strike' (P 178), *panay* 'pegar, golpear' (P&Ch 128).

Note PU **pīnj-* 'legen' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PU **pane-* 'legen, stellen' (Rédei et al 1987, 353/IV), and PN **panl* 'to put, to place' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 344).

578. Proto-DURALJAN **pari*-¹ 'to blame'.

F *parjata* 'to blame, to speak ill of' (SKES 492).

E *parastada* 'to scold, to blame'.

Tam *pa_{ri}* 'to blame', Malayalam *pa_{ri}* 'fault, false accusation', Kan *pa_{ri}* 'to scold' (DED 4002).

M *buruyusija* 'to blame, to accuse'.

J *bari* 'Beschimpfung, Schmähung'.

Q *parja* 'que resalta' (P&Ch 130).

Note PN **bar-/bər-* 'to make a sound, to utter a noise' (B&K 1994, 227 no. 33), A *blame*, and e.g. Tahitian *pari* 'accuser'.

579. Proto-DURALJAN **park*³ 'poor, destitute, miserable'.

F *parka* 'poor, pitiable, wretched, miserable' (SKES 492).

K *parka* 'id.'.

Konḍa *park* 'poverty', Tulu *paraki*, *parki*, *parkiṣū*, *parkelū* 'destitute, wretched' (DED 3950).

Note Nostratic connections.

580. Proto-DURALJAN **park-* 'to cry, to yell'.

F *parkua*, *porata* 'to cry, to yell' (SKES 493).

ED *parguma* 'to cry, to yell, Mansi *pūrqaṃ* 'to howl'.

Tam *paracu* 'to praise', Malayalam *parikka* 'a wow', Kota *parkym* 'wow to a god' (DED 3951).

M *barkira-* 'to shout, to cry, to yell'.

Note the group 578.

581. Proto-DURALJAN **parsi* 'bridge'.

F *parsi* 'beam, spar, loft' (SKES 496).

E *pars* 'ibid'.

Tam *po_{ri}* 'ridge, stripe of land between sea and lagoon' (DED 4557).

J *hari* 'beam, cross-beam, bridge'.

Note also the set F *harju*, Pengo *hara*, Tel *sāruva* 'bridge' and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 37 no. 80).

582. Proto-DURALJAN **par*² 'needle, pin'.

F *parsia* 'to darn', *harsia* 'to baste, to tack' (SKES 60, 496).

H *horog* 'fish-hook'.

J *hari*, OJ *pari* 'needle, pin', J *harigane* 'Draht'.

Note PKJ **paryol* 'needle' (Martin 1966, 237 no. 153) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 37 no. 79).

583. Proto-DURALJAN **parw*³ 'swarm, flock; loft, attic'.

F *parvi* 'swarm, flock, flight; loft, garret, attic' (SKES 498).

E *parv* 'ferry boat, swarm, flock', Komi *pur* 'raft, ferry', Mansi *pār* 'raft; swarm, flock, crowd', Selkup *poore*, *puure* 'store-room, supply-room'.

Tam *paraŋ*, *paraŋi* 'wacht-tower, loft under the roof of a house', Malayalam *paraŋ* 'loft under the roof' (DED 3953); Tam *paratar*, *paravar* 'fisher tribes' (DED 3957).

J, OJ *mura* 'village, hamlet, rural community', J *muragaru*, *mureru*, OJ *murū* 'to flock together; swarm, herd'.

Note PU **parz*, *porz* (*parwa*, *porwa*) 'Haufen, Gruppe' (Rédei et al 1987, 356/IV) and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 75 no. 235) and Kazár (1980, 107 no. 285).

584. Proto-DURALJAN **pask-* 'excrement', *pās-* 'to let go, to release'.

F *paska* 'shit, excrement, feces', *päästää* 'to let go, to release, to deliver, to loose, to untie', *päästö* 'release, discharge' (SKES 500, 692).

E *pask* 'shit, feces, diarrheic feces', *päästa* 'to deliver, to save'. H *fos* 'diarrhea, feces', Tam *pācaŋam* 'diarrhea', Kan *bāsu* 'to void excrements, Tel *pācanamu* 'evacuation of the bowels' (DED 4056).

M *basxa* 'to smoke profously, to emit puffs'.

Q *paska-* 'to untie' (P 175), *paskay* 'desatar, perdonar, destorcer', *paske paske* 'de labios quemados por el sol' (P&Ch 131).

Note PFU **pučka* (*pačka*) 'dünner Kot, laxieren' (Rédei et al 1987, 396/IV), PKJ **paxy* 'to spit' (242 no. 215), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 806 no. 37), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 107 no. 423), and Kazár (1980, 42 no. 94).

585. Proto-DURALJAN **pasz-* 'to boil'.

F *pasuttaa* 'to boil in steam, to roast; to calcine' (SKES 499).

K *pasuta*, *pazuta* 'to heat in steam'.

M *bucal-* 'to boil, to boil over'.

Q *pasi* 'anything poached, boiled slightly; to poach, to boil slightly' (P 172).

Note that F *pasuttaa* has been considered a Swedish loan (SKES 499).

586. Proto-DURALJAN **pata* 'pot'.

F *pata* 'pot'.

K *pata*, E *pada*, Mari *pat*, *pot*, Mansi *pot*, *put* 'id.'.

Tam *patalai* 'large-mouthed pot' (DED 3909).

Q *pataā* 'a kind of soup' (P 173), *patachi* 'trigo, maíz cocinado' (P&Ch 132).

Note PFU **pata* 'Vessel, Topf' (Rédei et al 1987, 358/IV), PN **paṭa* 'pot' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 366), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 809 no. 110) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 75 no. 237).

587. Proto-DURALJAN **päckz-* 'to cut into pieces' (Sw 25 'to cut').

F *pätkä* 'stump, end, bit', *pätkiä* 'to cut in pieces, or stumps (rope)' (SKES 687).

K *pātkā* 'stump, end, bit', Mordvin *petskems* 'to cut, to cut off, to slaughter', Nenets *pičā, pittas* 'to shear'.

Kolami *put-* 'to cut in pieces, to break (rope)', Naiki of Chanda *putuk-* 'to cut in pieces' (DED 4277).

Note PU **pečkā-* (*pāčkā-*) 'schneiden' (Rédei et al 1987, 367/IV) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 76 no. 239).

588. Proto-DURALJAN **patʒ* 'weir, border, wall'.

F *pato* 'weir, dam, barrage' (SKES 503).

K *pato* 'id.', H *fai* 'wall'.

Tam *paṭu* 'tank, pond, deep pool', *paṭukar* 'pit, tank, ricefield, acricultural tract' (DED 3856).

Pre-Mongol **pady* 'to separate' (Räsänen 1969, 6).

J *hedate*, OJ *pédate* 'barrier, hurdle, obstacle, partition, screen'.

Q *patan* 'edge, border' (P 173).

Note PFU **paḍʒ* 'Damm, Wehr, Fischfangsperre' (Rédei et al 1987, 347/IV) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 199 no. 556).

589. Proto-DURALJAN **pattʒ* 'an outlawed person'.

F -*patto* 'crime, breach, offense, fault', *valapatto* 'perjurer', *henkipatto* 'outlawed, proscribed'; outlaw' (SKES 505).

K *pattie* 'mischievous, disobedient, ill-mannered', E *patt* 'sin'.

Tam *paṭṭi* 'lawless, unbridled person, theft, harlot', Malayalam *patti* 'miserable, vicious' (DED 3869).

Q *pataraq sonjo* 'hombre doble, hipocrita, falaz' (P&Ch 132).

590. Proto-DURALJAN **pawca* 'the rumble did by a cataract'.

F *pauhu, pouhu* 'roar, rumble did of the cataract', *pauhata, pouhata* 'to roar, to rumble, to make a noise' (SKES 506).

K *pauhata* 'id.', E *pahvatada* 'to burst out, to spurt out'.

Q *paqča* 'waterfall' (P 172), *pajcha, pauchi* 'chorro de agua, cascada' (P&Ch 126, 132).

591. Proto-DURALJAN **peytʒ* 'cover, shelter, quilt'.

F *peitto* 'cover, shelter, quilt', *peittää* 'to cover, to conceal' (SKES 512).

E *peitta* 'to cover, to conceal, to hide'.

Tam *puṭai* 'to bury, to conceal, to hide, to cover, to clothe', *puṭavai* 'cloth, garment', Malayalam *puṭa* 'a cover, outer garment' (DED 4509, 4256).

J *futa* 'Deckel, Haube, Klappe'.

Q *pača* 'clothing, pačač- 'to dress, to clothe' (P 170).

Note the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 107 no. 419) and Kazár (1980, 32 no. 62).

592. Proto-DURALJAN **pelʒ-* 'to fear' (Sw 45 'fear').

F *pelko* 'fear', *pelätä* 'to be afraid, to fear', *pelkuri* 'coward' (SKES 516).

E *pelg* 'to fear', H *fél* 'to fear', *félem* 'fear'.

Tam *pērkani* 'to be afraid', Kan *peḷagu* 'fear, alarm', Tel *pelukuru* 'to fear, to be alarmed', Kan *beḷkane* 'to turn pale through fear' (DED 4419, 5500).

Tungus *hōöl-* 'to fear'.

J *futame* 'fürchterlich, grauenhaft', *hirumu*, OJ *pirumu* 'to fear, to warer, to hesitate'.

Note the group 931, PU **pelī-* '(sich) fürchten' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PU **pele-* 'ibid.' (Rédei et al 1987, 337/IV), PN **pēl* 'to fear, to be afraid' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 331), PN **p^hil-/p^hel-* 'to tremble, to shake, to be frightened, fearful, afraid' (B&K 1994, 255 no. 64), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 76 no. 240) and Kazár (1990, 45 no. 103).

593. Proto-DURALJAN **pʌlδʒ* 'field, arable land'.

F *pelto* (g. *pellon*) '(filled) field, arable land, cultivated ground', *pellava* 'flax', OF *Pellervo* 'guardian spirit of *pelto*' (SKES 514-516).

K *peldo*, E *pöld* (g. *pöllü*) 'field, arable land'.

Tam *pallam* 'lowness, low land, valley', Tulu *palli*, *balli*, *pali* 'a long ricefield', Gondi *palla* 'plain maidan, meadow' (DED 4016), Tam *pulam* 'arable land, ricefield', Malayalam *pulam* 'cornfield' (DED 4303).

J *hara*, OJ *para* 'a field, a plain', *hatake* 'Feld, Acker'.

Q *palta* 'llano, chato, ancho' (P&Ch 127).

Note that F *pelto* has been considered a German loan (SKES 516). Note also the comparison of Kazár (1980, 36 no. 76).

594. Proto-DURALJAN **pem-/pim-* 'rump, rear'.

F *pemppu* 'rump, rear, hips', *pimppi* 'female genitals' (NS 257/IV).

Hanti *waməs* 'pelvis', Nenets *waeaems* 'id.'.

Kan *bem* 'back', *bembari* 'the rear, following', Tam *ven*, *ven* 'back' (DED 5488), Malayalam *pimpu* 'rear, back, behind, after' (DED 4205),.

Note PU **wamśʒ* 'Kruppe, Lende, Kreuz' (Rédei et al 1988, 556/IV) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 94 no. 347).

595. Proto-DURALJAN **penʒ-*¹ 'to insist'.

F *penätä* 'to insist' (SKES 521).

K *penäiä* 'to press (with questions etc)', H *fenyegēt* 'to menace'.

Tam *piṇakkam* 'disagreement', Malayalam *piṇaṇṇuka* 'to quarrel', Kan *peṇagu*, *peṇasu* 'to wrangel, to quarrel' (DED 4160a).

Q *penjay* 'avergonzar', *penjai* 'afrenta, to complain', *penjanakuy* 'hacerse avergonzar mutualmente', *pinqa-* 'to criticize' (P&Ch 133, P 175).

596. Proto-DURALJAN **puna* 'upland, (high) plateau'.

F *penger*, *penkere* 'bank, terrace, mound; slope' (SKES 517).

K *perger* 'id.', E *penger* 'deep sea'.

Tam *puṇam* 'upland fit for dry cultivation', Malayalam *puna-kkaṇṭam* 'a hill-tract' (DED 4337).

Q *puna* 'puna, parte alta de la cordillera' (P&Ch 141).

597. Proto-DURALJAN **penʒ*² '(female) dog, female' (B 18, Sw 30 'dog').

F *peni* 'dog', *penikka*, *pentu* 'whelp, puppy, pup' (SKES 517).

ED *peni*, *pini* 'dog', Udmurt *punu*, *pini* 'dog', H *fene* 'wild, cruel'.

Tam *peṇ* 'woman, daughter, girl, female of animal', *peṇṭu* 'woman, wife', *piṇaval* 'female of the dog, pig, deer, or yak', Malayalam *peṇ* 'a female', Tel *peṇṭi* 'the female of any animal' (DED 4395).

J, OJ *inu* 'Hund, Hündin, Welp'.

Note PFP, ?FU **pene* 'Hund' (Rédei et al 1987, 371/IV), PN **penɿ* 'dog, whelp, pup' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 366), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 55 no. 131).

598. Proto-DURALJAN **perʒ*¹ 'rear, back, buttock' (Sw 6 'back').

F *perä* 'end, rear, back end, hind part, back, bottom, etc.' (SKES 527).

K *perä* 'end, rear, back, etc.', E *pära*, *perä* 'id.', Udmurt *ber* 'Hinterteil, Hinteres', Mansi *päraj* 'zurück'.

Tam *piṛakku* 'back, rear', *puṛam*, *puṛan* 'back', *puṛampu* 'back of a person', Malayalam *puṛam* 'the back', Gondi *perke* 'after, back' (DED 4205).

Note PFU **perä* 'Hinterraum, Hinterteil' (Rédei et al 1987, 373/IV), PN **perɿ* 'edge, border' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 345), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 804 no. 4), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 141 no. 631), and Koskinen (1996, 75 no. 227).

599. Proto-DURALJAN **perʒ*² 'to clean, to pick up'.

F *perata*, *perkata* 'to clean, to cleanse, to pick over, to clear' (SKES 522).

K *perkoa*, *pergoa* 'id.', E *pörgama* 'to clean', H *farag-* '(be)scheiden; schnitzen', Selkup *poorgaam-* 'Haut, Leder schneiden'.

Tam *perukku* 'to gather, to pick up (as stones)', Tel *peruku*, *per(u)ku* 'to pull out, to pluck up, to uproot, to tear up by the roots' (DED 4423).

Q *pelây* 'decascarar' (P&Ch 133).

Note PU **para-* 'to scrape, to cut, to carve' (Rédei et al (1987, 357/IV) and PN **bar-/bær-* 'to scrape, to cut, to carve, to trim' (B&K 1994, 226 no. 32).

600. Proto-DURALJAN **permʒ* 'larva of gad fly, worm' (Sw 197 'worm').

F *permu* 'larva of gad fly' (SKES 525).

K *permu* 'id.', Hanti *pirəm* 'Madengeschwür', *purə m* 'Bremse'.

Tam *puṛu* 'worm, maggot', Konḍa *piṛu* 'worm', Tel *pur(u)vu*, *pruvvu* 'id.' (DED 4312).

Q *puyu* 'moth, moth larva' (P 179).

Note PFU **perma* 'Bremse, Bremsenlarve' (Rédei et al 1987, 373/IV) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 141 no. 632).

601. Proto-DURALJAN **pær̥sʲ* 'arse, anus; flatulence'.

F *perse* 'arse', *pieru* 'flatulence' (SKES 527).

K *perse*, E *perse* 'arse', K *pieru*, E *peer* 'flatulence'.

Tam *pūru*, *pīru* 'anus', Kan *pīre* 'the posterior, buttock', Kolami *pirra* 'buttock, anus' (DED 4205, 4379).

J *furachi* 'Ungebühr, Unverschämtheit', *furin* 'Unmoral, Unsittlichkeit'.

Note the group 598).

602. Proto-DURALJAN **per̥sʲ* 'inheritance'.

F *peru* 'inheritance, legacy', *perintō* 'id.', *periä* 'to inherit (from one's parents)' (SKES 527).

K *perindō* 'inheritance, legacy', E *pārand(us)* 'id.'.

Tam *peru* 'to get, to obtain, to beget, to generate, to bear',

Malayalam *peruka* 'to bear', *pēru* 'birth' (DED 4422).

J *furui* 'alt, ehemalig, veraltet', *urusato* 'Geburtsort, Heimat'.

Note the group 598, PN **per̥l* 'to bear, to give birth to' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 361) and PN **bar-/bər-* 'to bear, to carry, to bring forth' (B&K 1994, 200 no. 6).

603. Proto-DURALJAN **pær̥sʲ* 'nest'.

F *pesä* 'nest' (SKES 531).

K *pesä*, E *pesa*, Mordvin *pize*, Komi *poz*, H *fézek*, Selkup *pits*, *pitta* 'id.'.

Tel *putta*, Pengo *puci*, Kui *pusi*, Kuwi *pūci* 'anthill' (DED 4335).

Note PU **pesä* 'Nest' (Janhunen 1981, 55; Rédei et al 1987, 375/IV) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow 1974, 76 no.241).

604. Proto-DURALJAN **pett̥s-* 'to deceive'.

F *pettää* 'to deceive', *pettu* 'mixed hungerbread', *petos* 'deceit' (SKES 533).

E *pettu* 'to deceive'.

Tam *pettu* 'lie, deceitful word', Tel *peccu* 'rind, peel' (DED 4391, 4384).

M *byte* 'verdeckt werden'.

J *futei* 'Betrug, Untreu', *futagokoro* 'Verräterei',

Q *pitu-* 'to mix two things together' (P 176), *pitu sonjo* 'de corazón doble' (P&Ch 137).

Note Anttonen and Hakola (1994, 102 no. 24).

605. Proto-DURALJAN **pici-* 'to be stingy, to try to get cheaper; to press'.

F *pihi* 'stingy, miserly', *pihistäjä*, *pihtari* 'miser, niggard', *pihdit* (pl., *piht-*) 'tongs, pincers' (SKES 543).

K *pihti* (pl. *pihet*), E *piht* (pl. *pihid*) 'id.'.

Tam *piciñāri* 'miser', *piciñi* 'niggard' (DED 4144).

Q *pisichay* 'tasar, avalnar a precio bajo', *pisichiy* 'rebajar, disminuir el peso, la medida' (P&Ch 136).

Note the group 621.

606. Proto-DURALJAN **piskə* 'gum, pitch'.

F *pihka* 'gum, pitch' (SKES 541).

E *pihk* 'gum, pitch', ED *pihkama* 'to ooze'.

Tam *picupicu* 'to be moist, sticky, viscous or adhesive', *picin* 'gum', Tel *pisunu* 'gum' (DED 4134).

J *bishabisha* 'schlupfrig, schlammig'.

Q *pisja* 'moco' (P&Ch 136).

Note F *pisa*, *pisu*, *pisukka*, K *pisero*, *pisu* 'female genitals', *pisuttoa* 'to lay a woman', and Q *pisay* 'unirse sexualmente', *pichuski* 'empeine' (P&Ch 135, 136). Note also PFU **piška* 'Baumharz' (Rédei et al 1987, 385/IV), A *pitch*, Sanskrit *picchā* 'gum, slimy saliva', and the comparisons of Illič-Svityč (1965, 344) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 141 no. 635).

607. Proto-DURALJAN **pik-* 'peg, tooth, peak' (B 88, Sw 173 'tooth').

F *piikki* 'thorn, prick, spine, peg, pike, tooth, etc.', *pii* 'flint, silica, quartz; tooth (of a rake)' (SKES 545).

K *piikki* 'tooth of rake', E *piik* 'pike', Mari *pū*, H *fog* 'tooth', Selkup *pūū* 'stone, flint, ore'.

Tam *pal* 'tooth', Tel *palu*, *palu*, *pannu* 'id.' (DED 3986).

J *ha*, OJ *pa* 'tooth, cog, dent', J *iwa*, OJ *ipa* 'rock, boulder, stone'.

Q *pikču* 'archaic' peak' (P 174), *pichu*, *piqchu* 'cumbre' (P&Ch 135).

Note PU **pije* 'Stein' (Rédei et al 1987, 413/IV), PN **pi/H/1* 'poin, tip, edge' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 352), PN **p^hal-/p^həl-* 'stone' (B&K 1994, 236 no. 36) and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 77 no. 244) and Kazár (1980, 61 no. 148).

608. Proto-DURALJAN **pil-* 'arrow, part of an arrow'.

F *piili* 'arrow, bolt, shaft' (SKES 546).

K *piili* 'id.'.

Tam, Malayalam *vil* 'bow', *villi* 'archer' (DED 5422), Kan *piḷuku*, *piḷku* 'feathered part of an arrow', *bil*, *billu* 'archer' (DED 4314).

Note that F *piili* has been considered a Swedish loan (SKES 546).

609. Proto-DURALJAN **pir-* 'to turn' (Sw 175 'to turn').

F *piiri* 'circle, round, circuit, sphere, district' (SKES 551).

E *piir* 'ibid', Mordvin *pirams* 'to ensircle', Selkup *pār*, *pūr* 'ring, round, wheel, circle'.

Tam *piri* 'twist, strand, wisp', Malayalam *piri* 'a twist, twining', Tulu *piri* 'twist, spiral thread' (DED 4177).

M *ergi-* 'to turn, to move around, to revolve'.

Note PFW, ?PU **pire/pirä* 'Kreis, Ring, umgeben, umgrenzen' (Rédei et al 1987, 384/IV) and PN **p^hir-/p^her-* 'to turn, to twist' (B&K 1994, 257 no. 66).

610. Proto-DURALJAN **pī-* 'to draw, to carve, to cut (animal's belly or fur)' (Sw 25 'to cut').

F *piirtää* 'to draw, to trace, to carve, to cut (animals belly or fur), to engrave, to grave, etc.', *piirto* 'streak, stripe, scratch, mark, score, line, etc.' (SKES 551).

K *piirto* 'id.', E *piirata* 'to limit, to cut down'.

Tam *pīru* (*pīri-*) 'to be torn, to tear, to rip, to split, to lacerate', Konḍa *pīr-* (*pīry*) 'to cut (animal's belly)' (DED 4230), *pīr-* 'to peel' (DED 4182).

Q *piray* 'surcar el rostro con sangre durante los sacrificios' (P&Ch 136).

See the hypothesis of Anttonen (1972, 5-26). Note the group 607.

611. Proto-DURALJAN **pila-* 'to spoil, to destroy, to uproot'.

F *pilata* 'to spoil, to ruin, to destroy, to hunt, to injure, to damage, to deteriorate, to impair, etc.' (SKES 557).

K *pilata* 'id.', E *pilastada* 'to rape'.

Tam *pīrai* 'to do wrong, to fail, to die, to be missing, lost; fault, crime, defect, mistake' (DED 4187), Tam *pīla* 'to be split, cleaved, cracked' (DED 4194).

Q *pila-* 'to uproot' (P 175), *pillay* 'envolver, enredar, engañar' (P&Ch 135).

Note that F *pilata* has been considered a German loan (SKES 557). Note also the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 77 no.247).

612. Proto-DURALJAN **pilk-* 'to split, to cleave' (Sw 148 'to split').

F *pilkkoa* 'to split, to cleave', *pilkata* 'to scorn, to spurn, to deride', *pilkka* 'scorn, ridicule; blaze, mark' (SKES 560).

E *pilata* 'to scorn, to deride'.

Malayalam *pīlakka* 'to split', Tam *pīla* 'to be split, cleaved, to tear open, to pierce' (DED 4194).

Note PU **pilyä-* 'to cleave, to split', PN **pil'λ* 'to split, to cleave' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 360), and PN **p^hi'p^h-/p^he'p^h-* 'to split, to cleave' (B&K 1994, 231 no. 35), and the comparison of Tyler (1968, 806 no. 42).

613. Proto-DURALJAN **pillz* 'pipe, flute'.

F *pilli* 'pipe' (SKES 553).

E *pill* 'pipe, bagpipe', H *furulya* '(shepherd's) flute'.

Tam *pillāṇ-kuṛal* 'flute', Tel *pillāṇ-gōvi* 'flute, flageolet', Konḍa *piruṛi* 'flute' (DED 4197).

Q *pirutu* 'flauta de hueso o caña' (P&Ch 136).

Note Nostratic connections.

614. Proto-DURALJAN **pilu* 'genitals of a woman; tuft'.

F *pillu* 'genitals of a woman (vulgar)' (NS 334/IV).

K *pillu*, E *pilu* 'id.'.

Tel *pilaku* 'a tuft or knot of hair', Kuwi *pilka* 'lovelock' (DED 4179), Tam *pīal* 'pudendum muliebre' (DED 4194).

Q *pillu* 'corona, envoltorio, lio' (P&Ch 135).

Note the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 77 no. 247).

615. Proto-DURALJAN **pilwə* 'cloud' (B 14, Sw 21 'cloud').

F *pilvi* 'cloud' (SKES 566).

E *pilv*, Mari *pil*, H *felhö*, *felle*g 'cloud', Nenets *pūlw* 'thin cloud'.

Toda *pīlmoz*, *m* 'mist in valleys or on hills', Kodagu *pu.ḷi* 'mist on mountains', Tam *puyal* 'cloud, raining' (DED 4375, 4467).

Turkish *bulut* 'Wolke'.

Note PU **pilmi*- 'dunkel sein' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PU **pil'mə* 'dunkel, dunkel werden', and PFU **pilwe* 'Wolke' (Rédei et al 1987, 381/IV), and PN **bil(w)* 'cloud' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 351).

616. Proto-DURALJAN **pin-* 'to stretch'.

F *pingoittaa* 'to stretch', *pinkeä* 'tight, stretched', *piinta*, *piitta* 'a plate for stretching the pelts of furred animals', *pinta* 'surface, plane', *pinne* 'tension, tretch' (SKES 554, 567, 568, 570).

E *pingutada* 'to stretch', *pingne*, *pinev* 'stretched', *pind* 'surface, plane'.

Tam *piṇai* 'to tie, to entwine' (DED 4160).

J *pinto* a) 'die Nerven sind ausgespannt', b) 'ein Seil aufspannen', *pinchi* 'Klemme, Not'.

Q *pintu*- 'to wrap up' (P 175).

Note the group 617.

617. Proto-DURALJAN **piŋkə*- 'to run fast, to jump'.

F *pinkoa* 'to run fast, to hasten away' (SKES 567).

Kan *piŋgu* 'to go back, to go away, to keep at a distance' (DED 4205).

Q *pinku*- 'to jump' (P 175), *pinkiy* 'saltar' (P&Ch 135).

618. Proto-DURALJAN **piri(k)*- 'to disjoin'.

F *pirikka* 'a lath wick is placed between the boards for drying', *pirkale* 'a piece of wood for splitting laths' (SKES 547).

E *piirg*, *piirg* 'shingle, lath', Komi *pjrig*, *pjrik* 'chip, splinters'.

Tam *piri* 'to become disjoined or parted', Malayalam *pirikka* 'to sever, to dismiss, to divorce' (DED 4176).

619. Proto-DURALJAN **pürə* 'snowfall, rain' (B 63, Sw 115 'rain').

F *pirottaa* 'to rain' (NS 345/IV), *pyry*, *purku* 'snowfall, snowstorms' (SKES 653, 672).

K *pürü* 'snowstorms', Komi *pira*, Hanti *porki*, Selkup *purgaat* 'drifting of snow'.

Tam *para* 'to spread', Kui *buru*, *burku* 'fine rain', Gondi *pirr*, *pir*, *pīr*, Konda *piṛu* 'rain' (DED 3949, 4199, 4288).

M *boruḡala-* 'to rain', *burgi-* 'to rise in clouds', *buryani-* 'for the snow, to fall', Old Turkish *bor* 'storm'.

J *furi* 'Regen', *furu* 'it is raining', *boroboro* 'stückweis tropfen'.

Q *para* 'rain, to rain' (P 172), 'lluvia' (P&Ch 130).

Note PFP, ?U **purkə* 'Schneegestöber, stöbern' (Rédei et al 1987, 406/IV), PKJ* *pər-* 'to blow, and PKJ **pār(y)* 'to spread it' (Martin 1966, 226 no 16 and 243 no. 219), PN **bur(g)ə* 'storm' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 332), PN **p^har-/p^hər-* 'to spread, to seatter' (B&K 1994, 241 no. 46), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 79 no. 263).

620. Proto-DURALJAN **picki* 'cur, weak dog' (B 18, Sw 30 'dog').

F *piski* 'cur, pup, small and weak dog, mutt' (SKES 278).

Q *pič* 'small, weak, sickly dog, mutt' (P 174).

621. Proto-DURALJAN **pišə* 'little, small' (B 74, Sw 140 'small').

F *piskuinen*, *pikku-*, *pieni* 'little, small', *pisara* 'drop' (SKES 539, 557, 577, 578).

E *pisike* 'little, small', *pisar* 'tear', H *pici*, *picike* 'little, small'.

Tam *picir* 'drain drop', Tel *pisaru* 'a bit', Malayalam *p̄cca* 'what is small', Kan *p̄cu* 'shortness, smallness' (DED 4132, 4214a).

M *bicixan* 'small, tiny'.

J *bisai* 'very small'.

Q *pisi* 'few, a little' (P 176), *cosa pequeña, corta, breve* (P&Ch 136).

Note PFP **pisa-* (*piša-*) 'tropfen' (Rédei et al 1987, 732/VI), and the comparison of Illič-Svityč (1965, 332).

622. Proto-DURALJAN **pistə* 'to stab, to pierce the carotid arteries, to slaughter' (Sw 150 'to stab').

F *pistää* 'to prick, to stick, to thrust, to stab, to sting, to put, to tuch, etc.; especially to pierce the carotid arteries when slaughtering', *pistin* 'bayonet' (SKES 579).

K *pisteä* 'to kill an animal, to be slaughtered', E *pista* = F *pistää*.

Q *pistay* 'despellejar, descuartizar, matar animales', *pistako* 'carnicero' (P&Ch 137), *pistaku* 'slaughter' (P 176).

Note that Q *pistaku* has been considered a Spanish loan (P&Ch 137).

623. Proto-DURALJAN **pitə* 'to hold, to keep' (Sw 74 'to hold').

F *pitää* 'to hold, to keep, to retain, to squeeze etc.' (SKES 583).

E *pidada* 'ibid.', Mordvin *pedams* 'to grasp', H *fúz* 'to bind'.

Tam *picai* 'to work with the thumbs and fingers in mixing, to squeeze or to mash', Tam *piṭi* 'to catch, to grasp, to capture', Tel *piḍi* 'handle, handful' (DED 4135, 4148).

Q *pitukuy* 'juntar las manos, juntarse a otro' (P&Ch 137).

Note PFU **pitā-* 'halten' (Rédei et al 1987, 386/IV), PN **plītā* 'to hold' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 339), PN **pⁿ/id-/pⁿ/ed-* 'to seize, to hold, to capture, etc.' (B&K 1994, 250 no. 57), and Sanskrit *picc*, *piccu-* 'to press, to squeeze'.

624. Proto-DURALJAN **piḍ₃(k₃)¹* 'long, tall' (B 47, Sw 92 'long').

F *pitkā* (comp. *pitēmpī*, *pidēmpī*) 'long, tall' (SKES 581).

K *pitkā*, E *pikk*, ED *pitk* 'id.', Hanti *pēt* 'hoch'.

Tel *poḍugu*, *poḍuvu*, *poḍavu* 'height, tallness; high, tall, long, Kan *poḍe* 'height, length' (DED 4484).

J *hiroī*, OJ *pīrōsi* 'extensive, large, wide, wast'.

Q *piṭjoi* 'completamente' (P&Ch 137).

Note PU **pidī*, *pidkā* 'lang, hoch' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PU **piḍe(-kā)* 'hoch, lang' (Rédei et al 1987, 377/IV), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 45 no. 101).

625. Proto-DURALJAN **piḍ₃(k₃)²* 'thunderbolt, lightning'.

F *pitkāinen* 'thunder, thunderbolt, lightning' (SKES 581).

E *pikne*, ED *pitkne* 'id.'.

Tam *piṭuku* 'thunderbolt', Tel *piḍugu* 'lightning' (DED 4150).

J *hirameki* 'Blitz', *hirihiri* 'brennen', *hirahira* 'flatternd, herausfallen'.

Q *pitii* 'desfallecer, agonizar' (Guardia Mayorga 1967, 111).

626. Proto-DURALJAN **poḍk₃* 'shank of leg' (Sw 88 'leg').

F *pohje* (gen. *pohke-*) 'calf of the leg', *potka* 'shank, leg', *potkia* 'to kick' (SKES 588, 611, 612).

K *pohkie* 'calf of the leg', L *boa* 'ske', Armmuskel, Mordvin *pukse*, *pukša* 'Schenkel', Selkup *paktar* 'Wade'.

Malto *bagḍe* 'shank of leg', *bagḍ-poṭi* 'calf' (DED 3816).

Note PU **poška* 'Wade' (Rédei et al 1987, 396/IV), **počka* 'Schenkel' (Rédei et al 1987, 389/IV), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 78 no. 252).

627. Proto-DURALJAN **poy-* 'boy, child' (Sw 20 'child').

F *poika* 'boy, lad; son', *poikanen* 'urchin, offspring' (SKES 590).

K *poika*, *poigu*, E *poeg*, Komi, Udmurt *pi*, H *fi* 'boy', H *fiók*, *fióka* 'the young of animals (esp. of birds).

M *boizi-* 'to grow up'.

J *bōya* 'boy, Söhnchen', *hi-*, *hiko* 'great-, grandchild', *hiyoko* 'chick, fledgling'.

Note the group 556, PFU **pojka* 'Sohn, Knabe' (Rédei et al 1987, 390/IV), PN **poja* 'child' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 360) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 40 no. 90).

628. Proto-DURALJAN **pok₃* 'navel'.

Mordvin *pokōrī*, Mansi *pukrī* 'navel' (Collinder 1977, 122).

Tam *pokkuḷ*, *pōkil*, Malayalam *pokkil*, *pokkuḷ*, Kan *pokkuḷ* 'navel' (DED 4460).

J *hozo* 'navel'.

Q *pupu* 'navel; center', *puputi* 'navel' (P 178).

Note PFU **pikk3* (**pükk3*) 'Nabel' (Rédei et al 1987, 380/IV), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 809 no. 102) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 142 no. 643).

629. Proto-DURALJAN **pol3* 'float, mark of sight'.

F *pola* 'float', (SKES 594).

K *polo* 'float (tackle)'.

Kan *pola* 'object of sight, direction', Tel *pulugu* 'mark of sign, trace, track', (DED 4344b).

630. Proto-DURALJAN **pol(3)ku* 'path, track'.

F *polkea* 'to trample, to track', *polanne*, *polku* 'path, footpath, walk, trail' (SKES 595).

K *polkie* 'to trample, to track', E *pölgada* 'to despise'.

Tel *polamu*, *polakuva* 'trace, track' (DED 4344b).

Note the group 629.

631. Proto-DURALJAN **polw3* 'bend, knee; generation'.

F *polvi* 'bend, knee; generation' (SKES 598).

K *polvi*, E *pölv*, Mordvin *pulaza*, Nenets *fua* 'id.'.

Toda *paly* 'bow-legged', *pal* 'to bend down', Tam *va/aiyu* 'bending, crookedness' (DED 5314), Kan *bałaga* 'mass, the family circle, relatives' (DED 5308).

Note PU **puxlj/poxlj* 'Knie' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PU **polwe* 'Knie' (Rédei et al 1987, 393/IV) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 78 no. 254).

632. Proto-DURALJAN **por3-* 'to burn' (B 12, Sw 19 'to burn').

F *polttaa*, *porotaa* 'to burn, to scorch, to singe, to seat' (SKES 597, 605).

K *polttoa*, E *pöleda* 'to burn', Mordvin *pultams* 'id.', H *pirit-* 'to dry, to roast so as to make reddish brown'.

J *aburu* 'bräteln, braten, rösten, aufsetzen aus Feuer'.

Note the group 634, PFP **por3* 'brennen' (Rédei et al 1988, 737/VII), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 15 no. 3).

633. Proto-DURALJAN **por3k3-* 'to run (away), to spring'.

F *ponkaista* 'to run, to scamper away', *ponnistaa* 'to exert, to put forth, to get a spring' (SKES 600).

Mari *pokte-* 'treiben, verjagen, verfolgen', Selkup *pakta-* 'springen'.

Kurux *borṇā* 'to run away', Malto *bonge* 'to run, to flee' (DED 4473).

Note PU **pukta-* 'hüpfen, laufen' (Rédei et al 1987, 402/IV) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 39 no. 51).

634. Proto-DURALJAN **por3* 'ash, slag' (B 2, Sw 4 'ashes').

F *poro* 'ash, slag', *puru* 'dust' (SKES 604).

E *pori* 'mud, muck, mire', H *por* 'dust'.

Tam *puṛuti* 'dust, pulverized or fine powder, dry earth', *pūṛi* 'powder, dust, sacred ashes' (DED 4316)

M *bor* 'dust'.

J *boroboro* 'zerfallen', *horobu*, *horobiru*, OJ *porobu* 'to go to rain, to be destroyed, to fall to pieces, to perish'.

Q *purun* 'desierto' (P&Ch 142).

Note PFP **porz* 'brennen' (Rédei et al 1988, 737/VII), PN **bur* 'to burn to ashes' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 358), the Global Etymon *bur* 'ashes, dust' (Bengtson & Ruhlen 1994, 295 no. 3), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 806 no. 46) and Kazár (1980, 49 no. 112).

635. Proto-DURALJAN **poru-* 'company, neighbourhood'.

F *porukka* 'company, set, gang' (SKES 607).

K *porukka* 'id.'.

Tam *poru* 'to join, to unite, to extend', Tel *porugu* 'neighbourhood' (DED 4541).

Note that F *porukka* has been considered a Russian loan (SKES 607).

636. Proto-DURALJAN **poskz* 'cheek'.

F *poski* 'cheek; jowl' (SKES 608).

K *poski*, E *pōsk* 'id.', Mansi *pāt*, *pajt* 'Wang', Selkup *pūtel* 'Backe'.

Tel *pukkili* 'inside of the cheek', Kan *buggi* 'cheek' (DED 4242).

Note PU **poski* 'Backe' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PU **poske* 'Wange, Backe' (Rédei et al 1987, 396/IV), and the comparison of Tyler (1968, 805 no. 28).

637. Proto-DURALJAN **pomz* 'bosom, breast' (B 11 'breast (teat)').

F *povi* 'bosom, breast' (SKES 616).

K *povi*, E *pōu*, Mordvin *pov*, *poŋgo*, Mari *pomāš*, Hanti *puyəl'i* 'id.'.

Gondi *bomi*, *bomā*, *bomo* 'udder, breast, teat', Kolami *pamme*, Naikri *pamme*, Naiki of Chanda *pomme* 'breast' (DED 3935).

Note PFU **poŋe(-sɜ)* 'Busen' (Rédei et al 1987, 395/IV) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 143 no. 641).

638. Proto-DURALJAN **puḍa-* 'to swell; subsidiary river' (Sw 158 'to swell').

F *pudas* 'Flußarm' (SKES 623).

K *puvaš* (g. *putahan*), Mansi *posul*, Nenets *pārād*, *pārāt* 'Seitenarm eines Flusses'.

Tam *puṭai* 'to swell, to dilate' (DED 4253).

Note PU **puḍa-se* 'Flußarm' (Rédei et al 1987, 400/IV) and PN **bul-/bol-* 'to swell, to expand, to spread out, to overflow, to puff up, to inflate' (B&K 1994, 205 no. 10).

639. Proto-DURALJAN **puḍz-* 'to fall, to drop' (Sw 40 'to fall').

F *pudota* (*putoa-*) 'to fall, to drop' (SKES 624).

K *puota*, *puvota*, E *pududa*, Nenets *pudara-* 'id.'.

Tam *paṭu* 'to set, to fall, to rain', Malayalam *paṭuka* 'to fall', Parji *paḍ-* (*paṭṭ*) 'to fall, to sink down' (DED 3852).

Note PU **puč3* 'to fall, to drop', PN **pu/čʼʌ* 'to fall, to drop' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 353), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 80 no. 265). Note also PN **bad-/bed-* 'to totter, to weaver, to be ready to fall, to become weak, tired, exhausted' (Bomhard 1996, 225 no. 637).

640. Proto-DURALJAN **puc3ʼ-* 'clean, pure; to clean, to wash' (Sw 180 'to wash').

F *puhdas* (*puht-*) 'clean, pure, clear', *pyhā* 'saint' (SKES 625).

E *puhas* 'clean, pure, clear', *pūha* 'holy, sacred, saint', H *puszta* 'clean, pure'.

Tam *pūcu* 'to clean, to wash, to rub, to besmear' (DED 4352).

M *buxar* 'closter, monastery; fallow, field'.

Q *puchakuy* 'lavarse la cara' (P&Ch 139), *piča-* 'to sweep, to brush, to clean' (P 174),

pichay 'barrer, limpiar' (P&Ch 134).

Note PN **bah-/bəh* 'to shine' (B&K 1994, 216 no. 20).

641. Proto-DURALJAN **pux3-ʼ* 'wehen' (Sw 16 'to blow').

F *puhua* a) 'to blow', *puhataa* 'to blow', *puhuri* 'gust, squall' (SKES 626).

E *puhuda* 'to blow', H *fúj-*, Selkup *puua-* 'to blow'.

Tam *pukai* 'smoke, vapour, steam', Malayalam *puka* 'smoke, vapour' (DED 4240).

Turkish *buhar* 'Dampf'.

J *fuku* 'to blow'.

Q *puku-* 'to blow' (P 256), *pukuy* 'soplar' (P&Ch 140).

Note PU **puš3-,puw3-(puy3-)* 'blasen' (Rédei et al 1987, 409/IV), PN **puʷʌ, puśʌ* 'to blow' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 339), PN **pʷaw-/pʷow-* 'to puff, to blow, to exhale; to puff up, to inflate' (B&K 1994, 229 no. 34), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 79 no. 259).

642. Proto-DURALJAN **pux3-2* 'to speak'.

F *puhua* b) 'to speak' (SKES 626).

K *puhuo* 'to speak', H *fohászod(ik)* 'to breathe a prayer'.

Tam *pukal* 'to say', *pukar* 'to praise' (DED 4233, 4235).

M *üge(n)* 'word, phrase, speech, language'.

J *-hoga* in *koto-hoga*, OJ *koto-poku* 'to wish well', OJ *poku* 'to pray, to bless'.

Note PN **bah-/bəh-* 'to say, to speak' (1995, 216 no. 21) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 48 no. 108).

643. Proto-DURALJAN **puy-1* 'to decieve'.

F *puijata* 'to deceive, to lie' (SKES 627).

L *buijat* 'ibid.'.

Tam *poy* 'to lie, to deceive, to prove false', Malayalam *poy* 'a lie' (DED 4531).

644. Proto-DURALJAN **puy*-² 'to rain, to fall (as dew)' (B 63, Sw 115 'to rain').

OF *puikuttaa* 'to rain'.

Tam *pey* 'to rain, to fall (as dew or hail)', *puyal*, *pucal* 'cloud, raining', Tel *pōyu* 'to pour, to cast in metal' (DED 4407).

J *fuyu* 'Winter'.

Q *puyu* 'cloud' (P 179), 'nube, niebla' (P&Ch 143).

Note the group 615.

645. Proto-DURALJAN **pukɜ*¹ 'bladder, abscess'.

F *pukama* 'bump, abscess' (SKES 630).

E *pugu* 'crop'.

Kan *pugu* 'blister' (DED 4455).

J *bukuro* 'bladder'.

Q *pukuču* 'bladder' (P 177), *pukuchu* 'vejiga de chanco' (P&Ch 140).

646. Proto-DURALJAN **puka* 'reddish brown'.

Tam *pukar* 'brown, tawny color' (DED 4232).

Q *puka* 'red, reddish brown, brown' (P 177).

647. Proto-DURALJAN **pukɜ*-² 'to poke, to game, to camp'.

F *pukari* 'bully', *pukata* 'to poke', *pukki* 'buck' (SKES 630, 631).

E *puksida* 'to poke', *pukk* 'buck', H *bök* 'to poke'.

Malto *pungare* 'to win in a game or match' (DED 4349).

M *bux-a* 'bull', *buxasa-* 'to rut'.

J *buke* 'Krieger'.

Q *puklay* 'game' (P 177), *pukara* 'castillo' (P&Ch 140).

648. Proto-DURALJAN **pukɜ*³ 'dress'.

F *puku* 'dress, suit, costume', *pukea* 'to dress, to clothe' (SKES 630).

K *pugu* 'dress', H *bui* 'kriechen'.

J *fuku*, *-puku* 'dress, costume'.

Note the group 645 and PFU **puke-* 'kriechen' (Rédei et al 1987, 401/IV).

649. Proto-DURALJAN **pulma* 'disease, injury, crisis'.

F *pulma* 'difficulty, dilemma, crisis, difficult question; disease, infection, injury' (SKES 636).

K *pulma* 'disease'.

Tam *pulampu* (*pulampi-*) 'to fade', Tel *poliy* 'to die', Kuṛux *polnā* 'to be unable, to fail' (DED 4571).

Q *pułma* 'to waste one's life' (P 177).

Note PN **bul-/bol-* 'to become worn out, weak, tired, old' (B&K 1994, 209 no. 14).

650. Proto-DURALJAN **punə* 'red' (B 64, Sw 116 'red').

F *puna* 'redness', *punainen* 'red' (SKES 640).

E *puna* 'redness', *punane* 'red', Mari *pun* 'hair, color of an animal', H *fan* 'hair'.

Tam, Malayalam *pūval* 'red', Tel *pula* 'yellowish' (DED 4310, 4371).

Note PFU **puna* 'Haar' (Rédei et al 1987, 402/IV) and PA **pun-*, *pūn-*, *pul* 'fire, red', and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 106 no. 418).

651. Proto-DURALJAN **puŋkə* 'stout' (Sw 164 'thick').

F *punkero* 'stout', *punkki* 'acarid' (SKES 641).

E *puuk* 'acarid'.

Tam *poŋku* 'to be swollen', Kan *poŋgu* 'to swell' (DED 4469).

Q *punki* 'swollen, to swell' (P 178), *punkiy* 'hinchar' (P&Ch 141).

Note PFU **puŋka* (*poŋka*) 'Knollen, Beule' (Rédei et al 1987, 404/IV), PKJ **pukur/pəkor* 'bulky' (Martin 1966, 244 no 233), PN **bonka* 'to swell, to blow' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 333), and PN **bun-/bon-*; **bun-g-/bon-g* 'to puff up, to inflate, to expand, to make a swell' (B&K 1994, 223 no. 28), and the comparison of Tyler (1968, 805 no. 14).

652. Proto-DURALJAN **pun-* 'to twist, to twine'.

F *punoa* 'to twist, to twine' (SKES 642).

E *pune* 'twist, twine', Mordvin *ponams* 'to twist', H *fon* 'to twist', Nenets *pwnom* 'to twist'.

Tam *puŋai*, *piŋai* 'to unite, to tie', *piŋgu* 'to braid, to knit, to weave', *paŋgu* 'to weave', Tel *pena* 'a twist of ropes, tie, bond', Gondi *panti* 'bowstring' (DED 3923, 4160a, b, 4207).

J *funpun* 'verworren, kunterbunt', *hineru* 'to twirl, to twist, to wring'.

Q *puŋay* 'trabajar, preparar' (P&Ch 141).

Note PU **puni-/punâ-* 'flechten' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PU **puna-* 'spinnen, flechten' (Rédei et al 1987, 402/IV), PN **pu/nj/ɿ* 'to twist, to twine' (Illič-Svityč (1965, 354), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 811 no. 144), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 79 no. 259) and Kazár (1980, 44 no. 99a).

653. Proto-DURALJAN **puðʒ* 'buttock, arse, anus, vulva'.

F *puo* 'buttock, arse, anus, vulva, penis' (SKES 644).

K *puo* 'vulva', Hanti *puj* 'buttock, arse', Nenets *pūi*, *pū* 'id.'.

Kan *pūku* 'female organ of generation', Tulu *pukuli* 'anus' (DED 4237), Tam *poccu* 'vulva' (DED 4476).

Note PU **pujə* 'Hinterteil' (Rédei et al 1987, 401/IV), PN **pu/t/ɿ* 'hole, aperture' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 340), the Global Etymon *puti* 'vulva' (Bengtson and Ruhlen 1994, 319 no. 21), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 804 no. 4) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 79 no. 261).

654. Proto-DURALJAN **pula* 'red, red berry' (B 64, Sw 116 'red').

F *puola*, *puolukka* 'cowberry, lingonberry' (SKES 645).

E *poolas*, *poolakas*, Komi *pul*, *puv*, *pú* 'ibid.', Mansi *pul*, *pil* 'berry'.

Tam *pular* 'to dawn' (DED 4305).

M *hulān* 'red'.

Note the comparison of Koskinen (1996, 75 no. 226).

655. Proto-DURALJAN **polʒ*-²/*pōlʒ* 'half, similar parts'.

F *puoli* 'half; side, part', *puolinen* 'lunch', *puolipäivä* 'noon', *puoliyö* 'midnight' (SKES 640).

K *puoli* 'half', E *pool* 'half, part, side'.

Tam *pāl* 'to resemble, to be like, similar, equal, match', *pōli* 'person or thing that is similar' (DED 4597).

Q *pullan* 'mitad', *pullan pakas* 'mitad de la noche o medio noche' (P&Ch 140).

Note PN **pāl* 'half' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 565) and the Global Etymon *pal* 'two' (Bengtson and Ruhlen 1994, 316 no. 18).

656. Proto-DURALJAN **pura* 'puncher, chisel'.

F *pura* 'puncher, chisel, drillerbore' (SKES 649).

E *purask* 'puncher', Mansi *purä* 'awl'.

Tam *purai* 'hole, tube' (DED 4317).

Turkish *bur* 'drehen, bohren'.

J *horu*, OJ *poru* 'to carve, to chisel, to dig, to excavate'.

Note PU **purä* 'Bohrer' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PU **pura* 'Bohrer, bohren' (Rédei et al 1987, 405/IV), PN **burä* 'to bore, to drill' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 363), PN **bur-/bor-* 'to bore' (B&K 1994, 196 no. 2), and comparisons of Tyler (1968, 805 no. 31), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 79 no. 262) and Kazár (1980, 49 no. 113).

657. Proto-DURALJAN **purʒ*-¹ 'to move, to walk' (Sw 178 'to walk').

F *purjata*, *purjastaa* 'to walk here and there', *purje* 'sail' (SKES 652).

E *puri* 'sail', *purju* 'intoxication'.

Tam *pari*, Kan *pari* 'to move, to run' (DED 3963).

J *burabura* 'herum bummeln, faulenzeln, baumeln', *burari* 'mit Musse, ziellos', *furafura* 'mussig gehen'.

Q *puri-* 'to walk, to travel, to wander, to walk time spending' (P 178).

Note PFP **purʒ* 'hineingehen' (Rédei et al 1988, 742/VII).

658. Proto-DURALJAN **pur(kʒ)*- 'to tear down, to destroy'.

F *purkaa* 'to loosen, to unload', to tear down, to destroy' (SKES 653).

K *purkoa* 'id.', E *purge* 'ausleeren', Mari *pur'yeḏa-* 'aufwühlen, graben'

Tam *poru* 'to fight', *pōr* 'battle, fight, war, rivalry' (DED 4540).

M *burč-* 'to raze, to destroy, to break'.

Q *purunyachii* 'destruir pueblos' (P&Ch 142).

Note PFW **purka-* 'lösen, losmachen, losbinden' (Rédei et al 1988, 741/VII), PN **bur-/bor-* 'to strike' (B&K 1994, 197 no. 3), and the comparison of Tyler (1968, 805 no. 33).

659. Proto-DURALJAN **purʒ* 'brook' (Sw 119 'river').

F *puro* 'brook', *pudas* 'Flussarm' (SKES 623, 655).

K *purakko* 'brook'.

Malayalam *puṛa*, Kan *poṛe* 'river' (DED 4318).

M *borgija* 'rapids in a river'.

J *furo* 'Bad, Badstube'.

Q *-para* 'in names of rivers'.

Note PN **para* 'to flow, to gush' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 330) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 12 no. 2).

660. Proto-DURALJAN **purʒ*³ 'to bite, to press' (B 7, Sw 7 'to bite').

F *purra* 'to bite, to chew', *puristoa* 'to press, to squeeze (out), to compress, to pinch' (SKES 651, 655).

K *purra* 'to bite', *puristaa* 'to press', E *pureda*, *purra* 'to bite, to gnaw', Mari *purām* 'to bite', Mansi *pur* 'id.'.

Tam *pīri* 'to squeeze, to express' (DED 4183).

Note PU **pure-* 'beißen' (Rédei et al 1987, 405/IV) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 141 no. 634)

661. Proto-DURALJAN **purcʒ* 'tail' (B 82, Sw 160 'tail').

F *pursto*, *pyrstö* 'tail, fin' (SKES 657).

K *pursto* 'ibid.'.

Tel *puri* 'peacock's tail', Gondi *burā* 'feather', Konḡa *buṛus*, *puri* 'feather of a peacock, feathers' (DED 4367, 4358).

Q *puru* 'feather' (P 179), 'pluma de ave' (P&Ch 142).

Note the group 669.

662. Proto-DURALJAN **pucʒ*²/*picʒ* 'to press, to squeeze' (Sw 149 'to squeeze').

F *pusertaa* 'to press, to squeeze (out)' (SKES 658).

K *pusertoa*, *puzerdoa*, E *puserdada* 'id.', Komi *pyžyrt* 'id.'.

Hanti *posər* 'to press, to knead', H *facsar-* 'to wring (out)'.

Tam *picakku* 'to squeeze', to crush', Kan, Tel *pisuku* 'to squeeze', Gondi *puskānā* 'to milk' (DED 4135).

Note PFU **pućʒ-rʒ-* '(aus)drücken, (aus)pressen' (Rédei et al 1987, 397/IV) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 144 no. 651).

663. Proto-DURALJAN **puskʒ*/*piskʒ* 'to butt, to press'.

F *puskea* 'to butt, to gore, to toss' (SKES 659).

K *puskie*, *puškie*, E *puskada*, *pusata* 'id.', Mari *pūškā*- 'to sting', Hanti *pogəł*-, *pogəł*- to prick, to crush'.

Konḡa *pick*- 'to squeeze, to pinch', Kuṛux *picka'ānā* 'to press and bruise, to flatten by crushing' (DED 4135).

Note the group 662, PFU **puske*- 'stechen, stoßen' (Rédei et al 1987, 408/IV) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 144 no. 652).

664. Proto-DURALJAN **puḡʒ(-kʒ)* 'a case, tube'.

F *putki* 'tube, cane, hollow stem' (SKES 661).

E *putk* 'Röhre', Mari *puć* 'Rohr', Nenets *pūd* 'kleine Metallröhre'.

Kan *puḡike*, *puḡuke* 'basket, a case', Tel *puṭika*, *puṭike*, *puṭṭika* 'small basket', Tam *puṭṭil* 'quiver, sheath, basket' (DED 4263).

Note PU **puckj* 'Stengel, Rohr' (Janhunen, 1981, 55), PU **pućke* 'hohler Stengel der Pflanzen' (Rédei et al 1987, 398/IV), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 80 no. 264).

665. Proto-DURALJAN **putʒ* 'dust, flake' (Sw 34 'dust').

F *putu* 'dust' (SKES 663).

E *pude* 'flake, dandruff etc.'.

Tam *poṭi* 'dust, powder', *pūti* 'ashes, dust, powder' (DED 4316, 4481).

M *buta*, *butu* 'Staub'.

J *fuke* 'dandruff', *potsu-potsu* 'bit by bit', *potupota* 'tropfenweise'.

Note PKJ **pulḡye/pilḡye* 'dandruff' (Martin 1966, 247 no. 276), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 24 no. 36).

666. Proto-DURALJAN **pū* 'tree' (Sw 174 'tree').

F *puu* 'tree' (SKES 664).

E *puu*, Komi *pu*, H fa, Selkup *pō* 'tree'.

Tam *pū*, *pūvu*, *pūvatti* 'lac tree', Malayalam *pūvam* 'a fine timber tree' (DED 4348).

J *bō* 'Stab, Stock, Pfahl', -*fu*, OJ *pu* 'woods, grassy place'.

Note PU **puwe* 'Baum, Holz' (Rédei et al 1987, 410/IV), PN **buw-/bow-* 'to become, to arise, to grow' (B&K 1994, 205 no. 9), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 68 no. 266) and Kazár (1980, 33 no. 66).

667. Proto-DURALJAN **purʒ* 'porridge'.

F *puuro*, FD *putro* 'porridge' (SKES 666).

K *putro*, E *puder*, *puḡru* 'id.'.

Tam *parał* 'pebble, seed', Tulu *parelū* 'grain of sand or corn' (DED 3959).

M *budaγ-a(n)* 'grain, cereals, dinner'.

Note that F *puuro* has been considered a Baltic loan (SKES 666). Note also PN **bar-/bər-* 'seed, grain' (B&K 1994, 219 no. 24).

668. Proto-DURALJAN **pʌrʌ*-² 'to roll, to rotate'.

F *pyörä* 'wheel, circle, cycle', *pyöreä* 'round, rotund, circular', *pyöriä* 'to roll, to wheel, to revolve, to rotate, to turn, etc.'.

K *pyörä* 'wheel, E *pöör* 'id.', Mari *pörtäm* 'to roll, to rotate', Mansi *pärt* 'to roll', H *forog* 'to revolve, to go round'.

Tam *pural* 'to roll over, to be overturned', Malayalam *puraḷuka* 'to roll', Tel *por(a)lu* 'to roll' (DED 4285).

J *furu*, OJ *puru* 'to wave, to swing', J *hiru-gaeru*, OJ *piru-gaperu* 'to turn over, to wave, to stream'.

Note PFU, ?PU **p8rk8*-(*p8rk8*-) 'drehen, sich drehen' (Rédei et al 1987, 414/IV), PN **bar-/bər-* 'to twist, to turn' (B&K 1994, 202 no. 7), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 810, no. 118), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 144, no. 653), and Kazár (1980, 31 no. 58).

669. Proto-DURALJAN **parʌ*-² 'to fly' (B 29, Sw 54 'to fly').

F *pyrähätä* 'to fly away, to take a flight', *pyrähdellä* 'to flutter, flap the wings', *pyryharakka* 'magpie' (*harakka* 'magpie'), *perhonen* 'butterfly' (SKES 671, NS 264, 525/IV).

K *pūristä* 'to flutter', E *pūriseda* 'to cattle'.

Tam *para* 'to fly, to flutter' (DED 4020), Kan *buṛa*, *bura*, *buṛu* 'imitation of the sound produced by a bird rising suddenly' (DED 4329).

Note the group 661, PN **parʌ* 'to fly' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 346), PN **p^har-/p^hə r-* 'to move swiftly, to hasten, to be in a hurry, to be greatly agitated; to fly, to flee' (B&K 1994, 242 no. 47), and the Global Etymon *par* 'to fly' (Bengtson & Ruhlen 1994, 317 no. 19).

670. Proto-DURALJAN **pūrḱ-* 'to strive, to try'.

F *pyrkiä* 'to strive, to try' (SKES 672).

E *pūrgida* 'id.'.

Tam *puri* 'to desire', Kan *puri* 'strength, courage', Tel *pura-pural-ādu* 'to be eager or desirous', *puri-kolupu* 'to urge, to rouse' (DED 4286, 4287).

J *bōri* 'ungebührlicher Gewinn, Schiebung'.

Note PKJ **por(a)-* 'to desire' (Martin 1966, 230 no. 62).

671. Proto-DURALJAN **pūsʌ*- 'to remain, to stay'.

F *pysyä* 'to stay, to remain, to keep, to last, to endure' (SKES 673).

K *pūsüö*, *püzüö*, E *pūsida* 'id.', Mari *piža-* 'klebenbleiben'.

Q *puč-* 'to remain, to be left over; rest, remainder, remnant', *pučuka-* 'to survive' (P 177), *puchuy* 'quedar, sobrar' (P&Ch 139).

Note PFW **pise-* 'bleiben, verbleiben, steckenbleiben' (Rédei et al 1988, 732/VI).

672. Proto-DURALJAN **pūtʌ*- 'turbid, muddy'.

F *pyterä* 'turbid, muddy, troubled', *pytärtää* 'to mix, to make turbid, to disturb' (SKES 674).

K *püderä* 'muddy, thick soup'.

M *budang* 'foe, mist'.

Q *putka* 'muddy, turbid' (P 179), 'turbio', *putkay* 'enturbiar' (P&Ch 143).

673. Proto-DURALJAN **pū-* 'hazelgrouse'.

F *pyy* 'hazelgrouse' (SKES 675).

E *pūū* 'woodgrouse', H *fogoly*, Selkup *pēke* 'ibid'.

Tam *pūr*, Tel *pūrēdu* 'quail' (DED 4374).

Q *pisjaka*, *pisaja* 'perdiz' (P&Ch 137).

Note PU **piŋe* (*pūŋe*) 'Haselhuhn' (Rédei et al 1987, 383/IV), and the comparison of Tyler (1968, 809 no. 111).

674. Proto-DURALJAN **pūkə-* 'to wash' (Sw 180 'to wash').

F *pyykitä* 'to wash', *pyykki* 'washing, wash' (SKES 675).

K *poukku* 'id.', E *pūūkida* 'to wash'.

Q *pajay* 'lavar'.

Note that F *pyykki* has been considered a Swedish loan (SKES 675). Note also, however, German *bauchen* and Sanskrit *bouk* 'to wash'.

675. Proto-DURALJAN **pūt-* 'to beg, to ask, to catch, to hunt' (Sw 76 'to hunt').

F *pyytää* 'to beg, to ask, to catch, to hunt' (SKES 676).

E *pūūda* 'to catch, to hunt, to strive, to endeavour, to try etc.', Nenets *pīdē* 'to drive away'.

Kan *bēdu* 'to beg, to pray', *bēte* 'hunting, chase', Tam *vētu* 'hunting, hunter', Kuwi *bēta* 'hunting' (DED 5527, 5528).

Q *patatchay* 'examinar, avisar, perdonar, ajustar, hacer justicia'.

Note the set F *pyyntö* 'request, demand, petition', Tam *vēntal* 'desiring, petition', Kan *bēnta* 'longings, sexual passion', and PU **piwtā-/piwetā* 'den Spuren eines Wilden folgen' (Rédei et al 1987, 387/IV).

676. Proto-DURALJAN **racə-* 'to pull up, to tear off'.

F *raastaa* 'to rend, to tear, to tear to pieces, to tear asunder', *ryöstää* 'to rob, to plunder' (SKES 707, 907).

K *roastoa*, Mordvin *razdems* 'to tear asunder'.

Q *raču-* 'to pull up, to tear off part (plants)' (P 187), *rachiy* 'romper jalando, arrancar plantas', *rachuy* 'desgarrar, romper jalando' (P&Ch 144).

Note PFU **rancə/racə* 'Lumpen auftrennen' (Rédei et al 1978, 419/IV).

677. Proto-DURALJAN **raxkə-* 'scab, dirt' (Sw 29 'dirty').

F *rahka* 'scab, scale, foam, spume, lather', *rahkasuo* 'peat bog', *rākā* 'mucus', sniver, phlegm' (SKES 712, 910).

K *rahk* 'curled milk', E *rahk* 'mold, rot, decay, pus', Mansi *raht* 'dirt'.

Tam *aṛukku* 'dirt, stain, excrement', Malayalam *aṛukku* 'dirt, filth' (DED 283), Tam *aṛuku* 'to rot, putrefy' (DED 284).

Q *raqcha* 'sucio, demasiado, inmoral' (P&Ch 145).

Note PFU **r8čk3(r8šk3)* 'zerbrechlich, faul, morsch' (Rédei et al 1987, 426/IVB), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 806 no. 41) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 144 no. 655).

678. Proto-DURALJAN **raw3* 'rage, fury; rabies'.

F *raivo* 'rage, fury, madness, enraged', *raivotauti* 'rabies', *ravakka*, *rapia*, *rapea* 'fast' (SKES 721, 732).

K *rapie* 'abundant', *ravie* 'nimble, quick, brisk', ED *rabe* 'id.', H *ravasz* 'cunning, sly, foxy'.

Kan *urubu* 'violence (of wind), rapidity, fleetness, speed, force', Tel *uravaḍi* 'speed, force, violence' (DED 719), Tam *urampu* 'to be disturbed, confused', *urappu* 'disturb, confuse', Malayalam *urappuka* 'to hasten, to hurry' (DED 682).

J *reppū* 'der heftige Wind'.

Q *ṛabya* 'anger, become angry' (Spanish loan?) (P 190), *rabia* 'tener rabia, cólera' (P&Ch 144), Q *rapapay* 'flamear, tremolar, anaeear al viento, bandera, fuego, árbol, ropa' (P&Ch 145).

Note PN **ṛur-/ʔor-* 'to move rapidly, quickly, hastily; to set in motion' (B&K 1994, 707 no. 593), and such Nostratic connections as Spanish *rabia*, Portuguese *raiva*, Latin *rabies*, A *rage*, and Spanish *rápido*.

679. Proto-DURALJAN **ray3* 'thunderstorm'.

F *raju* 'brisk', *rajuilma*, OF *raiu* 'storm' (SKES 722).

E *raju* 'hurricane, thunderstorm'.

J *raiu* 'thunderstorm'.

Q *ṛayo* 'lightning' (Spanish loan?) (P 191), *raju*, *rasu* 'nieve, hielo' (P&Ch 144, 146).

680. Proto-DURALJAN **rak3* 'fissure, female genitals; love'.

F *rakas* 'dear', *rakastaa* 'to love', *rako* a) 'female genitals', b) 'cleft, fissure' (SKES 722, 725).

E *ragu*, *pragu* 'cleft, fissure', H *rokon*, *rokkon* 'relative, near', Nenets *lak*, *rak* 'close, near'.

Kan *eraka*, *eruka* 'love, good will' (DED 862), *urugu* 'erotic sentiments', Kuwi *rāhā* 'pleasure' (DED 691, 5172), Tam *irakkam* 'merry, grace, pity' (DED 473).

Turkish *rahim* 'uterus', *rahne* 'Bresche, Leck, Loch'.

J *rajo* 'Akt, die nackte Frau', *rakushu* 'Schnizer'.

Q *raka* 'female genitals', *raki-* 'to separate' (P 186).

Note PFU **rač3* 'Loch', **rakka* 'nahe, nahe gelegen' (Rédei et al 1987, 418/IV), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 809 no. 103) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 81 no. 272).

681. Proto-DURALJAN **rak-* 'to build'.

F *rakentaa* 'to build' (SKES 723).

E *rakendada* 'to use, to apply, to harness', H *rak* 'to put, to set, to load, to do, to build'.

J *-rak* in *hataraki* 'Arbeit', *hataraka* 'arbeiten'.

Q *rajai* 'casa inconclusa' (P&Ch 144).

Note the group 684. Note also PFU **rakkʒ* 'bereiten, bauen' (Rédei et al 1987, 419/IV), PN **ra/k/ʌ* 'to build' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 368), and PN **rak^h-rək^h-* 'to put together, to put in order, to arrange' (B&K 1994, 712 no. 600).

682. Proto-DURALJAN **rampa* 'disabled, lame'.

F *rampa* 'crippled, disabled, maimed, lame, paralyzed' (SKE 728).

K *rampa*, E *ramb* 'id.'.

Q *rampa* 'toddling, to toddle' (P 187), 'confuso, oscuro, entre dos luces' (P&Ch 145).

683. Proto-DURALJAN **rawkʒ* 'malleable, soft'.

F *rauikka* 'an epithet or synonym of iron in Kalevala (Rune XX); poor, coward', *raukea* 'faint, languid, weak, feeble' (SKES 748).

K *rauikka* 'poor, luckless', E *rauk* 'weak, helpless'.

Malayalam *urukku* 'what is melted, fused, metal, steel, Koḍagu *ur* 'to melt', *ukki* 'steel', Tel *ukku* 'id.' (DED 661).

Q *raujuna* 'escardillo de hierro' (P&Ch 146).

684. Proto-DURALJAN **raxʒ-* 'ruin'.

F *raunio* 'ruin, rockpile' (SKES 749).

K *rauríivo*, E *raun* 'id.'.

Q *raqai* 'house abandoned and falling a part' (P 188), *inkarajai* 'ruinas de un palacio del Inca' (P&Ch 188).

Note that F *raunio* has been considered a Scandinavian loan (SKES 749).

685. Proto-DURALJAN **rucʒ* 'rags, tatters; immorality'.

F *resu* (pl. *resut*) 'rags, tatters', *riša* 'id.', *räsy*, *rääsy* 'id.' (SKES 923), *rutša* '(sexual) crime' (SKES 886).

K *räzü*, ED *räsu* 'rags, tatters', H *rossz*, *rosz* 'badly behaved, naughty, rude, dishonest, incorrect, inferior, bad'.

Tam *uracu* (*uraci-*) 'to rub against', Malayalam *urusuka* 'to wear off, to diminish', Kui *rūsa* 'to grind' (DED 665).

J *urusai* 'displeasing, annoying, vexing; troublesome'.

Q *rachapa* 'andrajoso' (P&Ch 144).

Note PFU **roćʒ* 'schwach, mager, müde' (Rédei et al 1987, 424/IV) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 195 no. 545).

686. Proto-DURALJAN **ričʒ* '(thin) ice' (Sw 79 'ice').

F *riite* '(very) thin sheet of ice' (SKES 793).

K *riite* 'id.'.

Q *riti* 'ice, hard snow' (P 181).

687. Proto-DURALJAN **rappɜ* 'eyelash'.

F (*silmä*)*ripsi* 'eyelash' (SKES 809).

K *ripsi*, E *ripse* 'id.'.

Tam *irappai*, *rappai*, *reppai* 'eyelid', Tulu *reppè* 'eyelash, eyelid' (DED 5169).

Note the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 144 no. 657).

688. Proto-DURALJAN **rokka* 'soup, broth'.

F *rokka* '(pea) soup, broth, porridge' (SKES 827).

K *rokka* 'id.', E *rokk* 'id.', mash', Hanti *rok*, *rox* 'boiled fat'.

Kuwi *rag-*, Pengo *rakhi-*, Konda *ṛaksi* 'to boil' (DED 5302).

J *roka* 'Filtration, Filtrat'.

Note PFU **rokka* 'Brei, Suppe, gekochte fette Speise' (Rédei et al 1987, 425/IV) and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 805 no. 18) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 145 no. 660).

689. Proto-DURALJAN **ropɜ* 'heat, fire' (B 27, Sw 48 'fire').

F *rovio* 'burning pile, a big campfire' (SKES 852).

K *robivo* 'id.'.

Q *rupa* 'hot', *rupay* 'heat, sun, sun, sun' (P 189), 'quemar, arder' (P&Ch 149).

690. Proto-DURALJAN **ruxɜ* 'disabled, lame'.

F *rujo*, *ruha* 'disabled, crumpled, lame' (SKES 856), *ruho* 'body, carcass' (SKES 855).

K *rujo* 'disabled, crumpled, lame', E *ruju* 'weak, ill'.

Q *ruju*, *ruku* 'decrépito, viejo, caduco' (P&Ch 149).

691. Proto-DURALJAN **runɜ* 'person, diviner' (Sw 111 'person').

F *runo* 'rune, poem', OF *runo* 'poet, diviner, augur, magician' (SKES 863).

K *id.*, E *runo* 'rune, poem'.

Q *runa* 'person, man, adult' (P 189), 'hombre, gente', *Runa simi* 'lenguaje de los hombres (Kechwa)' (P&Ch 149).

692. Proto-DURALJAN **kurɜ* 'grass, herb' (B 34, Sw 62 'grass').

F *ruoko* 'cane, reed', *ruoho* 'grass, herb' (SKES 872), *kulo* 'dried grass' (SKES 234).

K *ruoko*, E *roog* 'cane, reed', K *ruoho*, E *rohi* 'grass, herb'.

Tam *kīrai* 'greens, vegetables' (DED 1617).

J *kuro* 'Rain'.

Q *qura* 'grass, greens, weed, herb' (P 186).

There can be supposed a metathesis in Finnish: F *ruoko* < F **kuoro*. Note PN *garʷ-/gərʷ-* 'to swell, to increase, to grow' (B&K 1994, 388 no. 225).

693. Proto-DURALJAN **ruwɜ*- 'to start, to do, to make'.

F *ruveta* 'to begin, to commence, to start, to undertake, to take to, to engage in, to enter, etc.' (SKES 892).

K *ruveta* 'id.', ED *rubida* 'to grasp, to grip'.

Q *ruwa*- 'to do, to make, to build, to compose, etc.' (P 190).

694. Proto-DURALJAN **sāŋɜ/sākɜ* 'air, weather, star' (B 78, Sw 172 'star').

F *sää* 'weather' (SKES 1177), *sākene* 'spark', *sākenöidä* 'to scintillate' (SKES 1158).

K *šeä*, *šiä* 'id.', Votic *sä* 'id.', H *ég* 'Himmel'.

Tam *cukkai* 'star', Gabda *cukka* 'drop of rain' (DED 2646).

M *cayan* 'white light', *cakilyan* 'lightning'.

J, OJ *suku* 'to be or to become thin (transparent), empty; to have a gap so that light, air or wind can go through'.

Q *sakaka* 'cometa, astro' (P&Ch 152), *sukuki* 'torbellino, huracán, ciclón' (P&Ch 162).

Note PFU **sāŋe* 'Luft' (Rédei et al 1987, 435/IV) and the comparison of Kazár 1980, 160 no. 439).

695. Proto-DURALJAN **sā*- 'to come, to arrive' (B 16, Sw 23 'to come').

F *saada*, *saapua* 'to come, to arrive, to get' (SKES 932).

E *saada* 'to get, to become, to be able, to come', Mari *so.am* 'come, arrive'.

Kan *sār* 'to come', Tam *cār* 'to reach, to approach, to be near to', Tel *tāru* 'to move about, to wander' (DED 2460).

M *zaila*- 'to go away'.

J *sā* 'come!', *tsuku* 'to arrive, ankommen'.

Q *čaya*- 'to arrive at' (P 121).

Note PFP, ?U **saye*- 'kommen, ankommen' (Rédei et al 1987, 429/IV), PN **sayl* 'to get' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 356), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 809 no. 112) and Kazár (1980, 183 no. 509).

696. Proto-DURALJAN **sāpɜ* 'boot, shoe'.

F *saapas* 'boot' (SKES 936).

K *šoapaš*, E *saabas*, Komi *sapeg*, Hanti *šapik* 'id.',

Nenets *tōbar* 'loose outer boot made of reindeer hide'.

J *tabi* 'Japanese socks'.

Q *chapitu* 'sandalia' (P&Ch 29).

Note that F *saapas* has been considered a Russian loan (SKES 936). Note also the comparison of Kazár (1980, 163 no. 453).

697. Proto-DURALJAN **samɜ*- 'to sermonize'.

F *saarnata* 'to sermonize, to preach, to lecture' (SKES 938).

E *samastada* 'to make similar', Hanti *sama*- 'call up magic'.

Tam *carru* 'to publish, to announce; to speak, to praise', Malayalam *cārruka* 'to call on gods and sing' (DED 2486).

Turkish *sama-* 'to sing, to celebrate'.

J *sarau* 'immer wieder durchlesen'.

Q *harawi* (P 133), 'ballad, ceremonial song', *jarawi* 'canción, popular de los indigemas' (P&Ch 62).

Note PFU **śama-* 'Zaubersprach, Rede, Gespräch' (Rédei et al 1987, 463/IV), and PN **śarn* 'spell, charm' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 342), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 81 no. 275).

698. Proto-DURALJAN **saḍ̥*- 'to curse'.

F *sadatella*, *sadattaa* 'to swear, to curse' (SKES 942).

E *sajatada*, *saatada* 'to swear, to curse', Mari *sudala-* 'to curse'.

Kan *jaḍe* 'to menace, to blame' (DED 2297).

M *zadala-* 'to make rain with magic spells'.

J *satosu* 'ermahnen, warnen, belehren', *satori* 'perception, understanding'.

Q *sutichay* 'nombrar, llamar, dar apellido' (P&Ch 164).

Note PN **śota* 'to curse' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 357).

699. Proto-DURALJAN **saḍ̥i-* 'to insert, to copulate'.

F *sadin* 'trap, snare', *satiainen* 'crab louse, Phthirius pubis' (SKES 980).

K *šatijaini* 'id.'.

Q *sati-* 'to insert, to put in, to stuff, to introduce: to copulate with' (P 195).

700. Proto-DURALJAN **sax̥*- 'to furrow'.

F *saha* 'saw', *sahata* 'to saw' (SKES 943).

K *saha*, E *saag*, 'saw'.

Kurux *cakkhñā* 'to pierce with a prick, to prick, to penetrate into, to puncture', Malto *caqe* 'to sting, to pierce, to stab' (DED 2278).

J, OJ *saku* 'to cut, to split to tear'.

Q *saqa-* 'to furrow, to groove' (P 194).

Note that F *saha* has been considered a Scandinavian loan (SKES 194). Note also the comparison of Kazár (1980, 142 no.385).

701. Proto-DURALJAN **sāy̥* 'cord, fiber'.

F *sāie* (gen. *sāikeen*) 'strand, cord, fiber', *sāestāā* 'to accompany' (SKES 1160).

E *seige* 'strand, cord, fiber', *suga* 'Bast', Udmurt sow 'Fell, Haut, Schäle, Rinde'.

Kurux *cegalo* 'bark of tree', Tam *cekiḷ* 'skin or rind of fruit' (DED 2751).

J, OJ *saya* 'pood, hull, husk, shell'.

Q *sayaq* 'los hilos del telar que se entrejeter con la rama' (P&Ch 155), *seje* 'raya, linea, fila, tira, termino' (P&Ch 156).

Note PFU **šāne* 'Haar, Haarflechte; flechten, spinnen' (Rédei et al 1988, 471/V) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 146 no. 398).

702. Proto-DURALJAN **sirw-* 'nit' (B 48, Sw 93 'louse').

F *saivar* 'nit' (SKES 948).

E *saeras*, L *ciwros*, Komi *seröl* 'nit'.

Naikri *šir*, Kuṛux *cir* 'nit'.

M *sirke* 'red louse', Turkish *sirkä* 'nit'.

J *shirami* 'nit'.

Q *šya* 'nit' (P 124).

Note PN */*šajr* 'nit' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 336), and the comparison of Tyler (1989, 809 no. 104).

703. Proto-DURALJAN **sak3* 'point, peg'.

F *sakara* 'point, peg, horn, projecting part' (SKES 949).

K *sakara* 'peg, hinge', E *sagar* 'hinge', H *szeg*, *szög* 'pointed wooden peg, metal nail, tip, etc.'.

Malto *cake* 'to sharpen, to whet', Kuṛux *caknā* 'id.' (DED 2277).

J *saki*, OJ *sakī* 'point, front part, pointed end, spearhead, future, etc.'.

Q *čaki* 'foot' (P 118).

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 142 no. 384) and the Global Etymon **tsaku* 'leg, foot' (Bengtson and Ruhlen 1994, 325 no. 25).

704. Proto-DURALJAN **saŋk3/sak3* 'thick, heavy, tall'.

F *sakea* 'thick, dense', *sankea*, *sankka* 'thick, dense, heavy' (SKES 950, 967).

K *sangie* 'dick', Mari *čok*, *čoka* 'thick', Komi *tšek* 'dense', H *sok* 'many, much, a lot, village'.

J *sugiru*, OJ *suguru* 'to exceed, to go too far', *sugureru* 'to exceed, to surpass', *tabesugi* 'overeating', OJ *soko* 'much'.

Q *saksa-* 'to be full (of food)' (P 193), *saqsa* 'harto, saciado' (P&Ch 154).

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 158 no. 433).

705. Proto-DURALJAN **cäk3* 'fire, firecoal' (B 27, Sw 48 'fire').

F *säkene*, *säen* 'spark', *säkenöidä* 'to spangle, to scintillate', *säkeä* 'to gather firecoals together for maintaining the fire' (SKES 1158, 1159).

Tel *tagulu* 'to strike against', *tagulokonu* 'to catch fire' (DED 3004).

M *caki-* 'Feuer schlagen', *cakilgan* 'Blitz', Old Turkish *cak* 'Feuer schlagen'.

J *takibi* 'Feuer', *taku* 'verbrennen, to kindle'.

Note PFV **šäke* 'Zünder' (Rédei et al 1987, 771/VII). Note also the pair F *liekki*, E *leek* 'flame' and J *yaki* 'das Brennen' as well as the comparison of Kazár (1980, 166 no. 462).

706. Proto-DURALJAN **sala* 'secret, hidden, immoral'.

F *sala* 'hidden, secret' (SKES 953).

E *sala* 'id.', Mordvin *sala-* 'to steal, to rob', H *csal* 'to deceit, to fraud'.

Konḡa *sātu* 'hiding, secret place' (DED 2441).

J *sarau* 'entführen, rauben', *tarasu* 'deceive; betrügen'.

Q *salla* b) 'liviano, deshonesto' (P&Ch 152).

Note the group 711, PU **sālā* 'Geheimnis', PU **sālā-* 'geheimhalten, stehlen' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PU **sala* 'verstecken, verhehlen, stehlen' (Rédei et al 1987, 430/IV), PN **zala* 'secret, hidden' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 368), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 82 no. 277) and Kazár (1980, 168 no. 468).

707. Proto-DURALJAN **saδz*² 'lightning, thunder'.

F *salama* 'lightning' (SKES 954).

Hanti *sāl-*, *sāt-* 'blitzen', Mansi *sāl-* 'blitzen', *salna* 'Blitz'.

Kan *sidil* 'lightning', Tulu *teḡilū*, *seḡilū* 'thunderbolt', Tam *ceḡi* 'light, splendour' (DED 2759).

Q *sallay*, *sallallallay* 'trueno' (P&Ch 152).

Note PFU **śala* 'Blitz, blitzen' (Rédei et al 1987, 459/IV) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 145 no. 662).

708. Proto-DURALJAN **sal(ʒ)kʒ* 'a small sack, bag'.

F *salkku* 'portfolio, a small sack' (SKES 955).

K *šalkku*, *salgu* 'bag', Komi *šalka* 'birchbark knapsack'.

Tel *salaka* 'a small sack', Kota *calg* 'a grain measure' (DED 2365).

Note the group 713 and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 82, no. 280).

709. Proto-DURALJAN **salkʒ* 'pole, rod, stick' (Sw 153 'stick').

F *salko* 'pole, rod, staff, stick' (SKES 955).

K *salko*, *šalgo* 'id.', Mordvin *salga* 'Stöckchen, Stecken', Mansi *saila*, *sailä* 'spitziger Phal', H *szal* 'Faden, Stück'.

Malayalam *calla* 'boatman's pole', Kan *jallu*, Tulu *jalla* 'id.' (DED 2380).

Note PFU **śalkʒ* 'Stange, Stab, Stecken' (Rédei et al 1987, 460/IV) and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 809 no. 108) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 146 no. 664).

710. Proto-DURALJAN **salmʒ* 'well, water passage, strait'.

F *salmi* 'sound, strait' (SKES 956).

K *šalmi*, E *salm* 'id.'.

Kan *calame*, *calime*, *calume*, *calme* 'an orifice, a bore, small pit, spring of water', Kuwi *salma* 'well' (DED 2367).

711. Proto-DURALJAN **salʒ* 'wilderness, uncultivated region'.

F *salo* 'wilderness, uncultivated region, island' (SKES 956).

K *salo* 'big, uninhabited forest', E *salu* 'wood, groove'.

Tam *calli*, Kan *jalli* 'broken stone', Tam *caracara* 'to rough on surface', Kan *caralu* 'small rounded pebbles' (DED 2381, 2354).

M *šala* 'waterless desert country'.

J *sareki* 'Kies, Griess, Schutt', *jari* 'Kies, Schotter'.

Q *saŋa* 'stone area in a field, hill consisting of gravel or loose stones that walking is difficult', *saŋqa* 'puna' (P 193).

Note the group 706, PU **sâlâ* 'Geheimnis' (Janhunen 1981, 55), and PU **sala* 'verstecken, verhehlen, stehlen; Dieb' (Rédei et al 1987, 430/IV).

712. Proto-DURALJAN **salpə-* 'to cut, to castrate' (Sw 25 'to cut').

F *salvaa* a) 'to cut up the framework of a new loghouse', *salvos* 'timbering', *salvaa* b) 'to castrate' (SKES 957).

E *salv* 'frame, bin', *salvata* 'to prick, to stick, to sting'.

Tel *selavu* 'to cut', Malto *calge* 'to split' (DED 2377).

M *salbara-* 'to claw or paw, to split', *salbal(a)-* 'to split, to divide into splinters, tear off pieces of wood'.

Q *kaŋpičay* 'to notch, to groove, to crack or tear a piece from', *kallpiy* 'desprenderse un pedazo de una cosa' (P 141, P&Ch 78).

Note the groups 184 and 755. Note also PFU **šale-* 'schneiden, spalten' (Rédei et al 1987, 459/IV), PKJ **čál* 'to cut off' (Martin 1966, 229 no. 29), and PN **cala* 'to cleave, to split' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 361).

713. Proto-DURALJAN **sāl̥s-/sāl̥ke-* 'to load, to burden'.

F *sälytys* 'grain measure, 12 barrels', *sälyttää* 'to load' (SKES 1166).

L *sälke-*, Komi *söl-*, Mansi *tääl* 'id.'.

Tam *calakai* 'grain measure (a bullock load)' (DED 2365).

Turkish *salla* 'eine last auf den Rücken nehmen' (Räsänen 1969, 398).

Note PU **säle-(sälke-)* 'sich setzen, einsteigen' and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 82 no. 280).

714. Proto-DURALJAN **sama* 'same'.

F *sama* 'same' (SKES 959).

E *sama* 'same'.

Kan *sama* 'same, equal' (Bhat 1971, 1581/IV).

J *samazama* 'allerlei'.

Q *sana*, *sanalla* 'lo igual, parejo' (P&Ch 153).

Note PN **sam-/səm-* 'to resemble, to be like' (B&K 1994, 358 no. 184).

715. Proto-DURALJAN **sampəʃ* 'frog, toad'.

F *sammakko* 'frog, toad' (SKES 960).

Vepsic *samba* 'frog, toad'.

Tam *yāmai*, *āmai*, Tel *tāmēlu*, Gondi *samel*, *hamul*, Kui *sēmbi* 'tortoise' (DED 5155).
J *game* 'Kröte', *kame* 'Schildkröte'.

Q *hampatu* 'toad' (P 132), *jampatu* 'sapo, tortuga' (P&Ch 62).

Note the similarity between J *kame* and F *konna* 'toad', (F *kilpikonna* 'turtle, tortoise').

Note also PKJ **kampye* 'tortoise' (Martin 1966, 244 no. 244).

716. Proto-DURALJAN **sam-* 'to go out, to die down'.

F *sammua* 'to go out, to die down, to lose consciousness' (SKES 963).

K *sammuo* 'to go out, to die down'.

Tam *cāmpu* 'to wither, to perish, to pine away, to decline, to lose consciousness',
camai 'to be destroyed, to finish, to kill' (DED 2453, 2343).

J *sameru* 'kalt werden, abkühlen, verblassen, verbleichen'.

Q *sama-* 'to rest, to stop, to lie fallow' (P 193).

Note PKJ **tsxwampu-* 'cold' (Martin 1966, 228 no. 48), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 806 no. 391 and Kazár (1980, 143 no. 386).

717. Proto-DURALJAN **samɜ-* 'to wander, to go' (B 32 'to go').

F *samota* 'to stroll, to wander, to travel (far and wide)' (SKES 963).

E *sammuda* 'to step, to jump, to go', Mansi *sūm*, *šūm*, *šōm-* 'to gallop, to run'.

M *jabu-* 'to go, to walk, to go away'.

J *samayou* 'umherwandern, umherirren'.

Q *hamu-* 'to come' (P 132), *jamuy* 'venir' (P&Ch 60).

718. Proto-DURALJAN **samps²* 'sturgeon'.

F *sampi* 'sturgeon' (SKES 963).

E *samb* 'sturgeon'.

Tam *campai* 'fish', Malayalam *campa* 'a fish, boat-load of fishes' (DED 2348).

J *same* 'Hai'.

Note PFU **šampe* 'Stör' (Rédei et al 1987, 462/IV) and PKJ **samb(a)* 'mackerel' (Martin 1966, 236 no. 133).

719. Proto-DURALJAN **sana* 'mark, sign, word' (B 68, Sw 127 'to say').

F *sana* 'word, message, earmark of a reindeer', *sanoa* 'to say, to tell, to mention, to inform', *sanoma* 'message, information' (SKES 964).

E *sōna* 'word', *sōnada* 'to say', *sōnuda* 'to blame, to conjure'.

Kan *sanadu* 'charter, document' (Bhat 1971, 1572/IV).

M *sana-* 'to think, to reflect', *sanamzi* 'thought, idea', Old Turkish *sana* 'to count'.

J *izanai*, OJ *izanopu* 'to invite, to urge'.

Q *sanampa* 'señal para avisar, conocer, advertir' (P&Ch 153), *sanampa-* 'to signal, to indicate' (P 194).

Note PN **sanλ* 'to say, to think' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 339) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 62 no. 149).

720. Proto-DURALJAN **sāŋkʒ* 'beard, bristles'.

F *sānki* 'stubble, bristles'.

K *sāngi* 'id.'.

Q *sunka* 'barba' (P&Ch 163).

721. Proto-DURALJAN **sāŋʒ* 'to rush, to leap, to run fast'.

F *sānnātā*, *sāntātā* 'to rush, to attack' (SKES 1168).

Mordvin *šarīža* 'a leap', Nganasan *tanŋta* 'to run'.

Kan *caŋgu*, *ceŋgu* 'jump', Tulu *caŋga* 'gambol', Tel *ceŋguna* 'agile leaping' (DED 2285).

Q *chankay* 'saltar, correr a saltos, dar pasos largos' (P&Ch 28).

Note the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 808 no. 85) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 87 no. 309).

722. Proto-DURALJAN **sapʒ* 'tail' (B 82, Sw 160 'tail').

F *saparo*, *sapa* 'tail' (SKES 969).

K *sabaro* 'tail, penis'.

M *suul* 'tail', *cibe* 'penis'.

J *shippo* 'tail'.

Q *čupa* 'tail' (P 125), *sapi* 'root' (P 194).

723. Proto-DURALJAN **sāpʒ* 'gall, bile'.

F *sappi* 'gall, bile; parahelion' (SKES 971).

K *šappi*, E *sapp*, Mordvin *sepe*, H *epe* 'gall, bile'.

Gondi *sipi* 'upper belly', Malayalam *kaippu* 'bile, Kui *kappeli* 'bitter' (DED 1249, 2620).

Turkish *safru* 'bile, gall' (Arabic loan?, Räsänen 1969, 393).

Andean *hipa* 'liver' (Ruhlen 1994a, 138).

Note PFU **sāppā* 'Galle' (Rédei et al 1987, 435/IV).

724. Proto-DURALJAN **sara-* 'to dawn, to shine'.

F *sarastaa* 'to dawn' (SKES 973).

E *sarada*, *serada*, *sirada*, *sirendada*, *sārada* 'to shine, to glimmer, to glisten, to glare'.

M *sara* 'moon', *sarayul* 'bright, slight, open'.

J *sarasu* 'bleichen, aussetzen'.

Note PN **tʰar-/tʰər-* 'to be or become visible, clear, evident; to reveal etc.' (B&K 1994, 354 no. 180), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 144 no. 390).

725. Proto-DURALJAN **sarka/sakra* 'a field'.

F *sarka* 'strip of plowed land, plot, plat' (SKES 975).

K *šarga*, Votic *sarka* 'id.'.

Q *chakra* 'campo de cultivo' (P&Ch 23).

Note the pair F *sarhata* 'to drag, to poke the fire' and Q *chakrui* 'mezclar' (P&Ch 26).

726. Proto-DURALJAN **sārkə* 'dried fish or meat'.

F *sārki* 'roach, dace, *Lenciscus rutilus*' (SKES 1171).

K *sārki*, E *sārg*, Mordvin *sārgä* 'id.', Mansi *tārka* 'Acerina cernua'.

Malayalam *cariku* 'a little fish' (DED 2361).

Q *čarki* 'dried meat, to dry meat' (P 120), *charki* 'cecina, carne secada al sol' (P&Ch 30).

Note PFU **sārkä* 'eine Fischart, ?*Lenciscus rutilus*' (Rédei et al 1987, 436/IV).

727. Proto-DURALJAN **sārpə* 'to sip, to slurp'.

F *sārpiä* 'to draw in, to sip', *sārvin* 'relish, garnish' (SKES 1172).

K *šārpöä*, *šārbeä* 'to sip', ED *sārve* 'relish, garnish'.

Kan *sur*, *surä* 'the sound produced when supping liquids', *surī* 'to drink with a supping noise', Kuwi *surpa* 'to suck in, to slurp, to eat food noisily' (DED 2712).

728. Proto-DURALJAN **sassə* 'hurry up'.

F *sassiin*, *sassisti*, *sassia* 'hurry up, with haste' (SKES 978).

Kan *caccara* 'haste, with haste' (DED 2352).

J *sassato* 'schnell, rasch, eilig', *sassoku* 'sofort, jetzt, im Augenblick'.

Q *sas* 'pronto' (P&Ch 155).

Note that F *sassiin* has been considered a Russian loan (SKES 978).

729. Proto-DURALJAN **satə* 'much, many'.

F *sata* 'hundred' (SKES 979).

E *sada*, Mordvin *śada*, H *száz* 'hundred'.

M *zayu*, *zyy* 'hundred'.

J *zutto* 'viel'.

Q *sutui* 'mucho, muy' (P&Ch 164).

Note PFU **śata* 'hundred' (Rédei et al 1987, 467/IV) and Sanskrit *śatam* 'hundred'.

730. Proto-DURALJAN **saḍə* 'to rain' (B 63, Sw 115 'rain').

F *sataa* 'to rain', *sade* 'rain' (SKES 979).

E *sadada* 'to rain'.

Tam *citari* 'to rain', Kan *cadaṛu* 'to disperse' (DED 1546, 2524).

M *zada* 'in pieces, to pieces'.

J *zāzā* 'der Regen rauscht nieder'.

Q *sutuy* 'gotear' (P&Ch 164), 'to drip, to fall on (of rain)' (P 192).

Note the group 278 and PU **śādā* 'regnen' (Janhunen 1981, 55).

731. Proto-DURALJAN **satə* 'tale, myth; lie'.

F *satu* 'fairy tale, folk tale, tale, myth, legenda; lie, falsehood' (SKES 982).

K *satu*, *sadu* 'id., happening'.

Tam *cati* 'to deceive; treachery, perfidy, wiles' (DED 2323).

J *zatsu* 'Vermischtes, Verschiedenes; ungenau, unkorrekt, vielerlei', *zatsudan* 'Plauderei, plaudern, schwatzen'.

732. Proto-DURALJAN **sawn̩ʒ* 'the Sauna, heated shelter'.

F *sauna* 'the Sauna, the Finnish steam bath' (SKES 983).

K *sauna*, *šauna*, E *saun* 'id.'.

Kan *sana* 'to wash' (Bhat 1971, 1565/IV).

Q *sanay* 'calentar' (P&Ch 153), *sansa* 'hot coals' (P 194).

733. Proto-DURALJAN **sawa* 'staff, pole'.

F *sauva* 'staff, pole, rod', *sapilas* 'a long pole for bearing' (SKES 984).

E *sau* 'staff, pole', Hanti *suw* 'staff', Mansi *suw* 'ibid.'.

Tam *capam*, *cavam* 'bamboo', Kan *capa* 'bamboo cane' (DED 2330).

M *sabay-a* 'long stick'.

J *sao*, OJ *saw* 'pole, rod, beam'.

Note PFU **šawŋa* 'Stab, Stange' (Rédei et al 1987, 468/IV) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 146 no. 669) and Kazár (1980, 144 no. 389).

734. Proto-DURALJAN **sawʒʹ* 'clay'.

F *savi* 'clay' (SKES 985), *sivellä* 'to daub' (SKES 1050).

E *sau*, Mordvin *sovon*, Mansi *sol*, *söl*, Selkup *sū* 'clay'.

Tam *cavaŋu* 'fuller's earth, alkaline soil', *cavaŋi*, Malayalam *cakati* 'mud, mire', Kuṛux *xajj* 'earth, clay' (DED 2386, 2266, 1958).

M *siba* 'beschmieren'.

Q *siwa* 'paja esparcida y sacudida, preparación para barro' (P&Ch 160).

Note PFU **šawe* 'Tohn, Lehm' (Rédei et al 1987, 468/IV), PN **šīwa* 'to grease' (Illič-Svityč 1965-348), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 147 no. 670).

735. Proto-DURALJAN **sawʒʹ* 'smoke' (B 75, Sw 142 'smoke').

F *savu* 'smoke' (SKES 986).

E *sau* 'smoke', Mordvin *suvtams* 'to smoke, to cure'.

Kan *savusava* 'smell, fragrance', *savude* 'firewood, fuel' (Bhat 1971, 1665/IV).

Q *saumay* 'echar humo' (P&Ch 135).

Note PFV **sawe* 'Rauch' (Rédei et al 1988, 754/VII).

736. Proto-DURALJAN **seŋdʒ* 'ide, carp'.

F *säynävä*, *säyne* 'ide, Lenciscus idus' (SKES 1177).

K *säüneh*, *säünä*, E *säinas* 'id.', Mordvin *senej*, *seni*, Komi *sjn*, H *ön* 'id.'.

Tam *keŋtai*, Malayalam *keŋta*, Tel *gaŋde*, *geŋdi(ya)* 'carp, a freshwater fish, Barbus' (DED 1947).

Note PFU **säwnä* 'eine Fishart' (Rédei et al 1987, 437/IV) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 147 no. 673).

737. Proto-DURALJAN *sɜ 'it, he, she' (Sw 67 'he/she').

F se 'it, he, she' (SKES 987).

K se, še, E see 'id.', Mordvin *son* 'jener, er, sie', Mansi *tūw, taw* 'er, sie, es'.

Tam *tān* 'oneself', Kan *tān* 'he, she, it' (DED 3196).

J so- 'that', OJ *sô, si* '3rd person pronoun'.

Note PFU *s8 'er, sie, es' (Rédei et al 1987, 453/IV), PN *sa-/sə- demonstrative pronoun stem: 'this, that' (B&K 1994, 364 no. 194), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 153 no. 420).

738. Proto-DURALJAN *saycɜ- 'to stand, to be standing' (B 77, Sw 151 'to stand').

F *seisoa, seistä* 'to stand, to be standing (up), to have stopped', *seis!* 'stop!' (SKES 990).

K *šeisuo*, E *seisma* 'to stand', Mari *sənze-* 'stehen', Mansi *turís* 'stehen'.

Kan *say* 'to cease, to be quieted, to be stilled', *saytu* 'cessation, rest, ease', *saddi* 'stop!' (DED 2351).

J *tatsu*, OJ *tatu* 'to stand up, to rise, to start from a resting position'.

Q *saya* 'to stop, to stand still, to stand up' (P 195), *sayay* 'pararse, parar, detener, estar de pie, parado' (P&Ch 155)

Note PFU *saŋcá 'stehen' (Rédei et al 1987, 431/IV) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 170 no. 474).

739. Proto-DURALJAN *secɜ- 'seven'

F *seitsemän* 'seven' (SKES 991).

E *seitse*, Mari *sisim*, Komi *sizim*, H *het* 'seven'

Kurux *sattē*, Malto *sāt* 'seven' (loan from Sanskrit, Menges 1964, 84).

Old Turkish *yeti*, Chuvash *šiče*.

J *shichi* 'sieben' (Sino-Japanese).

Q *qanās* 'seven' (P 181).

Note PFP *šerčemä 'sieben' (Rédei et al 1988, 773/VII).

740. Proto-DURALJAN *selkɜ 'back, beam' (Sw 6 'back').

F *selkä* 'open water, back, ridge, beam' (SKES 995).

E *selg* 'ibid.'.

Tam, Tel *callu* 'to sprinkle water' (DED 2384), Malayalam *callam* 'boatmans pole' (DED 2380).

M *selbe-ji* 'sich auflösen'.

Note PN *sel/k/ɜ 'loose, slack' (Illič-Swityč 1964, 350).

741. Proto-DURALJAN *sepɜ- 'to clasp, to coin'.

F *seppä* 'smith', *sepittää* 'to mace, to fabricate, to coin, to put together, to invent, to write, to compose etc.', *sepivä* 'stem clasping', *seppele* 'wreath, garland, crown' (SKES 999).

E *sepp* 'smith', *seppel* 'garland', *sepitseda* 'to put together, to fit together, to find, to make in haste'.

Tam *cippam* 'parcel, bundle', *ceppu* 'to say, to speak, to tell' (DED 1955, 2534).

M *keme-* 'to say, to speak'.

J *shibari* 'to bind, to tie', *sopi* 'finely, delicately'.

Q *chipa* 'atado de cualquier cosa', *chipana* 'manilla, brazaleta, pulsera', *chipay* 'armar trampas' (P&Ch 34).

Note PFU **šepā* 'Hals, Nacken', and PFU **šēppā* 'geschickt' (Rédei et al 1988, 473 and 474/V), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 811 no. 138), Kazár (1980, 168 no. 467), and Vacek (1994, 5).

742. Proto-DURALJAN **cec3* 'uncle'.

F *setā* 'uncle' (SKES 1005).

L *caecce* 'uncle', Komi *tsoz* 'uncle, maternal uncle', Mansi *sās, sāssā* 'uncle', Nenets *čəča* 'maternal uncle'.

Koḍagu *ca-ce* 'relationship, kinship' (DED 2460).

J *chichi* 'Vater'.

Q *caca* 'el hermano del padre' (Middendorf 1979, 66), *chacha* 'anciano' (P&Ch 25).

Note PU **cecā* 'Onkel' (Janhunen 1981, 54), PU **čeca* 'Onkel' (Rédei et al 1986, 34/I), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 83 no. 283) and Kazár (1980, 25 no. 39).

743. Proto-DURALJAN **s33* 'sieve'.

F *seula* 'sieve' (SKES 1005).

K *siekla, šiekla*, E *sōel* 'id.', Selkup *solak* 'Löffel'.

Tam *cali, callu* 'sift', *callaṭai* 'sieve', Gondi *cōlīṛ, sāliṛi*, Kui *sāleri* 'id.' (DED 2370).

Note PU **śul3* 'Gefäß' (Rédei et al 1988, 488/V) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 85 no. 294).

744. Proto-DURALJAN **cer3* 'friend, companion'.

F *seura* 'company, society', *serkku* 'cousin' (SKES 1001, 1006).

E *sōber* 'friend'.

Tam *tōṛan* 'friend', Malayalam *tōṛan* 'companion' (DED 3563).

Tungusic *tūri* 'familie' (Bouda 1953, 163).

J *tsure* 'Begleiter', *tsureko* 'Kind aus erster Ehe', OJ *ture* 'affinity, connection, relation'.

Q *turi* 'brother, primo' (P & Ch 126), *čuri* 'man's child' (P 206).

Note PKJ **tōry-* 'accompany' (Martin 1966, 225 no. 1), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 187 no. 517).

745. Proto-DURALJAN **sit3* 'village'.

L *siidā, sidā, siṭa* 'village, small human settlement'.

Kan *sēdya* 'cultivation, farming', Tel *sēdyamu* 'id.' (DED 2811).

J *sato*, OJ *satō* 'human habitation, hamlet, village'.

Q *āta*- 'to domesticate young animals' (P 124).

Note the group 750 and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 145 no. 393).

746. Proto-DURALJAN **sīkʰ* 'a fish' (B 28, Sw 49 'fish').

F *siika* 'whitefish', *siikanen* 'awn' (SKES 1013).

K *šiika*, *siiga*, E *siig*, Komi *sig* 'id.'.

Kan *sīgadi*, *sīgudi* 'a very small kind of fish' (DED 2605).

747. Proto-DURALJAN **sēdʒ* 'hedgehog'.

F *siili* 'hedgehog' (SKES 1014).

K *tšiil'i*, E *siil*, Mari *šulo*, Old H *szül*, H *sün* 'id.'.

Tel *ēdu* 'hedgehog', Kolami *śēd*, Naikri *śēd*, Parji *cēdir*, Gabda *sēdel* 'porcupine' (DED 2776).

Note PFU **sije-le* 'Igel, Erinaceus europaeus' (Rédei et al 1988, 478/V) and the comparison of Tyler (1968, 808 no. 75).

748. Proto-DURALJAN **sīma* 'line, cord'.

F *siima* 'line, cord' (SKES 1015).

K *siima*, Vepsic *sim*, *sima* 'line, cord'.

M *semele*- 'to unravel, to separate into fibres or threads'.

J *shima* 'stripes, hairline', *shimeru* 'to bind, to tie'.

Q *simpa* 'braid' (P 196), 'trenza' (P&Ch 158).

Note the groups 772 and 777, and Old Norwegian *simi*, *sima* 'cord, string'.

749. Proto-DURALJAN **siδʒ* 'fine rain' (B 63, Sw 115 'rain').

F *siite* 'fine, partly frozen rain' (SKES 1020).

Livonian *sīdig* 'cloudy, wet'.

Tam *citar* 'to scatter, to strew, raindrop', Tel *citacita* 'dampness' (DED 2524, 2525).

M *sigyder(i)* 'dew', *cigigle*- 'to rain, to snow'.

J *shitoshito* 'sanft, mild, feucht, wässerig', *shitataru* 'tropfen', *jitojito* 'feucht sein'.

Q *ākā* 'sleet', *ākā*- 'to sleet' (P 122), *chiqchiy* 'garnizar' (P&Ch 735).

Note PFU **siδʒ* a) 'Feuchtigkeit, nasse Stelle' (Rédei et al 1987, 442/IV).

750. Proto-DURALJAN **siki*- 'to beget, to breed' (B 70, Sw 131 'seed').

F *siittää*, FD *sikittää* 'to beget, to breed', *siitos* 'breeding' (SKES 1019).

E *sigitada* 'breeding', *sigiti* 'penis'.

Kan *cigi* 'to sprout' (DED 2489).

M *cikile*- 'to sprout, push out new shoots, germinate', *cici* 'to poke, to strike, to begin to sprout'.

J *shiki* 'to spread'.

Note as possible derivatives F *sikiö* 'embryo', Q *āku* 'to wean', *chiqchiy* 'brotar, germinar, retoñar'. Note also PFU **siδʒ* b) 'Eile, Streben' (Rédei et al 1987, 442/IV).

751. Proto-DURALJAN **sika* 'hog, pig, swine; deer'.

F *sika* 'hog, pig, swine' (SKES 1022).

E *sigā* 'ibid.', *sigurik* 'a young pig'.

Kan *cigari*, *cigare* 'black buck or antelope' (DED 2504).

J *shika*, OJ *sika* 'deer, Hirsch, Reh'.

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 149 no. 406).

752. Proto-DURALJAN **sikə* 'tough, sticky, viscid'.

F *sikeä*, *sitkeä*, *sitkas* 'tough, viscous, viscid, sticky' (SKES 1046).

K *šitkie*, E *sitke* 'id.'.

Tam *cikkaṇavu* 'hardness, firmness', Kan *cigil*, *jigil* 'to be sticky, gummy, viscid, glutinous, adhesive; to adhere, to stick fast', *cikane* 'hard, thick', Naikri *jitkip* 'to stick to' (DED 2488, 2516).

J *shikoru* 'to harden, to solidify, to get stiff, to endure'.

Q *-siki* 'a strengthening suffix' (P 99), *siki* 'base, bottom, posterior' (P 196).

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 149 no. 407).

753. Proto-DURALJAN **silə*- 'fat, lard' (B 25, Sw 41 'fat').

F *silava* 'fat, lard' (SKES 1024).

Mari *šel*, *śel* 'id.', Nganasan *śela* 'geschmolzenes Fett (von Fischen)'.

Kan *jiddu* 'greasy, oily', Tel 'oiliness, greasiness' (DED) 2516), Kui *siṭpa*, *siṛpa* 'to be sticky'.

Q *šilina* 'marrow' (P 122).

Note PU **šilä* 'Fett, Speck' (Rédei et al 1988, 478/V), PKJ **syoš* 'Flesh' (Martin 1966, 232 no. 83), PN **s'il-/s'el-* 'fat, lard' (B&K 1994, 338 no. 161), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 83 no. 285).

754. Proto-DURALJAN **silmə* '(closed) eye' (B 24, Sw 39 'eye').

F *silmä* 'eye', *silmu* 'bud', *sil mukka* 'mesh' (SKES 1026).

E *sil m* 'eye', *sil mus* 'mesh, loop, snare'.

Tam *imai*, *cimiṛ*, *cimiṛi* 'to wink, to make a signal with eyes', Malayalam *cimpuka*, *cimmuka* 'to twinkle with eyes', Tel *cimuṭu* 'to wink' (DED 2545).

Q *chimi* 'labio partido', *chimliy* 'pestañear' (P&Ch 33), *šmqi-* 'to wink' (P 122).

Note PU **šilmä* 'Auge' (Janhunen 1981, 56, Rédei et al 1988, 479/V), PN **t'hv/i-/t'hv/e-* 'to see' (B&K 1994, 377 no. 211), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 83 no. 286).

755. Proto-DURALJAN **silpə*- 'to mutilate, to split' (Sw 148 'to split').

F *silpoa* 'to mutilate, to slash into pieces', *silppu* 'chaff' (SKES 1028).

K *šilbie* 'to slash, to cut', Hanti, Mansi *sil-* 'to slit, to cut, to split'.

Tam *cilu*, Kan *sī* 'to split', Parji *ciṛpa*, Konda *sīpa* 'piece or chip of wood', Kui *silpa* 'to shave' (DED 1622, 2522, 2566).

M *silbula*- 'to tear'.

J *chirabasu* 'sich zerteilen'.

Q *ālpī*- 'to tear into small pieces' (P 122).

Note the group 712 and PFU **šälä*- 'schneiden, spalten' (Rédei et al 1988, 470/V).

756. Proto-DURALJAN **simʒ* 'drinking; to drink' (B 19, Sw 31 'to drink').

F *sima* 'honey, nectar, mead', *siemaista* 'to drink' (SKES 1008, 1029).

K *sima* 'honey, nectar'.

Tam *cemmal* 'water', Tel *cemma* 'moisture, damp', Tulu *šima* 'moistness' (DED 2539).

M *sim-e* 'nectar', *sime-* 'saugen', Tsuvassi *sim* 'nectar'.

J *shimizu* 'Quellwässer', *shimeri* 'feuchtigkeit, Feuchte', *jimejime* 'feucht, nass'.

Q *chuimiy* 'manar, rezumar aqua' (P&Ch 37), *simi a* 'bocado, bocanada' (P&Ch 158).

Note PFV **šēme* 'Trank, trinken', (Rédei et al 1988, 773/VII) and PKJ **sómy* 'to soak' (Martin 1966, 242 no. 205), PN **šēm-* 'to swallow, to be swallowing' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 335), and PN **saw-/səw* 'to drink, to swallow' (B&K 1994, 362 no. 190).

757. Proto-DURALJAN **simpʒ* 'shell, mussel, oyster'.

F *simpukka* 'bivalve, mussel, clam, shell' (SKES 1030).

K *šimtšukka* 'id.'.

Tam *cippi* 'shell', Kan *cippu*, *cimpi*, *simpi*, *simpu* 'oyster shell, mussel' (DED 2535).

758. Proto-DURALJAN **si* 'thou' (B 86, Sw 168 'thou').

F *sinä* 'thou, you' (SKES 1034).

E *sina*, Komi *te*, H *te* 'thou'.

Tam *nī*, *un(ŋ)* 'thou', Old Tamil *niŋ(ŋ)* 'thou' (DED 3684).

M *ci-* 'thou', *cinu* 'gen. of *ci*'.

J *anata* 'thou'.

Note PU **tun* 'du' (Janhunen 1981, 56) and PU **tʰ* 'du' (Rédei et al 1988, 539/V), and PN **tʰi-/tʰe-* 'you' (B&K 1994, 285 no. 102).

759. Proto-DURALJAN **sʌnʌ*- 'blue'.

F *sini(nen)* 'blue' (SKES 1032).

K *siñi*, E *sini* 'id.'.

Q *sani*, *sunī* 'morado oscuro' (P&Ch 153).

760. Proto-DURALJAN **sincʒ* 'powerful, strong'.

F *sinnikäs* 'persistent, headstrong, persevering, bold', *sinni* 'stamina, courage, energy, temper, etc.' (SKES 1034).

Q *sinč* 'powerful, strong; much, a lot of' (P 196).

Note that F *sinnikäs* has been considered a Scandinavian loan (SKES 1034).

761. Proto-DURALJAN **cintʒ* 'small, little' (B 74, Sw 140 'small').

F *sintti* 'small, little', *hintelä* 'slender', *hento* 'tender, tiny' (NS 419, 478/I, 194/IV).

H *cingar* 'slender, tiny'.

Tam *cinṇa* 'small, little', *cinṇi* 'small child', Tel, Malayalam *cinna* 'small' (DED 2594).

Q *ānti* 'shrunken', *ānti-* 'to shrink' (P 123), *chiñi* 'pequeño' (P&Ch 34).

762. Proto-DURALJAN **sipɜ* 'young girl'.

F *sipakka*, *sivakka* 'quick, swift, fast, nimble', *siveä* 'pure, clean', *sievä* 'pretty', *siippa* 'sweetheart, married woman' (SKES 1016, 1017, 1035, 1050).

K *sibic* 'quick, fast'.

Pengo *jīpoli*, Maṇḍa *jīpaṛ* 'young woman, grown up girl' (DED 5167).

M *sibai* 'quick, alert'.

Q *sipas* 'joven muchacha, moza de 15-30 anos' (P&Ch 159), 'girl, young lady' (P 197).

Note PFU **śīwa* 'sauber' (Rédei et al 1988, 481/IV).

763. Proto-DURALJAN **sipsi-* 'to whisper'.

F *sipistä*, *supista* 'to whisper' (SKES 1036).

K *tšibištä*, E *sibiseda* 'id.'.

M *sibsi-* 'to speak in a low voice, to pray in whisper'.

Q *sipsikay* 'murmurar' (P&Ch 150), *chipchiy* 'hablar en secreto, despacio' (P&Ch 34).

Note the comparison of Vacek (1994, 6 no. 4).

764. Proto-DURALJAN **siprɜ* 'to narrow one's eyes, to peer'.

F *sipristää*, *siristää* 'to narrow one's eyes, to peer' (SKES 1067).

Q *chipru* 'ojo medio cerrado, lagañoso' (P&Ch 359).

765. Proto-DURALJAN **sirkɜ*¹ 'an insect, cricket?'.

F *sirkka* 'cricket' (SKES 1038).

K *tširkka*, ED *sirk* 'id.'.

Naikṛi *śir* 'nits', Naiki of Chanda *śirku* (pl.) 'nits' (DED 2625).

Q *siru* 'insecto como cigarra' (P&Ch 159), *čīliku* 'cricket' (P 122).

766. Proto-DURALJAN **sirkɜ*² 'to bleed'.

F *sirkoa* 'to bleed', *sirkuma* 'a minor wound, scratch', *sirkkuilla* 'pricking sensation in the leg after dumbness' (SKES 1040).

K *tširkoa* 'to leak (of blood)', L *cir* 'got to gush (out)'.

M *ziryke(n)* 'heart'.

Q *sirka* 'vena, arteria', *sirkay* 'sangrar, hacer sangrar' (P&Ch 159).

Note PN */*s/ir* 'sinew' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 341) and PN */*s'ir-/s'er-* 'sinew, tendon, nerve, vein' (B&K 1994, 345 no. 170).

767. Proto-DURALJAN **sir-* 'to strew'.

F *siroṭtaa* 'to strew', *siru*, *sirpale* 'splinter' (SKES 1040).

E *sirtsutada* 'to strew', Komi *tsir*, H *ciribiri* 'tiny splinter'.

Tam *ciru* 'small', *cillaṛai* 'things scattered here and there in small quantities', Kan *sīru* 'to be scattered', Malayalam *cillaṛa*, Tel *cillara* 'small' (DED 1594, 2574, 2640).

M *sirbe-* 'to dust'.

J *chiri* 'dust, to be scattered'.

Note the pair F *sirkkalehti* 'seed leaf, cotyledon', M *siryul* 'to penetrate', and PFV **sira-hta* 'streuen' (Rédei et al 1988, 760/VII).

768. Proto-DURALJAN **sir3* 'sinew, nerve, tendon'.

F *sirvakka* 'slender, slim; straight', *sirviā* 'to disentangle' (SKES 1042).

E *sirvida* 'id.'.

Komi *šār* 'Blutader', Mansi *tār* 'Wurzel'.

Dravidian *cir-* 'root' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 341), Kan *sire* 'nerve' (Bhat 1971, 1634/IV), Kuwi *hīru* 'root' (DED 2626).

Teleutisch *širi* 'Sehne'.

J *tsuru* 'Sehne, angeln'.

Note PFU **sār3* 'Ader, Faser, Wurzel' (Rédei et al 1987, 437/U), PKJ **cur(u)* 'string' (Martin 1966, 246 no. 726), and P-Nostratic **/s/ir1* 'sinew, tendon' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 341).

769. Proto-DURALJAN **cut3-* 'to bind, to tie' (Sw 171 'to tie').

F *sītoa* 'to bind, to tie, to fast, to fasten', *side* 'band, tie, bandage' (SKES 1047).

K *šituo*, *šiduo*, E *siduda*, Mordvin *sodoms* 'to bind', H *csuta* 'a bundle'.

Tam *cuṭṭi* 'tuft of hair' (DED 2655).

J *tsutsumu* 'einwickeln, (ein)packen', J *tsuto* 'straw-wrapper, a package' OJ *tutō* 'a present'.

Note PN **sida* 'to bind, to tie, to weave' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 364) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 188 no. 521).

770. Proto-DURALJAN **sitta* 'shit, feces'.

F *sitta* 'shit, feces', *sittiäinen* 'dorbeetle' (SKES 1048).

E *sitt* 'shit, feces', Komi *sit* 'ibid.'.

Tam *ceṭtai* 'dry rubbish' (DED 2770), Malayalam *cṭta* 'lowness, badness' (DED 2616).

M *cicy-a* 'diarrhea, watery feces', Old Turkish *sic* 'to defecate'.

Q *qiča* 'diarrhea' (P 183).

Note PU **sitta* 'Dreck, Kot, scheissen' (Rédei et al 1987, 444/IV).

771. Proto-DURALJAN **soy3-* 'to sound, to ring'.

F *soida* 'to ring, to peal, to sound', *soidin* 'mating time' (SKES 1055).

K *šojja* 'to ring, to sound', E *sōitelda* 'to quarrel, to scold', Mansi *soi*, *sui* 'sound, ring, clang', H *zaj* 'noise, sound'.

Tel *sadi* 'noise', Malto *sadi* 'a sound, a voice' (DED 2299).

J *soyogu* 'rauschen, säuseln', *soyosoyo* 'gently, softly, OJ *sayagi* 'a noise'.

Note PFU **šoje* 'Ton, Laut, Stimme; tönen, lauten' (Rédei et al 1988, 484/V), PN **šoja* 'to sound, to ring' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 342), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 148 no. 679) and Kazár (1980, 156 no. 427).

772. Proto-DURALJAN **sim-* 'to scold, to accuse'.

F *soimata*, *suomia* 'to scold, to blame, to accuse' (SKES 1058, 1115).

E *sōimata* 'to scold', L *soimet* 'to accuse'.

M *zimele-* 'to scold, to accuse', *cim-e* 'sound, noise'.

J *semeru* 'tadeln, zur Verantwortung ziehen', OJ *seme* 'to blame, to censure'.

Q *simpiy* 'acusar' (P&Ch 158).

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 147 no. 401).

773. Proto-DURALJAN **səmɜ* 'large boat'

F *soimi*, *saima* 'a kind of big boat, with sails', *seimi*, *soimi* 'manger, crib' (SKES 946, 990, 1057).

K *šoimi* 'big boat, E *sōim* 'crib', Hanti *sōma* 'mortar'.

Tam *ampi*, Kan *ambi* 'boat, raft, shift' (DED 177).

J, OJ *tumu* 'large boat'.

Note the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 148 no. 680) and Kazár (1980, 189 no. 525).

774. Proto-DURALJAN **sokɜ* 'blind'.

F *sokea* 'blind', *sokaista* 'to blind', *sokko* 'blindman', *sohia* 'to poke blindly' (SKES 1053, 1060).

E *sōge* 'blind, stupid, uncontrollable'.

Tam *cokku* 'stupor, torpor, dullness as produced by enchantment of drug', Kan *sorku*, *sokku* 'to become mad, intoxicated or infatuated, grow stupid, bewildered or confused' (DED 2853).

M *soxui* 'blind', *soxula* 'to make blind'.

J *sokohi* 'amaurosis, cataract', *sokonau* 'schaden, verletzen, verderben'.

Note the comparison of Illič-Svityč (1965, 365).

775. Proto-DURALJAN **solɜ* 'passage, gorge, furrow'.

F *sola* 'alley, passage, pass, gorge' (SKES 1064).

K *šolukka* 'id.', ED *sola* 'a small basin surrounded by a forest'.

Tam *cāl* 'furrow in ploughing', Malayalam *cāl* 'furrow, channel, track, line, direction', Kan *sāl* 'a furrow' (DED 2471).

776. Proto-DURALJAN **calɜ*² 'to make the sound of falling water'.

F *solista* 'to babble, to ripple, to gurgle' (SKES 1064).

K *šolista*, E *soliseda* 'id.'.

Tam *calacala* 'onom. expression of purling as of water' (DED 2366).

M *calgi-* 'to splash', *šal-* 'to splash', *šorkira-* 'onomat. verb describing the sound of rain'.

Q *čaŋaŋaŋ-* 'to make the sound of falling rain, or water generally' (P 118).

The onomatopoeic character of this group of words is obvious. Note the comparison of Vacek (1994, 8-10 no. 5).

777. Proto-DURALJAN **solmʒ* 'knot, tie' (Sw 171 'tie').

F *solmu* 'knot, tie', *sommelō* 'a tangled knot', *sompelo* 'a bad sewer', *sommitella* 'to compose', *ommella* 'to sew, to stitch' (SKES 430, 1066, 1069).

E *sōlm*, Mordvian *sulmo* 'knot', H *csosmó* 'knot, bunch, bundle', E *ōmmelda* 'to sew'.

Tel *jellemu*, *jollemu* 'a tire of coiled hair tresses' (DED 2858).

M *calm-a* 'lasso, cord'.

J *tsumo* a) 'spindel', b) 'to pile up', OJ *tumu* 'to pile up'.

Q *simpay* 'coser mal, trenzar' (P&Ch 158).

Note PFU **colme* 'Knoten, Bündel; binden' (Rédei et al 1986, 38/I), PN **c/olmλ* 'mesh, loop' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 354), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 186 no. 516).

778. Proto-DURALJAN **soma* 'pretty, nice'.

F *soma* 'pretty, nice' (SKES 1068).

K *soma* 'beautiful, pretty', *tsoma* 'beautiful, pretty, good'.

Tam *compu*, Kan, Tel *sompu* 'beauty, grace, elegance, charm' (DED 2850).

M *šumayai* 'sharp, quick, nimble, agile'.

J *sumato* 'pretty, elegant'.

Q *sumaq* 'pretty, elegant' (P 198), 'hermoso, bueno' (P&Ch 163).

Note Sanskrit *su-matī* 'benevolence, grace'.

779. Proto-DURALJAN **sopʒ* 'dress, shirt'.

F *sopa* 'shirt, dress' (SKES 1074).

K *šoba* 'id.', E *sōba* 'cover, quilt, cloak', Mansi *šop*, *sup* 'Hemd'.

Malto *copa* 'umbrella', Kuṛux *copī* 'a cover for the head made of leaves' (DED 2845),

Malto *cuypo* 'a woman's dress consisting of one piece of cloth' (DED 2827).

Note PFU **šopa* 'ein Hemdartiges Kleidungsstück' (Rédei et al 1988, 486/V) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 149 no. 685).

780. Proto-DURALJAN **cop-* 'corner, nook, recess'.

F *soppi* 'corner, nook, recess', *suppea* 'concise, terse, reduced', *suppilo* 'funnel' (SKES 1075, 1124).

K *tsuppie* 'concise', Komi *sopyd* 'narrow, be packed', H *szupolyka* 'small, lean, thin'.

M *šobxu-* 'pointed, coneshaped', *šobtutur* 'narrow, tight, small'.

J *tsubomaru*, *tsubomeru* 'kleiner machen, to shut, to close'.

Q *āpu* 'having an opening which closes naturally' (P 123).

The descriptive character of these words is obvious. Note PN *šupa 'thin, slender' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 350).

781. Proto-DURALJAN *sorǝ- 'to leak, to drip'.

F *sorua* 'to ooze, to leak', *soroftaa* 'to drip' (SKES 1077).

E *soru* 'the noise of rushing water', H *csorog-* 'to leak, to run, to drip, to flow'.

Tam *cōr* 'to trickle down as tears, blood, or milk', Malayalam *cōruka* 'to flow, to ooze, to leak' (DED 2883).

J *tare* 'to drop, to run down', OJ *taru* 'to drop, to ooze'.

Q *suruy* 'irse derramando, cayendo poco a poco' (P&Ch 164).

Note PN *tʸur-/tʸor- 'to run, to flow' (B&K 1994, 335 no. 157) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 169 no. 471).

782. Proto-DURALJAN *sotǝ- 'to wage war' (Sw 47 'to fight').

F *sota* 'war', *sotia* 'to wage war, to battle, to fight' (SKES 1084).

E *sōda* 'war', *sōdida* 'to fight'.

Tam *cati* 'to destroy, to kill', Kan *sadaku* 'to beat' (DED 2322).

M *zodu-* 'to beat, to hit', *zoduya-a(n)* 'beating, fight, battle'.

J *sōtō* 'vernichten, ausmerzen, ausrotten'.

Q *chutiy* 'desollar, pelar, desnadar con violencia' (P&Ch 41).

Note PFV *sōta, sōda 'Streit, Kampf, Krieg, streiten, kämpfen' (Rédei et al 1988, 777/VII), PN *š/u/dl 'violence' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 350), PN */sot/ 'war' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 357), and PN *tʸad-/tʸəd- 'to pound, to beat, to strike' (B&K 1994, 335 no. 158).

783. Proto-DURALJAN *suwtǝ- 'to row'.

F *soutaa* 'to row, to scull' (SKES 1086).

K *soutoa*, E *sōuda*, Mari *šua-*, *šue-*, Mansi *tow*, Selkup *tuu*, *túwa-* 'id.'.

Kan *savaṭu*, *sauṭu*, *sōṭu* 'laddle, spoon', Tulu *saunṭu*, *sauṭu* 'id.' (DED 2388), Tam *uṭu* 'oar', Kan *puṭṭu*, *huṭṭu*, *uṭṭu* 'paddle' (DED 4265).

Note PU *suxj- 'rudern' (Janhunen 1981, 56), PU *suyē- 'rudern' (Rédei et al 1987, 449/IV), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 810 no. 119) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 84 no. 292).

784. Proto-DURALJAN *sukǝʹ 'bristle, seta'.

F *suka* 'bristle, seta, currycomb', *sukaista* 'to slap, to strike, to slash, to sketch' (SKES 1085).

E *suka* 'weaver's reed, currycomb', *sugeda* 'to comb'.

J *sukite* 'hairdresser', *sukaite* 'to sketch'.

Q *čuqa-* 'to throw' (P 125), *chuki a* 'lanza' (P&Ch 38), *čuqi* 'whip' (P 125).

Note the group 865 and PFP *šuka 'Spreu, Granne', and PFP *sukǝ 'Borste' (Rédei et al 1988, 777/VII).

785. Proto-DURALJAN **sukʒ*² 'furrow'.

F *sukeuma* 'trail of ski' (Kalevala 480/XXX).

E *sugeneda* 'to born'.

M *suɣu* 'long and narrow depression in the terrain'.

J *sukima* 'fissure'.

Q *suka*, *chuki* 'surco' (P&Ch 38, 162), *sukay* 'hacer camellónes' (P&Ch 162).

786. Proto-DURALJAN **suki* 'ski, plough'.

F *suksi* 'ski', *sukkula* 'shuttle' (SKES 1098).

E *suusk*, *suisk*, *suus*, *suks* 'ski', Mordvin *soks*, Mansi *tout*, Nganasan *tuta* 'ski'.

Kuɣux *cūgnā* 'to harrow', Malto *cúge* 'to poke, to stir' (DED 2719).

J *suki* 'plough, showel', J, OJ *suka* 'to plough'.

Q *suki* 'sowing stick' (P 198), *čūqā* 'an instrument in weaving' (P 125).

Note PU **suksj* 'Ski' (Janhunen 1981, 56), PU **sukse* 'Schneeschuh' (Rédei et al 1987, 450/4), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 159 no. 436).

787. Proto-DURALJAN **sulʒ*¹ 'to melt, melted, easy'.

F *sulaa* 'to melt, to thaw, to become digested', *sulattaa* 'to melt, to digest', *sula* 'open water, melted, liquid, plain, free, pure, flexible, easygoing etc.', *sulatto* 'smelting furnace' (SKES 1099).

E *sula* 'melted, pure, mild (winter) weather, thaw', Mordvin *sola-* 'to melt', H *olvad* 'to meld, mild weather, thaw'.

Tam *cullai* 'pottern's kiln, furnace', *cūlai* 'kiln, furnace', *cuļuvu* 'easy, facility, lightness', Kan *suļuvu* 'ibid', Tam *caļacaļa* 'to wet' (DED 2703, 2709).

M *sula* 'loose, empty, idle, free, vacant', Old Turkish *su* 'wasser', *sulaw*, *sulak* 'a watering place for livestock', Turkish *sulauma* 'wässrig werden', *sulauma* 'giessen'.

J *surasura* 'glatt, mitt Leichtigkeit fliessend', *torokeru* 'to melt'.

Q *čulu-* 'to melt', *suļa* 'dew' (P 125, 198), *chulluy* 'derretir, disolver, remojar' (P&Ch 38).

Note PKJ **su-* 'easy' (Martin 1966, 230 no. 72), PN */*s/ul* 'wet, to melt' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 351), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 176 no. 489).

788. Proto-DURALJAN **sulxʒ* 'fiance, a younger brother'.

F *sulhanen*, *sulho* 'fiance, groom, suitor, bean, lover' (SKES 1100).

K *sulháne* 'id.', E *sulane* 'hired man, hired boy'.

J *surari* 'schlank, schmal'.

Q *sullka* 'el mínimo, el hijo, hermano menor' (P&Ch 162), *suļka* 'younger person, younger sibling' (P 198).

Note PN */*zolH* 'to favor' (Illič-Svityč 1985, 330).

789. Proto-DURALJAN **culkʒ* 'feather' (Sw 45 'feather').

F *sulka* 'feather' (SKES 1102).

E *sulg*, Mordvin *tolga*, H *toll*, Nenets *to* 'feather'.

Tam *tōkai* 'tail, tail of peacock' (DED 3538).

Q *ǎli* 'plumage' (P 122).

Note PU **tulka* 'Feder, Flügel' (Rédei et al 1988, 535/V), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 96 no. 324).

790. Proto-DURALJAN **sulɜ-²* 'to be well, agreeable, pleasant'.

F *sulo* 'charm, grace, delight', *suloinen* 'sweet' (SKES 1103).

K *šloni* 'sweet, good, tender', ED *sulune* 'pleasant, agreeable, charming, sweet, lovely, etc.'.

Pengo *hōl-* 'to be beautiful, fine, good, excellent' (DED 2890), Tam *cōlai* 'flowergarden, grove', Malayalam 'grove, shade, fresh spring' (DED 2891).

Q *chulun* 'silencio', *chulila*, *chuluq* 'jocoso, cracioso' (P&Ch 38).

Note the group 787 and PN *s'ul-/s'ol-* 'to be safe, well, sound' (B&K 1994, 338 no 162).

791. Proto-DURALJAN **suδɜ-¹* 'to rut'.

F *suoda* (*suot-*) 'to allow, to grant, to give', *suota* 'group of mares in heat' (SKES 1110).

K *suuva* 'to allow', E *soov* 'to hope, to wish, to desire', Nenets *saaje* 'to court'.

Tam *cūtu* 'heat, hot temper', *cūl* 'to become pregnant',

Malayalam *cūl*, Kan *cūl*, *sūl*, Tel *cūlu*, *cūḍi* 'pregnancy' (DED 2654, 2733).

Note PU **caδa/saδa* 'heat' (Rédei et al 1986, 28/I) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 85 no. 297).

792. Proto-DURALJAN **soŋɜ-* 'to enter'.

L *suogne-* 'to enter', Hanti *jāŋo* 'eintreten', Nenets *t'ū* 'hineingehen'.

Kolami *so-ŋg* 'to enter', Naikri *sōŋ* 'id.' (DED 2876a).

M *sunu*, Uigur *sun* 'ausstrecken' (Räsänen 1969, 432).

Note PU **soŋe-* 'hineingehen, eindringen' (Rédei et al 1987, 446/IV) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 32 no. 12).

793. Proto-DURALJAN **sul-* 'intestine' (Sw 64 'guts').

F *suoli* 'intestine' (SKES 1113).

E *sool*, Komi *sul*, Hanti *sol* 'intestine'.

Brahui *xōl* 'womb, entrails', Malto *kōli* 'abdomen' (DED 2244).

M *culu* 'viscera', Tungus *sylukta* 'viscera'.

J *chō* 'intestine'.

Q *-čuli* in *čunčuli* 'intestine' (P 125).

Note PFU **śola* 'Darm' (Rédei et al 1988, 483/V), PN **śala* 'intestine' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 344), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 150 no. 692).

794. Proto-DURALJAN **suwɜ* 'mouth, to speak' (B 54, Sw 99 'mouth').

F *suomi* 'Finnish', *Suomi* 'Finland', *suu* 'mouth, opening' (SKES 1115, 1133).

E *soom* 'Finland', K *šuu*, *suu* 'mouth', E *suu* 'id., opening', Mari *šu* 'Nadelöhr', H *szaj* 'Mund, Maul', Enets *sū*, *sō* 'Kehle'.

Tam *cuñtu*, *coñtu* 'bill, beak, lover lip', Kui *suda* 'mout' (DED 2664).

M *cuu* 'sound, noise, echo', *zimii-* 'to become tightened (of the lips)'.

Q *simi* 'mouth, spout, lips; language; word, gossip' *runa simi* 'Quechua' (P 196), *simi* b) 'boca; lenguaje, idioma, mandamiento, ley, noticia' (P&Ch 158).

Note PU **śuwe* 'Mund, Maul' (Rédei et al 1988, 492/V) and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 809 no. 100) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 86 no. 300).

795. Proto-DURALJAN **sunʒ* 'sinew, tendon, artery'.

F *suoni* 'sinew, tendon, puls, artery, vein' (SKES 1116).

E *soon* 'ibid', Mordvin *san*, H *in* 'sinew'.

M -*sun* in *suda-sun* 'Puls, Ader'.

J *tsuna* 'Leine, Schnur, Reep'.

Q -čun- in *čunčuli* 'intestine' (P 125).

Note PU **sene* (*sōne*) 'Ader, Sehne' (Rédei et al 1989, 441/IV), PN **son/H/λ* 'sinew, tendon' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 341), PN **sin-/sen-* 'sinew, tendon' (B&K 1994, 361 no. 189), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 160 no. 443).

796. Proto-DURALJAN **surʒ* 'straight, rapid' (Sw 155 'straight').

F *suora* 'straight, right, direct, erect, plain, sincere, frank, honest, fair, etc.', *suoria* 'to get ready, to prepare for' *suorittaa* 'to perform' (SKES 1117).

K *šuora* 'straight, right, direct, ect.', E *suoritada* 'to perform', H *sūrget* 'to urge'.

Tam *curukku* 'quickness, rapidity, diligence, hasty', *curukkan* 'active, diligent person, hasty' (DED 2713).

M *serbiji-* 'emporrigen' (Räsänen 1969, 411).

J *seru* 'to compete, to vie', *aseru* 'to be in hurry'.

Q *churay* 'poner, oponerse, alcanzar, guardar, etc. (P&Ch 40).

Note PFU **śorʒ* 'eng, eng werden, sich verengen' (Rédei et al 1988, 487/V) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 147 no. 402).

797. Proto-DURALJAN **surkʒ* 'to wither, to fade'.

F *surkastua* 'to fither, to fade, to waste (away)', *surku* 'pity', *surkea* 'sad, woeful, miserable' (SKES 1126).

K *šurkie* 'id.'.

Tam *curukku* 'to reduce, to lessen, to contract', Kan *surku*, *sukku* 'to contract, to shrink, to fade' (DED 2687).

J *suranpu* 'Baisse', *surari* 'schlank, schmal'.

Q *churu* 'delgado, flaco' (P&Ch 41).

Note the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 152 no. 841).

798. Proto-DURALJAN **surʒ*² 'to kill' (B 42, Sw 82 'to kill').

F *surma* 'death, killing, destruction', *surmata* 'to kill, to murder, to massacre, etc.' (SKES 1127).

K *šurmata*, E *surmata* 'id.', Mansi *sôram* 'tod'.

Tam *cūr* 'to frighten, to be cruel', *cūrppu* 'cruel, ferocious deed', Malayalam *cūr* 'fiend' (DED 2725), Tam *ceru*, *ceru* 'to kill, to destroy', Tulu *kerpini* 'to kill', Malto *qerme* 'to destroy, to massacre' (DED 1987).

J *ureu*, *ureeru*, OJ *urepu*, *urebu* 'grieve, lament, complaint etc.'.

Note PFU **šure*- 'sterben', PFU **šur(e)-ma* 'Tod' (Rédei et al 1988, 489/V), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 150 no. 694) and Kazár (1980, 195 no. 542).

799. Proto-DURALJAN **surw3-* 'to penetrate, to pierce' (Sw 150 'to stab').

F *survoa* 'to crush, to stamp, to thrust' (SKES 1129).

K *šurvoa* 'id.', E *suruda* 'to squeeze, to press out', H *szúr-* 'to prick, to thrust, to sting, to stab'.

Tam *coruku* 'to put in, to insert', Kan *curcu* 'to cause to enter into', Tel *coccu* (*cor-*) 'to penetrate, to pierce' (DED 2778).

J *surudo* 'pointed, sharp, violent, cutting', *surudo* 'pointedness, severeness'.

Note PFU **šurwa-* 'stoßen' (Rédei et al 1988, 491/V) and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 165 no. 785) and Kazár (1980, 162 no. 447).

800. Proto-DURALJAN **suδ3* '(index)finger'.

F *sutti* 'the index finger' (only in a verse of children: *Suomensutti* 'sutti of Finland').

Mansi *tol'ā*, *tul'ā* 'Fingerring, Finger', Nganasan *taja-m* 'Finger'.

Tam *cuttu* (*cutti*) 'to point out, indication', Malayalam *cuttu* 'pointing', Kan *suttu* 'to point out with a finger', *sutṭumbe* 'the index finger' (DED 2658).

Q *suti* '(first) name', *sutiṭa* 'obviously', *sutiṭata rura* 'to point out' (P 199), *sutichay* 'nombrar, llamar, señalar', *sutillan* 'evident, manifiesto, visible' (P&Ch 164).

Note PU **sud'ā* 'Finger' (Janhunen 1981, 56), PU **suδ3* 'Finger' (Rédei et al 1987, 449/IV).

801. Proto-DURALJAN **sur3* 'a fishing net'.

F *suuria*, *surja* 'a ouch-like sweep net' (SKES 1137).

Mansi *sjrp* 'id.'.

Malayalam *cuṛarri* 'a fan, a fishing net' (DED 2698a).

Note the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 150 no. 695).

802. Proto-DURALJAN **sur3* 'broth, sap'.

F *suurus* 'thickened broth, meal', *suurimo* 'peeled grain' (SKES 1137).

E *surmad* 'ibid.', *suurus* 'meal, breakfast', L *suras* 'gruel of hulled grain', Mordvin *suro*, *sura* 'corn, grain'.

Kan *sari* 'paste, gum, glue', Tel *cari, sari* 'starch; paste', Malayalam, Gadba *sāru* 'pancake', Gondi *sāri* 'bread', Kan, Tulu *sāru* 'sap, soup, broth, Tam, Malayalam, Kan *cāru* 'sap, juice' (DED 2418, 2465, 2484).

Q *sara* 'maize, corn' (P 194), *sura* 'germinating corn' (P 199), *suray* 'hacer fermentar el maiz' (P&Ch 163).

Note PFV **šure* 'Brei, Grütze, Griess, Graupe (Rédei et al 1988, 779/VII).

803. Proto-DURALJAN **sūtš-* 'to become angry'.

F *suuttua* 'to become angry, to get angry, to fly into a rage (a fury), to lose one's temper, etc.' (SKES 1140).

K *šsuuttuo* 'id.'.

Tel *sūdu* 'enmity, pique, spite; an enemy' (DED 2722).

J *tsūtar* 'bittere Klage, tief trauern'.

804. Proto-DURALJAN **sūōš* 'heart' (B 39, Sw 70 'heart').

F *sydän* 'heart' (SKES 1142).

E *sūda*, Komi *selem*, H *sziv* 'heart'.

Kan *ede*, *edde*, *erde* 'chest, breast, courage', Tel *eda*, *edāda*, *edda* 'heart, mind, breast' (DED 827).

M *suda-* in *suda-sun* 'puls, artery'.

Q *sunqu* 'heart' (P 198), *sonjo* 'corazón' (P&Ch 161).

Note J *kokoro* 'Herz, Geist, Gemüte', PU **siōā (-mā)/sūōā(mā)* 'Herz' (Rédei et al 1988, 477/V), and the comparisons of Illič-Svityč (1965, 364) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 86 no. 303).

805. Proto-DURALJAN **süksš* 'autumn, harvest-time, cool air'.

F *syksy, syys* 'autumn, fall' (SKES 1144).

E *sūgis*, Mansi *tüks*, H *ősz* 'ibid.'.

Kan *suggi* 'the season of gathering a crop of any kind', Tulu 'the second rise-crop, harvest', Gondi *sugge* 'harvest' (DED 2647).

PA **zūgλ* 'harvest' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 370).

J *sugashii*, OJ *sugasi*, *suga-sugasi* 'erfrischend, frisch (Luft)'.

Q *soqsiy* 'rebuscar, buscar mucho', *sukuki* 'torbellino, huracán' (P&Ch 161, 162).

Note ?PFU **sikse/sükse* 'autumn, harvest time' (Rédei et al 1987, 443/IV), PN **zukaλ* 'harvest' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 370, and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 804 no. 8), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 151 no. 698), and Kazár (1980, 158 no. 432).

806. Proto-DURALJAN **sülkš* 'saliva' (Sw 147 'spit').

F *sylki* 'spittle, saliva, sputum, drivel' (SKES 1145).

E *sūlg* 'spit, saliva etc.', Mordvin *selge*, Mansi *sal* 'saliva'.

Tam *cālai* 'dribble, saliva, flowing from the mouth', Tel, Kan *jollu* 'saliva' (DED 2862).

M *sylekei* 'mucus and water flowing from the mouth', Chagatai *sülägäi* 'saliva' (Collinder 1977).

J *sake* 'Sake, Reiswein'.

Q *tiuka* 'saliva' (P&Ch 172).

Note PFU *šil'ke/šül'ke* 'Speichel' (Rédei et al 1988, 479/V), PA **süläkāj* 'Speichel' (Räsänen 1969, 435), PKJ **swalǵye* 'liquor' (Martin 1966, 235 no. 127), PN **sul* 'mucus' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 365), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 810 no. 120) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 151 no. 700).

807. Proto-DURALJAN **cəwɜ-* 'to eat' (B 22, Sw 37 'to eat').

F *syödä*, FD *syyvvä* 'to eat' (SKES 1154).

E *süüa*, Mordvin *sevens*, Mansi *tīm, tēm* 'to eat'.

Tam *cappu* 'to masticate', *cavattu* 'to chew, to swallow down', *cavai* 'to chew, to suck mother's milk', *kappu, kavvu, kauvu* 'to gorge, to bite, eating' (DED 2334, 1222).

M *cabla-* 'to eat'.

J *taberu* 'essen'.

Q *čapča-* 'to eat' (sloppily) (P 120).

Note PFU **sewe-* 'essen' (Rédei et al 1987, 440/IV), PA **zep-* and PKJ **cab-* 'to eat' (Martin 1966, 231 no. 73), PN **zega* 'to eat' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 340), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 151 no. 701) and Kazár (1980, 163 no. 452).

808. Proto-DURALJAN **sūrɜ-* 'to slip away, to depart; side'.

F *syrjä* 'edge, border, side, rim, etc.', *syrjäaskel* 'side step', *syrjäpolku, syrjähtää* 'to slip away' (SKES 1148).

K *šürjä, sūrjü* 'edge, border', Mari *šör* 'id.', H *száll* 'to settle down, to depart, to fly'.

Tam *cari* 'to slip away, to tumble', Kan *sari* 'to move, to go, to move out of place, to run away' (DED 2360).

J, OJ *saru* 'to move, to depart, to migrate, to go away'.

Q *saru-* 'to step on' (P 195), *saruy* 'pisar', *sarun* 'el otro día', *saruchakuna* 'paso, camino' (P&Ch 154).

Note *Ziryanian* 'Komi' and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 145 no. 391).

809. Proto-DURALJAN **sūsɜ* 'charcoal' (B12, Sw 19 'to burn').

F *sysi* 'charcoal, the embers', *sytyä* 'to kindle, to flame out' (SKES 1149, 1150).

E *süsi*, Mari *süj*, Mansi *süli* 'charcoal', Nenets *'tuńś* 'glowing embers'.

Tam *cuṭu* 'to be hot, to heat, to burn up, to cauterize', Kan *sudu (sutl-)* 'to burn, roast, fire', Malayalam *cūṭṭu* 'torch' (DED 2654).

M *cucali* 'firebrand', *cucala-* 'to kindle, to set on fire'.

Q *chusia, chuchia* 'rescoldo' (P&Ch 42).

Note PU **sūd'i* 'Kohle' (Janhunen 1981, 56), PU **śīḏé (süḏé)* (Rédei et al 1988, 477/V), PN **sul* 'charcoal' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 370), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 87 no. 304).

810. Proto-DURALJAN **sūt̚*- 'to kindle'.

F *syteä*, *syttä* 'to push, to shove, to strike', *sytyttää* 'to light, to kindle, to fire, to burn, to ignite' (SKES 1149, 1150).

E *süüdata*, *sütitada* 'to kindle, to set fire to'.

Tam *cuŋu* 'to be hot, to heat, to burn', Parji *caŋ* 'to roast, to set fire', Kan *suđu* (*sutŋ-*) 'to burn, to fire' (DED 2312, 2654).

M *sita-* 'to burn, to catch fire'.

Q *sitay* 'arrojar, lanzar, botar', *situy* 'resplandecer' (P&Ch 160).

Note the group 809.

811. Proto-DURALJAN **sūw̥* 'fibre, filament'.

F *syy* 'annual ring (in a tree), treak, fibre, filament; cause, etc.' (SKES 1151).

K *süü*, E *süü*, Udmurt *si*, Selkup *tü* 'annual ring'.

Tam *cīval* 'that which is loosely woven' (DED 2637).

M *zyi* 'reason'.

J *shiwa*, Oj *siwa* 'wrinkle, line, crease, fold, rumple'.

Q *chawar* 'cabuya muy fine y flexible' (P&Ch 31), *čawaŋ* 'maguey hemp' (P 120).

Note the group 701, PU **sūxi* 'Faser, Jahresring' (Janhunen 1981, 56), PU **sije* (*sūje*) 'Jahresring des Baumes, Faser, Fiber' (Rédei et al 1987, 443/IV) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 415 no. 152).

812. Proto-DURALJAN **sūt-* 'to accuse'.

F *syyttää* 'to accuse' (SKES 1151).

E *süütada* 'to accuse'.

Q *satai*, *chatay* 'acusar, quejarse' (P&Ch 30, 155).

813. Proto-DURALJAN **tata* 'father' (B 26, Sw 46 'father').

F *taatto* 'father' (SKES 1189).

E *taat* 'father, grandfather, old man', Mordvin *tata* 'father'.

Tam *tāttā*, Kan *tāta* 'grandfather, father' (DED 3160).

Q *tayta*, 'father, sir, gentleman' (P 2039), *taita* 'padre' (P&Ch 165).

Note e.g. Sanskrit *tatā* 'father' and Lallwort *tata*.

814. Proto-DURALJAN **taxy̥*- 'dung, manure'.

F *tade*, FD *tale*, *taje*, *taaje*, *taahe* 'manure, dung, muck' (SKES 1191).

K *toah*, *tuah* 'id.'.

Q *taqya* 'sheep or lama dung' (P 202).

Note that F *tade* has been considered a Scandinavian loan (SKES 1191).

815. Proto-DURALJAN **taxm̥* 'foul matter' (Sw 123 'rotten').

F *tahmoa* 'to become viscid, sticky, to get stuck', *tahma* 'rheum, mucus, dirt, foul matter' (SKES 1194).

E *tahm* 'soot, grime, blight, rust'.

Q *tajmay* 'derribar, desmoronar, tumbat' (P&Ch 165), *taqma* 'to demolish structures, to wreck' (P 202).

Note PN **tʰaʰ-tʰaʰ* 'to reduce, to diminish, to wear away, to wear away, to lessen' (B&K 1994, 295 no. 111) and PN **tʰaʰ-tʰaʰ* 'to spit' (B&K 1994, 312 no. 130).

816. Proto-DURALJAN **tixʒ* 'louse' (B 48, Sw 93 'louse').

F *tāi* 'louse, Pediculus humanis' (SKES 1474).

K *tāi*, E *tāi*, Mari *ti*, Komi *toj*, Hanti *tōgtəm*, Mansi *tāhəm*, H *tetű*, Nganasan *tiktō* 'louse'.

Toda *tixiny* 'bedbug', Kan *tagani*, *tigane* 'id.' (DED 2996).

Tunguz *ti-ktō* 'louse'.

Q *teqsi*, *tiqsi* 'pelo, pelositas en la lana' (P&Ch 169).

Note PFU **tāje* 'Laus' (Rédei et al 1988, 515/V), PN **tāja* 'louse' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 335) and Pudas-Marlow (154 no. 717).

817. Proto-DURALJAN **tayʒ-/toʒʒ-* 'to bend'.

F *taipua* 'to bend, to bow, to comply, to resign, etc.', *taivuttaa* 'to bend, to bow, to induce, to influence', *taivas* 'heaven, the heavens, sky' (SKES 1200, 1202).

K *taibuo* 'to agree, to comply', *taivuttoa* 'to bend etc.', E *taibuda*, *taivutada* 'to bend', Komi *tuj-* 'tauglich, passend', Mansi *taj-* 'es ziemt sich'.

Tam *cāy* 'to incline, to hang down, to decline as heavenly body, to bend, to turn down, to deviate, to lean, etc.', *cāyvu* 'slope, declivity, etc.' (DED 2456).

M *taji-baji* 'krummbeinig sein', Tatar *tajyl* 'sich beugen'.

J *towameru* 'biegen, krümmen', *tawayaka* 'flexible'.

Q *taiku* 'calcañar, talon' (P&Ch 165).

Note PFU, ?PU **taje-(toja-)* 'sich beugen, sich neigen, brechen' (Rédei et al 1988, 595/V), PN **toja* 'to bend' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 356), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 88 no. 314).

818. Proto-DURALJAN **taycʒ-* 'to fight' (Sw 47 'to fight').

F *taistella* 'to fight, to battle, to combat, to wrestle, to strive, to struggle, etc.' (SKES 1200).

K *taiskata* 'to beat, to strike'.

M *daici-* 'to be hostile, to make war', *daicila* 'to mobilize, to seize forcibly, to campaign'.

819. Proto-DURALJAN **takʒ-* 'behind, at the back' (Sw 6 'back').

F *takana* 'behind, at the back' (SKES 1203).

K *taka-*, *taga-*, E *taga-* 'id.', Nganasan *taka* 'das hinten Befindliche, Rückseite', *takana* 'hinten'.

Kolami *dogor* 'back', Kui *tōkoli* 'rear part of the cranium' (DED 2979).

M *daya-* 'to follow', Tungusic *daga* 'near'.

J *chikai*, OJ *tikasi* 'close by, near by, früh, nächst'.

Note PU **taka* 'Hinterraum, das Hintere' (Rédei et al 1988, 506/V) and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 88 no. 315) and Kazár (1980, 26 no. 42).

820. Proto-DURALJAN **tākɜnɜ* 'some woven textile'.

F *tākānā* 'Kilmarnock carpet' (SKES 1475).

Q *chakana* 'angarilla; escalera; trama; tejido de carrizos o maguey' (P&Ch 26).

Note that F *tākānā* has been considered a Scandinavian loan (SKES 1475).

821. Proto-DURALJAN **takɜ²* 'to sing'.

Tam *takataka* 'agility in dancing' (DED 2997).

M *dayu(n)* 'sound, noise, voice, tone, musical sound, song'.

J *dakuon* 'der stimhafte Laut' (J on 'Ton').

Q *taki* 'song', *taki-* 'to sing' (P 201).

Note the Nostratic connections.

822. Proto-DURALJAN **takɜ³* 'to become entangled' (Sw 74 'to hold').

F *takertua* 'to become entangled' (SKES 1207).

E *takertuda* 'to become entangled', Mansi *taxērt-* 'to fix, to fasten', Selkup *tokua-* 'to get stuck'.

Tam *takai* 'to take hold, to fasten, to bind, to stop etc.', *takku* 'lasting, to become permanent', Kan *tagar* 'to be stopped or imbedded', *takke* 'embracing', Tam *cikku*, Kan *sikku* 'to become entangled, to be caught' (DED 2498, 3006, Bhat 1975, 1627/III; 1977, 718/II).

M *takira-* 'to become entangled'.

J *daku*, *dakiau* 'to embrace', *tsukamu* 'festhalten, fangen, fassen', *tsuka* 'haften'.

Q *takya* 'to remain on inclined surface without falling' (P 201), *takiay* 'tener, ser constante, perseverante' (P&Ch 166).

Note the high-grade similarity both in sound and meaning. A primeval hunting term?

Note also PU **takka-* 'hängen, haften, stecken, bleiben' (Rédei et al 1988, 506/I) and PKJ **toxya-* 'to grasp' (Martin 1966, 248 no. 289), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 804 no. 2) and Kazár (1980, 183 no. 510).

823. Proto-DURALJAN **takɜ⁴* 'coat, furcoat, jacket; skin'.

F *takki* 'coat, jacket', *takku* 'snurl, shag, bunch' (SKES 1207).

E *takk* 'tow'.

Tam *cakkili* 'caste of shoemakers', Kan *cakkala* 'skin, leather' (DED 2272).

M *daxu* 'coat with fur outside'.

Q *takui takui* 'cosas revueltas', *takuy* 'mezclar, entreverar' (P&Ch 166), *čakita* 'woman's jacket' (English loan?) (P 199).

824. Proto-DURALJAN **takɜ⁵* 'to strike, to forge' (Sw 47 'to fight').

F *takoa* 'to forge, to hammer', *taistella* (**takistella*) 'to fight' (SKES 1200, 1209).

E *taguda* 'to forge, to hammer', H *tagad* 'to deny, to act against, to contradict'. Malayalam *taykkuka*, *takkuka*, *taikka* 'to strike' (DED 3089), Tam *takar* 'to strike' (DED 2999).

M *tay* 'sound of striking something hard'.

J *dagegi* 'Schlag, das Schlagen, Streich', *tatakau* 'kämpfen', *tataku* 'schlagen'.

Q *taka-* 'to punch, to knock' (P 201), *takay* 'golpear, martillar' (P&Ch 165).

The onomatopoeic character of these words is obvious. However, in Mongol and in Finnish there exists also an abstractive wordpair F *tahto*, OF *tagda* 'will, wish, desire' and M *tay-a* 'will, wish, pleasure'. Note PKJ **tátax(wa)* 'to fight' (Martin 1966, 232 no. 80), PN **t^h/ak-/t^h/ək-* 'to touch, to push, to strike' (B&K 1994, 383 no. 100), and the comparisons of Kazár (1980, 165 no. 457 and 166 no. 461).

825. Proto-DURALJAN **talya* 'skin, pelt, hide' (B 72, Sw 137 'skin').

F *talja* 'skin, pelt, hide, fleece' (SKES 1210).

K *taŋa* 'ibid', Nenets *tāi*, *taí* 'scalp', Selkup *tuja*, *tuuja* 'Haar'.

Tam *talai* 'head, top', Kuwi *tala* 'hair', Malto *tali* 'hair of head' (DED 3103).

M *tolugai* 'head, hill'.

Note PU **talja* 'Haut, Fell' (Rédei et al 1988, 508/V) and the comparison of Koskinen (1996, 58 no. 159).

826. Proto-DURALJAN **talǝʒ-* 'to keep, to preserve'.

F *talle-*, *talte-* 'secret place, hiding place', *tallettaa* 'to deposit, to keep, to preserve' (SKES 1216).

K *talle*, E *tallel* '(safe)keeping, custody'.

Tam *tālu* 'to bear, to suffer, to tolerate', Kan *tāl*, *tālu* (*tāld-*) 'to hold, to take, to get, to obtain, to receive, to have on possess, etc.', *tāldu* 'to hold, etc.' (DED 3188).

M *dalda* 'hidden, conceal, secretly', *daldala-* 'to hide, to conceal'.

827. Proto-DURALJAN **talʒ(wʒ)* 'cold, winter' (B 15, Sw 22 'cold').

F *talvi* 'winter' (SKES 1217).

E *talv*, L *dalve*, Mari *tel*, H *tél* 'id.'.

Tam *cali* 'cold, chilliness', *tali* 'coolness', Tel *cali*, *caluva* 'cold, low temperature', Parji *talla* 'coolness' (DED 2408).

J *iteru* 'to freeze, to congeal, to be frozen over'.

Q *challatan* 'sudor frio, especialmente los agonizantes' (P&Ch 27).

Note PFU **tālvā* (Rédei et al 1988, 516/V) and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 153 no. 716) and Kazár (1980, 59 no. 141).

828. Proto-DURALJAN **tā-* 'this' (B 85, Sw 167 'this').

F *tāmā* 'this' (SKES 1477).

E *tema*, Komi *ta*, Mansi *ti* 'this', H *té* 'unstet, unsicher'.

Tam *tām*, (*tamm-*) 'they, themselves', Tel *tāmu*, *tamaru* 'they, themselves' (DED 3162).

M *tere* 'jener, der'.

Q *čay* 'that' (P 121).

Note PU **tɜ* (Demonstrativpronomen) (Janhunen 1981, 56), PU **tā/te/ti* 'dieser' (Rédei et al 1988, 513/V) and PA **te/ti* 'that, jener' (see Rédei et al 1988, 514/V).

829. Proto-DURALJAN **tamp-* 'gut, snell, rope' (Sw 122 'rope').

F *tamppi* 'strap end', *tampsi* 'gut, snell' (SKES 1220, 1221).

Tam, Malayalam *tumpu* 'rope, frayed ends of a gut' (DED 3333).

M *dam* 'connecting', *tama-* 'to gather or collect together', *tamu-* 'to twist or spin thread or rope'.

J *tamushi* 'Flechte'.

Q *tampa* 'tangled (of hair, thread etc.), to tangle' (P 201), *tami* 'placenta' (P&Ch 166).

Note PN **tʰum-tʰom* 'to twist, to turn, to wind' (B&K 1994, 309 no. 127).

830. Proto-DURALJAN **tanɜ-* 'stout, fat' (B 25, Sw 42 'fat').

F *tanakka* 'thick-set, sturdy, stout, robust, strong, etc.' (SKES 1221).

K *tanakka* 'id.'.

Tam *tani* 'to abound, to be profuse, to increase in size, to grow fat', Tel *tanaru* 'to increase' (DED 3047).

J *tannō* 'to be satiated, filled, satisfied'.

Q *tanja* 'montón', *tanja tanja* 'a montones' (P&Ch 167).

PN **tʰanʷ-tʰənʷ* 'to extend, to spread, to stretch' (B&K 1994, 290 no. 106).

831. Proto-DURALJAN **tan-* 'to bind'.

F *tanota* 'to bind fast', *tanu* 'birchbark, bind of birchbark' (SKES 1227).

E *tanu* 'headress of married women', Nenets *tānō* 'braid, plait'.

Pengo *ɖanj* 'to stick, to adhere' (DED 2942).

Old Turkish *tan-* 'to tie'.

Q *tantay* 'reunir, juntar' (P 167).

Note PFU **tana* 'Birkenrinde' (Rédei et al 1988, 509/V), and PN **tʰan-as-tʰən-as-* 'to be tightly loaded, to be closely packed or processed together' (B&K 1994, 308 no. 126).

832. Proto-DURALJAN **tap-* 'to beat, to kill' (B 42, Sw 82 'to kill').

F *taputtaa* 'to tap', *tapella* 'to fight', *tappaa* 'to kill' (SKES 1229, 1231).

E *tappa* 'to kill, to slaughter', Komi *tapetni* 'to beat with fist', H *tapod* 'to step', Nenets *tappar-* 'to kick'.

Tam *tapu*, *tappu* 'to strike, to beat, to kill; to die, to perish, to destroy', *cappāni* 'clasping hands' (DED 3075, 3068, 2335).

M *tab* 'to sound of hammering', *daba-* 'to violate, to break, to overcome'.

J *dabogu* 'Schlag'.

Q *tapka-* 'to cause abort' (P 202).

These words have an obvious onomatopoeic character. Note PU **tappa-* 'schlagen, pochen, klopfen' (Rédei et al 1988, 509/V), PN **tapla* a) 'to beat, to strike', b) 'to feel about, to tap', c) 'to hit' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 330, 353, and 356), and PN **t'ab-t'əb-* 'to strike, to slay, to kill' (B&K 1994, 318 no. 138).

833. Proto-DURALJAN **tarx-* 'to plant, to cultivate'.

F *tarha* 'yard, cattleyard, inclosure, enclosure, plantation, farm', *taro* 'cultivated land, village' (SKES 1232).

E *tara* 'yard, cattleyard, inclosure, enclosure', *taru* 'beehive'.

Gondi *tarcānā*, *tarsk* 'to scrape, to plane' (DED 3146), Tam *tarai* 'to sprout, to flourish, to grow luxuriantly', Malayalam *tarā* 'to shoot', *tarēkka* 'to shoot, to sprout' (DED 3119).

M *tari-* 'to sow, to plant, to plow', *tariḷala-* 'to cultivate'.

Q *tarpu-* 'to plant, to cultivate', *tarpuv* 'planting, cultivation, crop' (P 202); *sembrar* (P&Ch 168).

Note PFU **tar3tor3* 'Nähe, Umgebung' (Rédei et al 1988), and PN **thar-* 'to scratch' (B&K 1994).

834. Proto-DURALJAN **tark-* 'accurate, exact'.

F *tarkka* 'accurate, exact, precise, sure, sharp', *tarkkaaja* 'observer', *tarkoittaa* 'to mean, to intend, to aim, to want' (SKES 1235).

E *targutada* 'to be overwise, to be splitting hairs', *tark* 'wise, skillful; shaman'.

Tam *turuvu* 'to seek, to inquire into, to pursue', *turavu* 'spying' (DED 3347).

M *darxaci* 'artsman, craftman'.

J *tari* 'to be competent, qualified'.

Q *tari-* 'to find, to meet, to get, to acquire' (P 202), *taripay* 'inquir, juzcar como juez, descubrir' (P&Ch 168).

835. Proto-DURALJAN **tar-* 'to chop off, to cut off'.

OF *tarpaista* 'to chop off, to cut off, to beat suddenly', *tarpoa* 'to drive fish into a net by beating the water with poles; to tramp' (SKES 1239).

K *tarpuo*, *tarboa* 'id.'.

Tam *tari* 'to lop, to chop off, to cut off', *tariḷai* 'a kind of axe', Tel *taruvu*, *tarvu* 'to slice' (DED 3140).

Note PN **t'ar-t'ə r-* 'to tear, to rend, to cut, to severe' (B&K 1994, 300 no. 116).

836. Proto-DURALJAN **tart-* 'to grasp, to clasp'.

F *tarttua* 'to grasp, to grip, to tackle, to fasten on, to get stuck, etc.' (SKES 1240).

K *tarttuo*, Votic *tarttua* 'id.', H *tart* 'halten, verwahren'.

Tam *taru* 'embracing', *taruvu* 'to clasp, to embrace' (DED 3116).

Q *charay* 'agarrar, detener, sujetar', *chariy* 'tener, posar' (P&Ch 30).

Note PFU **tartt3-* 'steckenbleiben, klebenbleiben' (Rédei et al 1988, 511/V) and PN **t'ar-t'ə r'* 'to grasp, to embrace' (B&K 1994, 307 no. 124).

837. Proto-DURALJAN **tarwʒ* 'deer, elk'.

F *tarvas* 'deer, elk' (SKES 1240).

E *tarvas* 'urus'.

Tam *ur̥ai*, Kan *erale*, Tulu *erale* 'deer' (DED 476, 694).

M *zari* 'steppe deer'.

Q *taruka* 'a kind of deer, Hippocamelus antisensis' (P 202).

Note Latin *taurus* 'bull, ox', and PN **ʔ^hawr-* 'bull, steer' (B&K 1994, 327 no. 148).

F *tarvas* has been considered a Baltic loan (SKES 1240).

838. Proto-DURALJAN **tasʒ* 'even, plane'.

F *taso* 'plane, level', *tasainen* 'even, equally', *tasanko* 'plateau', *taho* 'direction, quarter, surface' (SKES 1194, 1242).

E *tasa* 'quietly, slowly', *tasan* 'even, plane'.

M *tasiyu* 'side, mountain slope'.

J *tahata* 'Feld', *tahen* 'vielseitig', *tahō* 'andererseits'.

Note PKJ **tʰsg-* 'to polish it' (Martin 1966, 239 no. 239).

839. Proto-DURALJAN **tāδʒ* 'a female relative, aunt?'.

F *tāti* 'aunt' (SKES 1486).

K *tāti*, E *tādi* 'id.', Mordvin *tādʒ*, *tārʒ* 'mother'.

Tam *tallai*, Tel *tal(l)i*, Konda *tali*, Pengo *tari*, Kui *taḍi* 'mother' (DED 3136).

Q *tari* 'nieta' (P&Ch 168).

Note the comparison of Vacek and Lubsangdorji (1994, 411).

840. Proto-DURALJAN **tawtʒ/taxutʒ* 'disease, malady, epidemic'.

F *tauti* 'disease, sickness, illness, malady' (SKES 1248).

K *tauti* 'ibid.', H *dōg* 'illness, epidemic, pestilence'.

Tam *tavaṛu* 'to die', *tavvu* 'to lessen, to decrease, to shrink', *tāvu* 'to perish, to decay' (DED 3068).

M *taxul* 'mass disease, epidemic'.

J *tsutsuga* 'illness'.

Q *taqwi* 'disorder' (P 202), *tiwti* 'skinny, to be destitute, live with continuous disease etc.' (P 204).

Note PN **dʌwʌ* 'death' (Illič-Svityč 1971-76, 224/l), PN **daw-/dāw-* 'to become exhausted, to die' (B&K 1994, 273 no. 85), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 189 no. 523). F *tauti* has been considered a German loan (SKES 1248).

841. Proto-DURALJAN **tāwʒ* 'lung'.

F *tāvy*, *tāky*, *tāty* 'lung' (SKES 1486).

Votic *tāvü*, Mordvin *tevlal*, Komi *ti*, Enets *tji* 'id.'.

Kan *domme* 'lung of cow', Kolami *dobba* 'lung', Gabda *dobda*, Gondi, Parji *dorba*, Konda *dobo* 'id.' (DED 3515).

Note PU **tewiw/tāwīw* 'Lunge' (Janhunen 1981, 56), PU **tāwe* 'Lunge' (Rédei et al 1988, 519/V), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 808 no. 90) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 89 no. 319).

842. Proto-DURALJAN **tāwōs* 'full'.

F *tāysi* 'full', *tāysin* 'fully, completely, totally, wholly' (SKES 1486).

E *tāis* 'full', Mari *tić* 'voll', H *tele*, *teli* 'voll, gefüllt'.

Tam *tava* 'much, intensely', Kan *tave* 'abundantly, completely' (DED 3106)

Q *tawqa* 'to pile' (P 203).

Note PFU **tāwōe* 'voll' (Rédei et al 1988, 518/V) and PN **t^haw-t^həw-* 'to swell' (B&K 1994, 289 no. 104), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 801 no. 60) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 154 no. 418).

843. Proto-DURALJAN **tekə-* 'to do, to make' (B 99 'to work').

F *tehdā* 'to do, to make, to act etc.', *teko* 'act, deed, doing, work' (SKES 1256).

E *teha* 'to do, to castrate etc.', H *tesz* 'to do, to make etc.'.

Tam *tekka* 'to taken' (DED 3407).

M *tege-* 'to do so', *tegy-* 'to select, to pick up'.

J *deki* 'Arbeit, Fertigstellung', *tsukeru*, OJ *tukura* 'to make, to create, to build, to construct'.

Q *teqway* 'to shell, to husk' (Middendorf 1970, 119), *chejoy* 'labrar piedras' (P&Ch 32).

Note PFU **teke-* 'tun, machen' (Rédei et al 1988, 519/V), PKJ **cəxər* 'to make' (Martin 1966, 236 no. 135), PN **t^hak-t^hək-* 'to form, to fashion, to make, to create' (B&K 1994, 227 no. 91), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 184 no. 512).

844. Proto-DURALJAN **temp-* 'to wrench, to pull with force'.

F *tempoa*, *temmata* 'to wrench, to pull, to jerk', *temmellys*, *tiimellys* 'tumult', *temppu* 'stroke, exercise, trick etc.' (SKES 1266, 1267).

E *tōmmata* 'to pull, to drag', H *tép* 'to pluck, to pull, to tear out'.

Tam *tempu* 'physical strength, energy', Tel *tempu* 'boldness'; *temmāṭi* 'senseless person' (DED 3416, 3417).

Turkish *temsil* 'performance'.

J *tsubureru* 'to become crushed, zusammenbrechen, zerbrechen'.

Q *timpuy* 'herrer aqua, enojarse, latir', *timpuchiy* 'desmenzar', *timina* 'persona incorrigible, desobediente, rebelde'

Note PKJ **teNbi-* 'to jump' (Martin 1966, 249 no. 293), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 25 no. 38), and Nostratic connections.

845. Proto-DURALJAN **tenə-* 'kid, brother, sister' (Sw 20 'child').

F *tenava* 'youngster, kid' (SKES 1268).

Tam *tuṇai* 'association, company, friend, husband, wife', *tuṇaivan* 'husband, friend, brother, cousin', Malayalam *tuṇavan* 'friend' (DED 3308).

Q *tinki* 'par des cosas iguales' (P&Ch 171).

Note Proto-Amerind **t'ana* 'child', considered an example of Amerind innovations (Greenberg and Ruhlen 1992).

846. Proto-DURALJAN **ters* 'cutting edge, point' (Sw 133 'sharp').

F *terä* 'cutting edge, blade, cutter, point, tip', *terävä* 'sharp, keen', *teräs* 'steel' (SKES 1278).

E *terä* 'cutting edge etc.', *terav* 'sharp', H *tor* 'dagger, poignard'.

Tam *tura* 'to tunnel, to bore', Kan *turi* 'to hollow, to bore, to drill etc.' (DED 3339).

J *tsurugi* 'sword, sabre, blade'.

Q *turpui* 'punzar, picar', *turpuna* 'todo instrumento para punzar' (P&Ch 176).

Note the high-grade similarity in meaning, PFU **terä* 'Schneide, Spitze' (Rédei et al 1988, 522/V), PN **tura* 'to stick, to stab, to perforate' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 357), and the comparison of Kazár's (1980, 188 no. 520).

847. Proto-DURALJAN **fewə* 'deer, moose'.

F *tevana* 'moose cow' (SKES 1281).

L *daevene* 'id.', Nenets *tyy*, Enets *tia* 'reindeer'.

Kuwi *cibda*, *cibda* 'sambar', Kan, Tel, Kolami *duppi* 'the spotted deer with branching horns, the axis' (DED 694).

M *ternege*, Turkish *tebe* 'camel'.

Note PU **fewä* 'Elentier oder Rentier' (Rédei et al 1988, 522/V) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 90 no. 321).

848. Proto-DURALAJAN **ti* 'street, road' (B 65, Sw 120 road).

F *tie* 'road, way, path, route, career ect.', *tietää* 'to know' (SKES 1282, 1285).

E *tee* 'road, way etc.', Komi *tui* 'ibid.'.

Tam *teru* 'street, highway' (DED 3422).

J *-chi*, *michi*, OJ *ti* 'way, path, track, road'.

Q *ichi*, *ichii* 'paso' (P&Ch 51).

Note PFP **teje* 'Weg' (Rédei et al 1988, 794/VII), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 25 no. 37).

849. Proto-DURALJAN **tilyə* 'to be or become bright'.

F *tillittää* 'to shine (of sun), to gaze' (SKES 1303).

K *t'illitteä* 'to shine dimly (of lamp)'.

Tam *telj* 'to become clear', *teljir* 'to shine, to sparkle',

Kan *tiji*, *tali* 'to become bright, clear' (DED 3433).

Q *tillapiay* 'relampaguear' (P&Ch 170).

Note PN **dila* 'to shine' (Illič-Svityč 1971, 219 no. 68), PN **dil'-/de/-* 'to be or become bright' (B&K 1944, 273 no. 86).

850. Proto-DURALJAN **tip3-/cip3-* 'to drop'.

F *tippa* 'drop', *tippua* 'to drop, to drip, to fall' (SKES 1308).

K *t'ippa*, E *tiba* 'id.', Udmurt *t'sop* 'a drop'.

J *tsubu*, OJ *tubu*, *tubî* 'grain, drop'.

Q *āpita-* 'to sprinkle, to spray' (P 123).

Note PN */*čip̃* 'to drop' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 343) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 178 no. 494).

851. Proto-DURALJAN **tici* 'female breast, nipple' (B 11 'breast, teat').

F *tissi* 'female breast, teat' (SKES 1314).

E *tiss* 'ibid', Mari *tsizi*, H *csecs* 'mamma, nipple'.

Kan *tāci*, *cāci* 'a childish word for female breast' (DED 2436).

M *tezijelten* 'mammals', *tezije-* 'to feed'.

J *chichi* 'to suck, breast' (P 121).

Q *āč* 'female breast' (P 121).

Note the similar imitation of sucking, PKJ **cyic(yi)* 'breasts' (Martin 1966, 227 no. 25), and the comparison of Tyler (1968, 805 no. 17).

852. Proto-DURALJAN **toka-* 'to blame'.

F *tokaista* 'to snap out, to break, to blame, to say without thinking', *tokero*, *tokoi* 'stupid' (SKES 1331, 1332).

E *togida* 'to beat, to batter', *togu* 'stupid', Mordvin *tokams* 'to fit'.

J *togamera*, OJ *togame* 'tadeln, to blame'.

Note PN */*t'uoq'-/t'oq'-* 'to say, to speak, to tell' (B&K 1994, 318 no. 137), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 173 no. 481).

853. Proto-DURALJAN **tok3-* 'to stick, to stab' (Sw 150 'to stab').

F *tokata*, *tökätä*, *tökkiä* 'to stick, to push, to strike, to poke' (SKES 1331, 1493).

K *tšokata* 'to stick', H *gyak-* 'to pierce, to stab'.

Malto *tuke* 'to push, to remove', Kan *dūku* 'to push' (DED 3286).

J *tsuku*, OJ *tuku* 'to pierce, to thrust, to spear, to stab, to poke'.

Q *tuksi-* 'to stick, to stab, to point at' (P 205), *tuqsina* 'cosa que punza' (P&Ch 176).

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 184 no. 511).

854. Proto-DURALJAN **tor3* 'path, road' (B 65, Sw 120 'road').

F *tola* 'path, trail, track', *torokka* '(bad) road' (SKES 1355).

K *toroga*, *doroga*, *dorogu* 'road', L *tālle* 'trail, track'.

Tam *teru*, *teruvam*, *teruva* 'street, highway, public road' (DED 3422).

J *dōro* 'Straße, Weg'.

Note that F *torokka* has been considered a Russian loan (SKES 1355).

855. Proto-DURALJAN **tom3-* 'powerful, large, big'.

F *tomera* 'steadfast, straightforward, showy, powerful' (SKES 1341).

K *tomēr* 'solid, stabil, firm, mighty, powerful'.

M *tomura* 'to become large', *tomuxan* 'somewhat large, big'.

J *tsumeru* 'füllen, stopfen; schwer arbeiten'.

Note the group 857.

856. Proto-DURALJAN **tompɜ* 'dust' (Sw 34 'dust').

F *tomu* 'dust, powder, ashes' (SKES 1341).

K *tomu* 'id.', E *tomu* 'dust, steam'.

Tam *tumpu* 'dust', Tel *dummu* 'id.' (DED 3332).

Q *tumpa* 'poco, un poco' (P&Ch 175).

857. Proto-DURALJAN **topɜ* 'vigorous, steadfast'.

F *topakka* 'independent, self-dependent, steadfast, straight forward, brisk, alert, vigorous' (SKES 1345).

K *topakka* 'energetic, vigorous, active, alert'.

Q *tupaq* 'resplandeciente', *tupa* 'nombre del honor, adjetivo honorífico' (P&Ch 175).

858. Proto-DURALJAN **tupɜ* 'to spit' (Sw 147 'to spit').

F *topeksia*, *töpeksiä*, *topehtia*, *töpehtiä* 'to spit' (SKES 1499).

K *töpeksie* 'id.'.

Tam *tuppu* 'to spit; spittle', *tuppal* 'saliva, spittle', Malto *tupe* 'to spit' (DED 3323).

PA **tupy-* 'to spit' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 354).

Q *tuqa* 'to spit' (P 206), *tojai* 'saliva, esputo' (P&Ch 172).

Note PN **tupa* 'to spit' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 354).

859. Proto-DURALJAN **tɜɜ* 'shit, feces'.

F *törky* 'dirt, filth, foul matter, stuff, rubbish, etc.', *törkeä* 'coarse, rough, vulgar, detestable, infamous, dirty, etc.' (SKES 503).

K *törgie* 'id.', H *szar* 'shit', Mari *šær*, *šur* 'Dreck, Kot'.

Tam *tūru* 'to go to stool', Malayalam *tūruka* 'id.', Tulu *tūru* 'to purge' (DED 3400).

Note PFU **šarɜ* 'Dreck, Scheiße, Kot; scheißen' (Rédei et al 1987, 465/IV), PN **dur-/dor-* 'spot, dirt, blemish' (B&K 1994, 266 no. 76).

860. Proto-DURALJAN **totɜ⁻¹* 'to familiarize with'.

F *tottua* 'to become accustomed, used, familiarized, habituated, trained, experienced' (SKES 1363).

K *tottuo* 'id.'.

M *daduya-* 'to familiarize with, to train in'.

Note the group 861.

861. Proto-DURALJAN **totɜ⁻²* 'truth, verity'.

F *totuus* 'truth, verity', *todeta* 'to verify, to prove, to confirm', *tosi* 'truth, verity' (SKES 1358).

E *tõsi* 'truth, verity, true', Komi *tod-* 'to know', Enets *tudda* 'to experience, to solve by divination'.

Tam *toŋu* 'to touch, to feel', *tēŋu* 'to seek, to search to', Kan *tēŋa*, *tēŋe* 'clearness, purity', Tulu *tēŋu* 'pure, clear' (DED 3480, 3456, 3471).

M *todu-* 'clear, evident, manifest', *todud-* 'to become clear or obvious'.

J *todoke* 'Anzeige, Meldung', *todokere* 'melden, anzeigen', *todashii* 'recht, richtig'.

Note the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 91 no. 327) and Kazár (1980, 164 no. 454).

862. Proto-DURALJAN **towk3-/tūk3-* 'to scatter, to sow'.

F *touko* 'sowing, springsowing', *toukokuu* 'May' (SKES 1365).

K *touko*, *tougo* 'sowing', E *tōug* 'id.', H *tavasz* 'spring'.

Tam *tūvu*, 'to scatter, to spread out as grain', Malayalam *tūkuka* 'to strew', *tūvuku* 'to scatter' (DED 3394).

J *tsuyu* 'the springrains', OJ *tuyu* 'dew'.

Note PFU **towk3* 'Frühlingfluten, steigen (vom Wasser)' (Rédei et al 1988, 532/V) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 189 no. 524).

863. Proto-DURALJAN **tuxk3* 'ash, dust, clay' (B 2, Sw 4 'ashes'; Sw 34 'dust').

F *tuhka* 'ash(es)' (SKES 1375), *tōhkä* 'dirt, filth, stuff' (SKES 1490).

K *tuhka*, E *tuhk* 'ash(es)'.

Tam *tuka!* 'dust, particle of dust, pollen; fault, moral defect', Naikri *tūk* 'earth, clay' (DED 3283).

Q *tiksimuyu* 'the earth' (P 203).

Note PN **diga* 'earth' (Illič-Svityč 1971, 220 no. 69), PN **dig^h/dag^h*- 'earth, clay, mud' (Bomhard 1996, 608 no. 81), and the Global Etymon *tika* 'earth' (Bengtson & Ruhlen 1994, 323 no. 24).

864. Proto-DURALJAN **tuk-* 'to become suffocated, to stop'.

F *tuhehtua*, *tikahtua* 'to become choked, suffocated', *tukkia* 'to stop' (SKES 1385, 1387).

E *tukkida*, *tökkida* 'to plug (up)', H *tikkad* 'to grow languid, tired, exhausted, weary', *dug-* 'to stop up'.

Tam *tikai*, *tikaippu* 'asthma' (DED 3208), *takai* 'to stop' (DED 3006).

J *tsukiru*, OJ *tuka* 'to become exhausted', J *tsukaeru* 'to be obstructed, choked, stopped up'.

Q *tukuy* 'acabar, terminar, concluir, poner fin' (P&Ch 174).

Note PN **t^huk^h/t^hok^h*- 'to push, to shove, to thrust in' (B&K 1994, 382 no. 218) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 182 no. 506).

865. Proto-DURALJAN **tukʒ* 'hair (of the head)' (B 35, Sw 65 'hair').

F *tukka* 'hair' (SKES 1386).

E *tukk* 'hair'.

Tam *tuku* (*tukk*-) 'to be gathered in a mass, as the hair' (DED 3476).

Old Turkish *tū*: 'the hair of body'.

Q *čukča* 'hair' (P 124).

Note the group 784, and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 91 no. 330).

866. Proto-DURALJAN **tukʒ* 'flock, heard' (B 1, Sw 1 'all').

F *tukku* 'bunch, bundle', *tukkukauppa* 'wholesale', *tokka* 'flock, heard' (SKES 1333, 1387).

Vepsic *tuk*, *tukuine* 'bunch, bundle', H *tōke* 'capital'.

Tam *tokai* 'flock, heard', *toku* 'to assemble, to collect', Malayalam *tuka* 'sum, whole amount' (DED 3476).

M *toy-a(n)* 'number, figure, amount', *tyg* 'an innumerable quantity', *tygemel* 'all, full, entire', Turkish *tugay* 'prigade'.

J *taka* 'Menge, Quantität' *takaru*, OJ *takaru* 'to gather, to flock, to collect'.

Q *tukuy* 'whole, entire, all' (P 205).

Note the comparisons of Kazár (1980, 165 no. 459 and no. 460).

867. Proto-DURALJAN **tulʒ* 'fire' (B 27, Sw 48 'fire').

F *tuli* 'fire' (SKES 1388).

E *tuli*, Mordvin *tol*, Mari *tul* 'fire', H *gyullad* 'to flame, to kindle', Selkup *tūū* 'fire'.

Tam *tułanku* 'to shine', *tī* 'fire, lamp', Tulu *tū*, *sū* 'fire, fiery', Gabda *tuy-* 'to set fire' (DED 3359, 3266, 3371).

M *tyle* 'flame, combustible, fuel', *tyle-* 'to kindle a fire', *tyli-* 'to burn, to heat'.

Q *tułpa* 'fireplace, grill' (P 205), *tulpa* 'hogar' (P&Ch 174).

Note PU **tulj* 'Feuer' (Janhunen 1981, 56), PU **tule* 'Feuer' (Rédei et al 1988, 535/V), PKJ *(*a*)-*jtò-* 'hot' (Martin 1966, 234 no. 112), PN **dul* 'fire' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 352), PN **dul-/dol-* 'to burn, to be bright' (B&K 1994, 274 no. 87), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 91 no. 331).

868. Proto-DURALJAN **tulʒ* 'to come, to arrive at' (B 16, Sw 23 'to come').

F *tulla* 'to come, to arrive at, to become etc.' (SKES 1392).

E *tulla* 'to arrive at, to become', Mari *tola-* 'to come', Nenets *to-* 'kommen'.

Tam *tolai* 'to become extinct, to perish', Malayalam *tulayuka* 'to be at an end, to die', Tel *tolāgu* 'to move, to go off, to terminate' (DED 3519), Tam *tułanku* 'to move, to trip along' (DED 3359).

M *tul-* 'to touch, to lean on, to reach'.

Note PU **toli-* 'kommen' (Janhunen 1981, 56), PU **tule* 'kommen' (Rédei et al 1988, 535/V), PN **tul/t'ol-* 'to reach, to attain, to come to' (B&K 1994, 309 no. 128), and the comparisons of Illič-Svityč (1965, 357) and Koskinen (1996, 62 no. 174).

869. Proto-DURALJAN **turk3-1* 'to push' (B 62, Sw 114 'to push').

F *tunkea* 'to push, to penetrate, to force' (SKES 1398).

E *tungida* 'ibid.', Mordvin *tongo-* 'to slip, to stick, H *dug* 'to push, to penetrate'.

Tam *tānku* 'to hit against, to strike', Kan *tāngu* 'to hit, to strike or to dash against' (DED 3150).

Q *tanjay*, *tankay* 'empujar' (P&Ch 167), *tanqa-* 'to push' (P 201).

Note PFU **turke* 'drängen, dringen etc.' (Rédei et al 1988, 537/V), PN **tunḱa* 'to press' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 338), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 155 no. 724).

870. Proto-DURALJAN **turk32* 'crowd, throng'.

F *tungos* 'crowd, throng, crush' (SKES 1398).

E *tung* 'id.'.

Q *tunjo* 'estrecho, angosto' (P&Ch 175).

871. Proto-DURALJAN **tant3-* 'to feel, to know etc. (B 43, Sw 83 'to know').

F *tuntea* 'to feel, to know, to be acquainted with etc', *tuntua* 'to feel, to be felt', *tunto* 'feeling, touch' (SKES 1399).

E *tunda* 'to feel etc', H *tudni* 'to know, to can', Nenets *tumtā* 'to feel'.

Tam *tāntu* 'to touch, to feel', Tel *tanuku* 'to touch' (DED 3274, 3148).

M *tani-* 'to know, to be familiar with', *tanil* 'acquaintance'.

J *tannō* 'gewandt, erfahren', *tanomi* 'Vertrauen'.

Q *tanuy* 'introducir, empujar', *tanteay* 'tantear' (P&Ch 167).

Note PU **tumti-* 'fühlen, kennen, wissen' (Janhunen 1981, 56), PU **tumte-* 'fühlen anrühren, tasten' (Rédei et al 1988, 536/V), PN **tanḱa* 'to know' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 343), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 92 no. 332).

872. Proto-DURALJAN **to* 'that' (B 83, Sw 161 'that').

F *tuo* 'that, that one, FD *toi* 'id.' (SKES 1403).

K *tuo*, *toi*, E *too*, Mordvin *tona*, Mari *tu*, Hanti *tom* 'id.', H *tova* 'away', Selkup *to* 'dieser, andere, jene'.

J *tōi*, OJ *tōposi* 'far, distant'.

Note the group 828, PU **t3* (Demonstrativpronomen) (Janhunen, 1981, 56), PU **to* 'jener' (Rédei et al 1988, 526/V), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 174 no. 483).

873. Proto-DURALJAN **tox3-1* 'to bring'.

F *tuoda* 'to bring, to carry, to deliver etc.', *tuottaa* 'to produce, to cause, to bring etc.' (SKES 1404).

E *tuua* 'to bring etc.', Mordvin *tujams* 'to bring', Nenets *taa* 'to bring, to give'.

Tam *tālu* 'to bear, Kan *tāl*, *tālu* 'to hold, to take, to obtain, to have' (DED 3188).

Turkish *tavar* 'Habe, Gabe, Tribut'.

J *mitsugu* 'to support, to finance', OJ *tuki* 'tribute, taxes'.

Note PU **toɣe* 'bringen, holen, geben' (Rédei et al 1988, 529/V), PN **t'uw-/t'ow-* 'to give, to put, to place' (B&K 1994, 305 no. 121), PN **to/H/ʌ* 'to give' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 338), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 181 no. 502).

874. Proto-DURALJAN **toxʒ²* 'bark, rind' (B 3, Sw 8 'bark').

F *tuohi* 'birch bark' (SKES 1405).

K *tuohi*, E *toht*, *tohi*, Komi *tujys*, Udmurt *tuj*, *tōtā*, Selkup *tüe*, *töö* 'id.'.

Tam *tōtu* 'shell of a fruit', Kan *togaṭu*, *tōṭe* 'bark, rind, peel, pod', Gondi *toṭṭe* 'peel' (DED 3544).

Note PU **tʃji* (?**tujj/toji*) 'Birkenrinde' (Janhunen 1981, 56), PU **tojʒ* 'id.' (Rédei et al 1988, 528/V), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 91 no. 328).

875. Proto-DURALJAN **ðomʒ* 'chokeberry (tree), bird-cherry tree'.

F *tuomi* 'chokeberry (tree)' (SKES 1408).

E *toom* 'id.', Mari *lombo* 'Faulkirsche', Mansi *jum* 'Ahlkirsche', Selkup *t'ew* 'Prunus Padus, Traubenkirsche'.

Tam *tumpi*, Kan *tumaki*, *tumari* 'wild mangosteen tree', Tel *tumiki*, Gondi *tumir* 'ebony' (DED 3329).

Turkish *jumurt* 'Traubenkirsche', M *zimugusun* 'id.'.

Note PU **d'jxmj* 'Traubenkirschbaum' (Janhunen 1981, 54), PU **ðeme* (*ðōme*) 'Traubenkirsche, Ahlkirsche' (Rédei et al 1986, 65/I), PN **ʎo/mH/ʌ* 'bird-cherry tree' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 372), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 92 no 335).

876. Proto-DURALJAN **tursʹ* 'clay'.

F *tura* 'marshy, watery earth' (SKES 1418).

H *gyúr* 'knead'.

Tam *туру* 'rust, flaw', Gondi *tōri*, *toriy*, *tori* 'earth, soil, clay' (DED 3283, 3343).

M *doro* 'Staub'.

J *doro* 'Schmutz, Dreck, Schlamm', *dorodoro* 'breiig, schlammig, kleisterig'.

Q *туру* 'barro' (P&Ch 176).

Note PKJ **ter(e)* 'muddy' (Martin 1966, 237 no. 151), PN **dur/dor-* 'spot, dirt, blemish' (B&K 1994, 266 no. 76), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 176 no. 488).

877. Proto-DURALJAN **turʒ²* 'crane'.

Komi *turi*, H *daru* 'crane' (Rédei et al 1988, 513/V).

Turkish *tuma* 'crane'.

J *tsuru*, OJ *туру* 'crane'.

Note PFU **tarʒ-kʒ* (*tarkʒ*) 'Kranich' (Rédei et al 1988, 513/V), PKJ **туру/tur(u)* 'crane' (Martin 1966, 229 no. 55), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 187 no. 518).

878. Proto-DURALJAN **turkʒ* 'fur, coat, pelt' (B 72, Sw 137 'skin').

F *turkki* 'fur, coat, pelt, furcoat' (SKES 1424).

Votic *turkki* 'ibid.', H *szőr* 'hair, shag', *szörme* 'furs, pelts'.

Kuṛux *turuxnā*, *turxa'ānā* 'to take the skin off', Tam, Malayalam *uri* 'skin, peel' (DED 3358, 652).

M *turasx-a* 'skin of a dead animal'.

879. Proto-DURALJAN **turʒ* 'lip, snout' (B 60, Sw 106 'nose').

F *turpa* 'nose, snout, muzzle' (SKES 1426).

K *turpa*, *turba*, Mordvin *turva*, *torva* 'id.', Komi *tjrp* 'lip'.

Tam *tuti* 'lip', Tulu *dudi* 'id., snout of an animal', Malto *toṛo* 'mouth' (DED 3296).

Note PFP **turpa* 'Lippe, Schnauze, Maul' (Rédei et al 1988, 801/VII) and the comparison of Tyler (1968, 808 no. 88).

880. Proto-DURALJAN **turw-* 'to swell, to be thick' (Sw 158 'to swell').

F *turvota* 'to swell, to swell into shape, to expand' (SKES 1427).

K *turvota*, *turbota* 'id.', E *turbuda* 'to swell'.

Tam *turu* 'to be thick, crowded, full, to press', Malayalam *turuka* 'to be thronged, stuffed, close' (DED 3367).

PN **tʰur-/tʰor-* 'to cram, to push in, to stuff, to thrust in, to press in' (B&K 1994, 294 no. 110).

881. Proto-DURALJAN **tudʒ-* 'point, sharp edge; to examine'.

F *tutkain* 'point, prick, sharp edge', *tutkia* 'to examine, to find out, to explore, etc.' (SKES 1435).

K *tutkalmo* 'point', ED *tutk*, *tukk* 'end, edge'. H *tógy* 'Euter, Gesäuge'; K *tutkie*, Votic *tutkia* 'to examine'.

Tam *tuti* 'point, sharp edge', Tel *tuda* 'end, extremity, tip', Kan *tudi* 'extremity, end, point' (DED 3314).

J *tazuneru*, OJ *tadunu* 'to make inquiry, to seek, to search for, to investigate, to ask', J *tadasu* 'to ask, to investigate'.

Note PFU **tudʒka* 'etwas Hervorragendes, Spitze' (Rédei et al 1988, 553/V), PN **duλλ* 'point, nose' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 352), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 809 no. 107), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 155 no. 725), and Kazár (1980, 171 no. 477).

882. Proto-DURALJAN **tuxʒ* 'empty'.

F *tyhjā* 'empty', *tyhjätā*, *tyhjentää* 'to empty' (SKES 1445).

K *tühjä* 'empty', E *tühi* 'id.'.

Tam *tēy* 'to wane, to waste away, to wear away' (DED 3458).

Q *taqta-* 'to empty' (P 202).

Note PN **tʰaʃ-/tʰəʃ-* 'to reduce, to diminish, to wear away, to lessen' (B&K 1994, 295 no. 111).

883. Proto-DURALJAN **tükʒ* 'table'.

F *tykky*, *tykkä* 'a large piece or lump of snow in the top of a tree' (SKES 1447).

E *tykk* 'lump, block', H *csók*, *csög* 'bult or stump'.

J *tsukae*, OJ *tukî* 'table'.

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 184 no. 512).

884. Proto-DURALJAN **ðimʒ* 'glue, gum'.

F *tymä* 'glue, gum' (SKES 1452).

K *tymä* 'thickened, wet', E *tymä* 'wet', L *tabme*, *tame* 'glue', Komi *l'em*, Nenets *jīme*, Nganasan *jimi* 'id.'.

Tulu *tunè* 'gummy juice, Malayalam *cina*, *cina*, *cuna*, Kan *sone*, Tel *sona* 'juice' (DED 2717).

Note PU **ðimä* (*ðümä*) 'Leim' (Rédei et al 1986, 66/I), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 93 no. 336).

885. Proto-DURALJAN **tūŋkʰ* 'stump, stub, stem'.

F *tynkä* 'stump, stub, end', *tyvi* 'botton, base' (SKES 1452, 1464).

K *tūŋkä*, E *tünk* 'stump, stub, end', Mari *tūŋ* 'Stammsende'; K *tüvi*, E *tüvi*, H *tõ*, *tõve* 'Stamm, Stock'.

Tam *taŋtu* 'stem, stalk, Kan *daŋtu*, *daŋda* 'stalk' (DED 3056).

M *tünke* 'overgrowth of feather grass'.

Q *tanja* 'rama de árbol' (P&Ch 167).

Note the group 830, PFU **tīŋe* (*tūŋe*) 'Stammende, dickes Ende des Baumes' (Rédei et al 1988, 513/IV), PN **tungŋ* 'a tree, trunk' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 344), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow 156 no. 428).

886. Proto-DURALJAN **tūpʰ* 'to be silly, stupid, or simple' (Sw 33 'dull').

F *typerä* 'foolish, silly, stupid, simple' (SKES 1455).

K *tūbera* 'id.', H *tébít* 'to craze, to madden', *tébul* 'to err, to lose one's way (mentally)'.

J *tawake* 'Torheit', *tawakeru* 'to be silly', OJ *taparu* 'to act indecently, *tabure* 'insanity'.

Q *tapia runa* 'pecador, maldito, escandaloso' (P&Ch 167).

Note Proto-Ugric **tepʰ* 'sich verirren' (Rédei et al 1988, 894/VII) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 171 no. 476).

887. Proto-DURALJAN **tūrʰ* 'to bulge, to protrude; hernia'.

F *tyrä* 'hernia, rupture' (SKES 1460).

K *tūrä* 'id.', E *tūrä* 'male sexual organ'.

Tam *tuŋuttu* 'to bulge, to protrude', Malayalam *tuŋikka* 'to project, protrude' (DED 3369),

Tam *tūr*, Kan *tūru*, Tel *tūru* 'to enter' (DED 3394), Tam *taradu* 'testicles' (DED 3091).

J *tsuranuku* 'durchbohren, durchbringen'.

Note the groups 846, 880, and 888.

888. Proto-DURALJAN **tūrʰ* - 'to stop, to stagnate'.

F *tyrehtyä* 'to cease to flow, to stop, to stagnate, to be blocked' (SKES 1456)
K *türehtüö* 'to cease to flow'.

Tam *tari* 'to stop, to stand still, to rest', *tarippu* 'staying, abiding' (DED 3094).

Note the group 887 and PU **tīre/türe* 'voll' (Rédei et al 1988, 524/V).

889. Proto-DURALJAN **uxk-¹* 'hole, ice hole; to dig' (Sw 28 'to dig').

F *uhku a* 'hole, ice hole' (SKES 1514).

E *uhk* 'ice hole', Mansi *ās* 'hole', H *ás* 'to dig' (DED 341).

Tam *akaṛ*, Kan *agaṛ* 'to excavate, to dig' (DED 11).

M *uxu-* 'to excavate'.

J *ugatsu* 'bohren, graben'.

Q *uĉku a* 'hole, grave', *uksiy* 'to make hole in the ground' (P 208).

890. Proto-DURALJAN **uxk-²* 'to seep, to leak' (B 94, Sw 183 'wet').

F *uhkua* 'to seep, to leap, to brim', *uhkuinen* 'wet' (SKES 1514).

Votic *uhkua* 'to wet'.

H *áz* 'to get moist'.

Konḍa *ūd-*, *ūt-* 'to become wet' (DED 743).

Q *uqu* 'wet, swamp' (P 210).

891. Proto-DURALJAN **uyi-* 'to swim', (B 8, Sw 159 'to swim'; Sw 51 'to float').

F *uida* 'to swim', *uittaa* 'to float' (SKES 1518).

E *ujuda* 'to swim', Mordvin *ujems*, Mansi *ujam*, *vujam*, H *úszni*, Nenets *ūmak* 'to swim'.

Kuṛux *ūgyas*, Malto *óge* 'to swim, to float' (DED 1031), Tam *ukai* 'to move as a boat' (DED 563).

M *ojimu-*, Tungus *uju-* 'to swim'.

J *uki* 'Regenzeit, Schwimmer', *oyogu* 'schwimmen', J, OJ *uku* 'to float (in water)'.

Q *puipui* 'flotar' (P&Ch 140).

Note PU **uxj-* (*uxjī-/ujjī-*) 'schwimmen' (Janhunen 1981, 56) and PU **uje-/oje-* 'schwimmen' (Rédei et al 1989, 542/V), PN **wojʌ* 'to swim' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 355), PN **wuy-/woy-* 'to swim, to float' (B&K 1994, 631 no. 509), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 811 no. 136), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 93 no. 338), and Kazár (1980, 191 no. 531).

892. Proto-DURALJAN **ukkə* 'old man, grandfather'.

F *ukko*, *ukki* 'old man, grandfather, maternal grandfather' (SKES 1524).

E *ukk* 'old man' (loan of Finnish?), H *agg* 'old man, very old'.

Parji *akka* mother's father, Gondi *ukko* 'maternal grandfather' (DED 24).

M *ax-a* 'älterer Bruder, Onkel'

Q *awki* 'old man' (P 114), *auki* 'noble, senor', *aukilla* 'abuelo, grandfather' (P&Ch 14).

893. Proto-DURALJAN **uks-* 'in, inside' (Sw 85 'in').

F *uksi* 'door' (SKES 1526).

E *uks* 'door'.

Tam *akam* 'inside, house, place, breast, mind' (DED 7).

M *uxa-* 'to understand, *uxayan* 'intelligent, mind'.

J *oku, uchi*, OJ *uti* 'das Innere, Innenseite'.

Q *uku* 'interior, inside' (P 208), 'interior' (P&Ch 177).

Note PFP **ukse* 'Tür' (Rédei et al 1988, 803/VII), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 156 no. 729) and Kazár (1980, 190 no. 526).

894. Proto-DURALJAN **ulwɜ-* 'to howl'.

F *ulvoa, ulista* 'to howl' (SKES 1528, 1533).

E *uluda* 'to howl, to cry'.

Tam *ūlai* 'cry of person in anguish, howl of dog or jackal'. Tam *oli* 'to sound, sound', *ōl* 'sound', *ālu* 'to sound', Kan *uli* 'to sound, to cry, to utter, to speak', *ulivu* 'a sound, cry' (DED 760, 996, 386).

M *ulī-* 'to howl'.

J *orooro* 'eine bebende Stimme; den Kopf verlieren'.

Q *aīwa-* 'to howl, to cry, to wail, to moan' (P 110).

These onomatopoeic words are phonetically quite similar. Note the group 928 and PKJ **ol-* 'to sound' (Martin 1966, 242 no. 209).

895. Proto-DURALJAN **umpɜ* 'bud'.

F *umpu* 'bud' (SKES 1534).

E *umbes, umbne* 'closed, shut', H *bimbó* 'bud'.

Tam *arumpu* 'bud, to bud, to sprout' (DED 224).

Q *umpa* 'bud' (P 209), 'flor todavia en baton' (P&Ch 178).

Note PFP **umpe* 'geschlossen, verschlossen' (Rédei et al 1988, 805/VII).

896. Proto-DURALJAN **unɜ* 'sleep', (B 73, Sw 139 'to sleep').

F *uni* 'sleep, dream', *uinua* 'to sleep, to slumber' (SKES 1520, 1537).

E *uni* 'sleep, dream', *unelda* 'to dream', *pōōnada* 'to be in deep sleep', Mordvin *on* 'sleep', H *un* 'to be very bored of'.

Tam *tuñcu*, Kan *sundu*, Gondi *sunj-, hunj-, unj-* 'to sleep' (DED 3291).

M *umta-, unta-* 'to sleep'.

J *umi* 'to be tired', J, OJ *uma* 'id.'.

Q *puñu-* 'to sleep' (P 178), *ami-, ani-* 'to be tired of' (P 110).

Note PFP **une* 'Schlaf, Traum' (Rédei et al 1988, 804/VII), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 191 no. 533).

897. Proto-DURALJAN **wunɜ-* 'to forget'.

F *unohtaa, unhottaa, uneutta* 'to forget' (SKES 1359).

E *unustada* 'to forget', Komi *vunnī*, Nganasan *nanāhta-* 'to forget'.

Tam *añantar* 'drowsiness, stupor, confusion of mind' (DED 326).

Turkish *unut*, Old Turkish *unit*, M *umarta-* 'to forget'.

Q *qunqa-* 'to forget' (P 185).

Note PU **wun3-* 'vergessen werden' (Rédei et al 1988, 588/VII).

898. Proto-DURALJAN **up3-* 'to sink'.

F *upota* 'to sink' (SKES 1543).

E *uppuda* 'to sink, to drown'.

Kan *ubiku* 'to swell, to rise, to overflow' (DED 666b).

J *oboreru* 'ertrinken', *abiru* 'to bath'.

Q *upaku-* 'to wash one's face' (P 209).

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 129 no. 348).

899. Proto-DURALJAN **ur3¹* 'groove (of a snake), snake' (B 76, Sw 144 'snake').

F *ura* 'groove, furrow, passage, channel, way, career', *uure* 'groove' (SKES 1545, 1565).

E *urg* 'groove, cavity, recess, pit, hole', *uure* 'groove', Hanti *ur* 'ancient river bed'.

Tam *uru* 'to plough, to dig up', *ūr* 'to crawl as a snake', Malayalam *ūran* 'snake', Kan *uru* 'the chain viper, carpet snake' (Bhat 1971, DED 688, 749).

J *uro* 'Höhle, Loch, Grotte', *uroko* 'Schuppe', *urouro*, *urotsuku* 'herumlungern, umherstreifen'.

Q *uru* 'worm, bug, serpiente' (P 210).

Note PFV **ura* 'Weg, Pfad' (Rédei et al 1988, 804/VII), PN **wur²-wor²-* 'to scratch, to incise, to dig up' (B&K 1994, 611 no. 489).

900. Proto-DURALJAN **ur3²* 'to do work'.

F *urakka* 'task, job contract', *uurastaa* 'to be busy', *yrittää* 'to attempt, to effort, to try etc.' (SKES 1546, 1563, 1864).

K *urakka* 'task, job, contract', *uuraš* 'industrious, hard-working'.

Kan *ūrīga*, *ūrāga* 'work, business, service', Tam *urīyan* 'slave, servant', Malayalam *ūrān* 'servant of kings' (DED 758).

M *uran* 'artist, craftman, craft', *uratai* 'having skill'.

Q *uriay* 'trabajar, sober todo, tocar, palpar' (P&Ch 180).

Note the group 902, and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 159 no. 744).

901. Proto-DURALJAN **urk3-* 'to set out, to depart'.

F *urjeta*, *urkenee* (sg. 3rd p.), 'to start, to set out, to get on the way, to depart' (SKES 1548).

K *urkenou* (sg. 3rd p.), Mordvin *orgodéms* 'to fly'.

Kurux *urkhñā* 'to come or go out, to set out on journey, to germinate', Malto *urqe* 'to come forth' (DED 668).

M *uryu-* 'to grow, to sprout; to rise (of the sun), to appear'.

Q *urqu-* 'to remove, to take out' (P 210).

Note the group 902, PFW **urke-* 'wegkommen, abgehen, fliehen' (Rédei et al 1988, 805/VII), and the comparison of Vacek (1969b, 330-331 no. 4.3).

902. Proto-DURALJAN **urɜ́* 'man, male, hero' (B 49 'man', Sw 94 'male').

F *uros* 'male', *urho* 'hero', *ori* 'stallion' (SKES 1550).

K *urhakka*, *urhaz* 'courageous, brave', H *úr*, *ura-* 'lord, husband'.

Tam *ura* 'to become firm', Kan *urku* 'power' (DED 649), Malayalam *uriyan* 'suitable, proper', Kuṛux *urbas* 'master, landlord' (DED 654).

M *ori* 'man, male', Old Turkish *uri* 'male'.

J *yarō* 'male'.

Q *urqu* a) 'male' (P 210), *urju* a) 'macho' (P&Ch 180).

Note the group 994, PFU **urɜ́* 'Mann, Männchen' (Rédei et al 1988, 545/V), PKJ **ořa* 'parent' (Martin 1966, 238 no. 161), PN **wil/h/rɜ́* 'man, male' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 362), and PN **ʔaw-ar-/ʔaw-ar-* 'man, male, male animal' (B&K 1994, 563 no. 427), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 810 no. 133) and Vacek and Lubsangdorji (1994, 412 no. 9).

903. Proto-DURALJAN **urpi* 'a bird, ?dove'.

F *urpiainen* 'linnet' (SKES 1551).

Q *urpi* 'dove, pigeon' (P 210), 'tortola' (P&Ch 180).

904. Proto-DURALJAN **uta-¹* 'to sound, to lament' (Sw 135 'to sing').

F *utakka*, *ötäkkä* 'row, riot, noise' (SKES 1555, NS 776/VI).

E *ütlemä*, *öelda* 'to say'.

Tam *atali*, Kan *atala*, *attala* 'noise, tumult' (DED 135), Tam *ātāli* 'noise, riot' (DED 357).

Old Turkish *öt-* 'to sing'.

J *uta* 'Lied, Ballade', *utai* 'Rezitation des No-Dramas'.

Q *uti-* 'to ache from strain' (P 211).

Note F *itkeä* 'to cry, to sing lamentation'.

905. Proto-DURALJAN **uta-²* 'hurry, ardour'.

F *utakka*, *uta* 'hurry, hasty, ardour, eagerness', *utala* 'quick, brisk, smart, energetic' (SKES 1555).

Q *utqa-* 'to hurry' (P 214), *utja-* 'ligero, de priso' (P&Ch 181).

906. Proto-DURALJAN **ucɜ́* 'to inquire, to spy'.

F *utsia*, *udella* 'to be inquisitive or curious (about sb's private matter)', *utelias* 'curious, inquisitive; prying' (SKES 1512, 1556).

L *uhsat*, *uuccad*, *occâ* 'to seek, to hunt'.

Tam *ucā* 'subtle examination, inquiry into niceties; to spy' (DED 2892).

Note the group 893 and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 73 no. 221).

907. Proto-DURALJAN **ut₃*¹ 'thin, tiny' (B 84, Sw 165 'thin').

F *utu* 'haze, mist', *utuinen*, *utu-* 'thin, vague, vaporous, hazy', *ohut* 'thin, slender' (SKES 1556, 420).

E *udu* 'haze, mist', *ude* 'tiny hair, downy feather etc.'

Gondi *uccutu* 'a little', Kuṛux *ucu-ucu* 'not much' (DED 557b).

J *usui* 'thin'.

Q *učuy* 'small, little' (P 208).

Note the group 908, and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 157 no. 735).

908. Proto-DURALJAN **ut₃*² 'tiny insect' (B 48, Sw 93 'louse').

F *utukka*, *ötökkä* 'thin and tiny insect', *itikka* 'gnat' (SKES 110).

E *üsa*, Udmurt *ici*, Mansi *is* 'little'.

Tam *acal* 'mosquito' (DED 40).

M *odui* 'dwarf, pygmy'.

Q *ita* 'chicken louse', *usa* 'louse' (P 139, 210).

909. Proto-DURALJAN **uδ₃* 'to hide'.

F *uudin* (*uutime-*) 'canopy' (SKES 1559).

K *uuvvin* (g. *uud'imen*), ED *uudi* 'id.', Udmurt *yn*, Komi *õn*, *von*, Hanti *olaw*, *utap* 'id.'.

Tam *oļi* 'to hide, to conceal, to screen; hiding, screen', Tel *ālamu* 'a shelter, cover, screen' (DED 1015).

Note PFU **uδ₃-m₃* 'Slafzelt, Mückenzelt' (Rédei et al 1988, 541/V) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 156 no. 732).

910. Proto-DURALJAN **uc₃*² 'cattle, sheep, goat, cow'.

F *uuhi* 'sheep, ewe', *vuohi* 'goat' (SKES 1559, 1815).

E *uhe* 'sheep, ewe', *vohi* 'goat', Mordvin *uča* 'furcoat of sheepskin'

Tam *yātu*, *ātu* 'goat, sheep', Kui *ōḍá* 'she-goat' (DED 5152).

J *ushi*, OJ *usi* 'cattle, cow, bull, ox'.

Q *usi* 'hija, sobrina del varon' (P&Ch 181), *uchi* 'hijo ilegítimo' (P&Ch 172).

Note PFU **uče* 'Schaf' (Rédei et al 1988, 541/V), PN **ſag/ſæg-* 'young of an animal' (B&K 1994, 518 no. 365, PN **ſuw-/ſow-* 'flock or herd of small animals, sheep and goats' (B&K 1994, 521 no. 369), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 157 no. 433) and Kazár (1980, 196 no. 547).

911. Proto-DURALJAN **ūtu* 'hole, cavity'.

F *uuttu*, *uutu* 'hole, cavity, nest, pit, nesting box for ducks' (SKES 1552).

L *vuow'da* 'id.'.

Tam *ūtu* 'to bore holes', Malto *uthke* 'id.' (DED 742)

Note the groups 893 and 906 and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 163 no. 770).

912. Proto-DURALJAN **wārs* 'hill, mountain' (B 53, Sw 98 'mountain').

F *vaara* a) 'hill, mountain', b) 'danger, peril', *varustaa* 'to equip, to provide, to fortify', *varustus* 'armament, fortification', *vare* 'pile of stones' (SKES 1580, 1652).

E *vare* 'pile of stones, stone ruin', H *vār* 'castle', *város* 'stone ruin'.

Tam *varai* 'mountain, peak, slope of a hill', *vāram* 'mountain slope', *pārai* 'rock, stratum', *paṛampu* 'hill, mountain', *param* 'armour for the body', Kan *vāra* 'declivity, sloping side' (DED 5274, 5360, 4026, 4121, 3958).

Turkish *varos* 'Vorstadt' (loan from Hungarian?).

OJ *wori* 'mountain, ridge'.

Q *waru* 'rockpile, monton de piedras' (P 215), *waruy* 'amontonar piedras en la chakra' (P&Ch 190).

Note PKJ **moryo* 'mountain' (Martin 1966, 237 no. 149), PN **wār* 'mountain' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 337), and PN **war-wər-* 'to raise, to elevate, to grow, to increase, uppermost, highest or topmost part' (B&K 1994, 622 no. 500), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 809 no. 115) and Kazár (1980, 205 no. 571).

913. Proto-DURALJAN **wār̥s* 'wrong' (Sw 7 'bad').

F *väärä* 'wrong, incorrect, croaked, false, faulty' (SKES 1852).

E *väär* 'wrong, incorrect'.

Tam *varu* 'error, mistake, fault, sin' (DED 5298).

M *buruyu* 'error, misconception, mistake'.

J *warui* 'schlecht, übel, schlimm, unrecht, böse'.

Q *waricha* 'prostituta', *wari* 'dañino, primitivo' (P&Ch 190).

Note A *wrong* etc.

914. Proto-DURALJAN **wāt-* 'to demand'.

F *vaatia* 'to demand, to claim, to ask, to challenge', *vaade* 'claim' (SKES 1584).

E *vada* 'to prattle, to chat', H *vágy* 'desire, wish, crave, covet', *vádol* 'to prosecute, to accuse'.

Kan *vāda* 'seaking, debate, dispute, controversy', *vādi'an* 'accuser', Tel *vācu* 'to feel a strong desire for anything' (DED 5257).

Turkish *vadetmek* 'Versprechen'.

J *uttaeru* 'to accuse, anklagen', *motomera*, OJ *motōmu* 'to want, to request'.

Q *watuy* 'to divine, conjeturar' (P 215, P&Ch 192).

Note PN **wiŋg* 'to want, to demand' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 340), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1994, 157 no. 737) and Kazár (1980, 104 no. 276).

915. Proto-DURALJAN **wal̥s* 'to wander, to migrate'.

F *vaeltaa* 'to wander, to ramble, to stroll, to travel' (SKES 1586).

ED *vaeldama* 'id.'.

Tam *valacai*, *valacal* 'emigration, flight from home', Malayalam *valayuka* 'to wander about' (DED 5278, 5286).

Note the group 926 and PN **waʎ-/waʎʎ* - 'to turn, to roll, to revolve' (B&K 1994, 609 no. 486).

916. Proto-DURALJAN **wēy-* 'to lurk for, to spy'.

F *väijyä* 'to spy, to lurk (for), to lie in ambush', *väijytys* 'ambush', *väistää* 'to parry, to fend off, to dodge', *veijari* 'fox, rogue, sly fellow' (SKES 1683, 1831).

E *viisa-* 'to lie in wait for, to watch for' (Collinder 1977, 136), *väista*, *väistuda* 'to parry, to dodge', Komi viz- 'to observe', H *vigyáz* 'to look out, to be one's guard'.

Tam *vēy* 'to spy out', *vēyar* 'spies', Tel *vēgu* 'espionage, a spy' (DED 5533).

Note PFU **wicə* 'to watch for' (Pudas-Marlow 1974, 162), PFU **wica-* 'sehen, schauen' (Rédei et al 1988, 571/V), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 162 no. 762).

917. Proto-DURALJAN **wākə-/wikə-* 'to take effect, to influence; people, force'.

F *vaikko* 'strength, power, energy, vigour', *vaikuttaa* 'to take effect, to have effect, to influence'; *väki* 'people, folks, men, strength, power, forces', *väkevä* 'strong, powerful' (SKES 1597, 1833).

K *väki* 'people, strength, power', E *vägi* 'strength, power, army', L *vikk* 'power, army', Mari *βi*, *βij* 'power', Mansi *βäβ*, *wāy* 'id.', Nenets *wika* 'Kraft'.

Tam *vaya* 'strength, power', *vayam* 'power, might, victory, conquest' (DED 5254).

M *beki* 'firm, solid, stable', Turkish *bek* 'id.'.

Q *wayka* 'acting as a group on a object, group action', *wayku-* 'to add fuel to fire' (P 215), *waikay* 'robar entre varios; reunirse muchos para trabajar' (P&Ch 189).

Note PFU, ??PU **wäke* 'Kraft' (Rédei et al 1988, 563/V), PN **wākɪ* 'strong, powerful' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 364), PN **wakʎ-/wekʎ-* 'to rouse, etc.; energy, strength' (B&K 1994 621 no. 499) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 160 no. 749).

918. Proto-DURALJAN **waymə* 'fertile woman, wife' (Sw 190 'wife').

F *vaimo* 'wife' (SKES 1600).

E *vaim* 'soul', Mordvin *vajmä* 'breath'.

Pengo *vāṇi* 'wife', Malayalam *vaṇṇa* 'a woman recently delivered' (DED 5348, 5347).

Q *warmi* 'wife' (P 214).

Note PFV **vajmə* 'Herz' (Rédei et al 1988, 809/VII).

919. Proto-DURALJAN **waynə-* 'dead, late; to die' (B 17, Sw 27 'to die').

F *vainaja* 'dead, late', *vaino* 'persecution, war', *vainota* 'to persecute, to oppress' (SKES 1601).

E *vaen* 'hate, persecution', ED *vainu* 'death'.

Tam *māy*, *māntu* 'to die' (DED 4814, 4811).

Q *wañu-* 'to die', *wañuč-* 'to kill' (P 213).

Note PU **wājini-* 'Atem' (Janhunen 1981, 56), PU **wajne* 'Seele, Atem' (Rédei et al 1989, 552/V).

920. Proto-DURALJAN *way(ñ)ʒ '(an agricultural) field'.

F *vainio* '(tilled) field, grain field' (SKES 1601).

K *vainivo* 'id.', E *vainu* 'pasture, meadow'.

Tam *vayal*, *vaykkal* 'paddy field, agricultural tract, open space, plain', Malayalam *vayal* 'paddy field', Parji *vāya* 'id.' (DED 5258).

Note that F *vainio* has been considered a Scandinavian loan (SKES 1601).

921. Proto-DURALJAN *wayʒ- 'to fall, to loose' (Sw 40 'to fall').

F *vajota* 'to sink, to decline, to fall down', *vajaa* 'scanty, not full, inferior, defective' (SKES 1606, 1607).

K *vajoa*, *vajua* 'to sink etc.', E *vajuda* 'id.', E *vaja* 'scanty'

PA **bajy*- 'to fall' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 353).

Q *waya* 'loose (not tight); to become loose' (P 215), 'flojo, aflojado, no apretado' (P&Ch 192).

Note PFU **waje*- 'sinken, einsinken, untersinken' (Rédei et al 1988, 551/V), PN **wajʌ* 'to fall' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 353).

922. Proto-DURALJAN *wakʒ' 'serious mind; holy'.

F *vakaa* 'firm, steadfast, serious, serious mind', *vakava* 'firm, fixed, secure, dignified, serious', *vaka* 'epithet of Kalevala's Väinämöinen, old and steadfast' (SKES 1608).

E *vaga*, *vagav* 'religious, believing, serious, steadfast'. H *komoly* 'serious'.

Tam *vakai* 'to consider, to weigh', Tel *vagacu* 'to think, ponder, grieve, sorrow', *vaga* 'grief, sorrow' (DED 5205).

Turkish *vakia* 'die norgefallene Tatsache', *vakur* 'ernst, würdevoll'.

J *wakaru* 'verstehen, auffassen, begreifen', *wakari* 'Verständnis', *wake* 'Grund, Ursache, Bedeutung, Sinn, Sache'.

Q *waka* 'sacred thing or place' (P 212); entierro de gentiles, toda clase de idolos, santuarios, cosas extrañas reverenciadas por los indigenas (P&Ch 186).

Note the group 925 and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 200 no. 560).

923. Proto-DURALJAN *wakʒ² 'some container, box'.

F *vakka* '(round wooden) box (with cover), bushel, basket' (SKES 1611).

K *vakka*, E *vakk* 'id.', Morvin *vakan* 'vessel, receptacle'.

J *oke*, OJ *wokê* 'tub, pail, bucket, container', J *uke* 'receptacle'.

Note PFW **wakka* 'irgend Behälter, Gefäß, Schachtel, Korb, etc.' (Rédei et al 1988, 811/VII) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 132 no. 353).

924. Proto-DURALJAN *wakʒ³ 'furrow, groove'.

F *vako* 'furrow, groove' (SKES 1612).

K *vako*, E *vagu* 'id.'.

Q *wachu* 'camellon, surco, hueco', *wachuy* 'hacer surcos' (P&Ch 184).

Note that F *vako* has been considered a Baltic loan (SKES 1612).

925. Proto-DURALJAN *wakɜ-⁴ 'to warrant'.

F *vakuutta* 'to declare, to warrant, to secure, to insure', OF *vakittaa* 'to advice, to counsel (protecting)' (SKES 1608, 1614).

E *vagustada* 'to calm, to pacify', L *vākōtit* 'to urge'.

Kan *vāk* 'speech', *vākya* 'speech, sentence, aphorism'.

J *ukeau* 'to warrant, to insure'.

Q *waqa-* 'to cry, to play, to make music', *waqayčai-* 'to guard, to keep' (P 214), *wakiay* 'llamar para que uno venga, llamar con nombres malos' (P&Ch 186).

Note the group 922.

926. Proto-DURALJAN *wala- 'to cast'.

F *valaa* 'to cast', *valu* 'casting, cast' (SKES 1614).

E *valada* 'to cast', Mordvin *valoms* 'to cast'.

Tam *pālam* 'metal cast in moulds', Malayalam *vālam* 'bar of gold or iron', Kan *pāla* 'ingot of gold or silver', Malayalam *vāluka* 'to run, to drip' (DED 4114, 5367).

M *bolud* 'steel', *balta* 'axe'.

Q *paṭa* 'fabric decoration' (P 171).

Note PFV *wala- 'giessen' (Rédei et al 1988, 812/VII) and PN *wal-/wol- 'to flow, to wet, to moisten' (B&K 1994, 626 no. 504).

927. Proto-DURALJAN *walɜ-² 'to lie'.

F *vale* 'lie', *valehdella*, *valhetella* 'to lie' (SKES 1616).

E *vale* 'lie', *valetada*, *valetella* 'to lie'.

Tam *vaḷuvaḷu* 'to be slimy, slippery or uncertain in language' (DED 5298, 5310).

Turkish *yalan* 'Lüge'.

J *itsuwaru* 'lügen'.

Q *uliy* 'mentir' (P&Ch 177).

928. Proto-DURALJAN *wali- 'to complain'.

F *valittaa* 'to complain, to lament, to appeal' (SKES 1618).

L *vāllōt* 'to complain'.

Tam *vali* 'to tell, sound' (DED 5283).

M *uli-* 'to howl'.

Note the group 894, and PN *wal-/wəl- 'to cry out, to call out, to shout' (B&K 1994, 611 no. 488).

929. Proto-DURALJAN *waṭ(x)ɜ 'harness, collar for drawing'.

F *valjas*, *valjaat* (pl.) 'harness' (SKES 1618).

E *valjas* 'id.', *valjad* (pl.) 'bit and bridle'.

Tam *vali* 'to draw, to pull, to row', Malayalam *vali* 'drawing, pull' (DED 5282).

Q *walu* 'hanging, hang', *waŋqa* 'anything hung around the neck and under the arm' (P 212), *wallja*, *wallka* 'collar, cadena que se cuelga del cuello', *walljay* 'colgar del cuello' (P&Ch 187).

Note PN **wal-/wə-* 'to pull (out)' (B&K 1994, 608 no. 485).

930. Proto-DURALJAN **waŋʒ* 'feeble, ill, pain; illness'.

F *valju* 'pale, faint, languid, feeble, ill, poor, inferior, bad' (SKES 1618), *-valo* in *luuvalo* 'gout' (NS 276/III).

E *vali* (g. *valju*) '(too) strong (sound, wind), cruel (person)'.

Tel *valiyu* 'to be tired, become thin or reduced', Tam *vali* 'to be painful; pain, ache, trouble, difficulty' (DED 5281).

J *warui* 'krank, nicht gesund, schlecht, minderwertig'.

Q *waŋu* 'remainder, leftover; less than a whole' (P 212).

Note the groups 921 and 931.

931. Proto-DURALJAN **walkʒ* 'white' (B 96, Sw 187 'white').

F *valkea* 'white, light, fire', *valo* 'light' (SKES 1619).

E *valge* 'white, light', Mordvin *valda* 'bright, light'.

Tam *vāl* 'whiteness, purity, goodness', *vāl* 'lustre', *vē* 'white, pure, shining', Malayalam *vāl* 'purity', *velj*, *velivu* 'light', Kan *beja*, *bīla*, *bīlu*, *bīli* 'whiteness, brightness', Kuṛux *bālká*, *bālkó*, Malto *bálko* 'yellow' (DED 5364, 5377, 5496a, 4102).

M *bulay* 'partly white'.

J *aka* 'Rot'.

Note PFV, ?PFU **walkʒ* 'weiss, hell, leuchtend' (Rédei et al 1988, 812/VII), PKJ **párk* 'bright' and PKJ **vālk(a)* 'red' (Martin 1966, 227 no. 26 and 27), PN **w/aŋ'(k)ʌ* 'bright, light' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 363), PN **baŋ'-/bəŋ'-* 'to shine, to be bright' (B&K 1994, 210 no. 15), PN **waŋ'-/wəŋ'-* 'to blaze, to shine' (B&K 1994, 614 no. 494), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 811 no. 151), Pudas-Marlow (1974, 158 no. 742) and Kazár (1980, 45 no. 102).

932. Proto-DURALJAN **waŋʒʒ* 'power'.

F *valta* 'pover, might, mastery', *vallata* 'to conquer' (SKES 1626).

E *vald* 'commune, mastery', *vallata* 'to rule'.

Tam *val* 'strong, forceful', *vallam*, *vallamai* 'strenght', *valitu* 'that which is strong', Tel *valanu* 'skill, excellence', *valamu* 'largeness', Tam *vel* 'to conquer' (DED 5276, 5493).

M *buli* 'to overcome, to conquer', *ulus* 'people, nation, state'.

Note PN **weŋʌ* 'to fight' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 367), PN **waŋ-* 'to be or become strong' (B&K 1994, 610 no. 486), and PN **wal-/wəŋ-* 'to strike, to wound, to destroy' (B&K 1994, 629 no. 507).

933. Proto-DURALJAN **waŋkʒ-* 'to bend, to roll'.

F *vanka*, *vanko* 'hook lever', *vānkā* 'lever', *vāngātā* 'to resist, to keep resisting' (SKES 1365, 1840).

E *vang* 'handle', *vāngada* 'to lean', Udmurt *vug* 'handle'.

Tam *vañki* 'a kind of iron hook or curved instrument', Kan *vañki* 'hook' (DED 5210), Malayalam *vañki* 'a certain dagger' (DED 5211), Tam *vāñku*, *wēñku* 'to bend, to move to one side', Tel *vaṅgu* 'to bend' (DED 5335).

Q *wanki* 'rolled, rolled up' (P&Ch 213), *wanka* 'palanca' (P&Ch 188).

Note PN **wankl* 'to bend' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 336) and PN **waŋ-lwəŋ-* 'to bend' (B&K 1994, 618 no. 498).

934. ProtoDURALJAN **wana* 'plowshare, spade'.

F *vannas* 'plowshare, sternpost' (SKES 1638).

K *vannaš*, E *vannas* 'plowshare'.

Q *wanas* 'especie de lampa indígena, larga y angosta, para sembrar papas' (P&Ch 188).

Note that F *vannas* has been considered a Baltic or German loan (SKES 1638).

935. Proto-DURALJAN **war3-1* 'means, prosperity; to protect, to preserve'.

F *vara* (pl. *varaf*) 'means, support, reserve, room', *varakas* 'rich', *varjella* 'to protect, to preserve', *varoa* 'to care, to guard, to be cautious' (SKES 1648, 1655).

K *vara* 'means, prosperity', E *varakas* 'rich', H *vār-* 'to wait for, to expect, to hope for'.

Tam *varai* 'to restrain' (DED 5273), *varampu* 'boundary, limit', (DED 5261).

J *mori* 'a keeper, nurse; nursemaid', OJ *mori* 'a guards, a keeper; watching'.

Q *watiqa* 'to watch secretly, to spy on, to glance at' (P 215).

Note Proto-Ugric **war3-* 'hüten, warten' (Rédei et al 1988, 898/VII), PN **warl* 'to protect, to preserve, to watch, to guard' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 367), PN **war-lwə-* 'to look, to watch out for, to observe, to care for' (B&K 1994, 604 no. 480), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 102 no. 271).

936. Proto-DURALJAN **war3-2* 'to draw with a special instrument'.

F *varata* 'to draw with *vara* while timbering' (SKES 1651).

E *varada* 'ibid.'.

Tam *vari* 'to write, paint, line', Malayalam *vara* 'line, streak, furrow', Tel *varuju* 'to draw a line with a sharp instrument' (DED 5263).

J *wariin* 'der Stämpelabdruck auf zwei Ränder', *warifu* 'Kerbholz'.

937. Proto-DURALJAN **war3-3* 'coming, future'.

F *varhain*, *varahin* 'early, at early hour' (SKES 1653).

E *varane*, *varajane* 'ibid.', *varahommik* 'early in the morning'.

Tam *varu* 'to come, to happen', *varattu*, *varuttu* 'coming in', Malayalam *varuka*, *varika* 'to come, arrive', *varavu* 'coming' (DED 5270).

Q *wara, warai*, 'mañana, mañana por le mañana', *waray, waran waran* 'cada día' (P&Ch 190).

Note PFU **wars* 'dämmern, tagen' (Rédei et al 1988, 559/V) and PN **bar-bær* 'to shine, to be bright' (B&K 1994, 211 no. 16).

938. Proto-DURALJAN **waci* 'arrow'.

F *vasama* 'arrow, bolt, dart' (SKES 1655), *vaaja* 'pole, wedge; thunderbolt' (SKES 1571).

K *vasama* 'ibid.'.

Tam *vací* 'pointed stake, Kota *vac* 'pointed stick', Kan *basadu* 'that which is pointed, sharp' (DED 5552), Kuwi *wāccu* 'bowstring' (DED 5469).

M *vacir* 'thunderbolt'.

Q *wač* 'arrow, spear' (P 212), *wachi* 'flecha, dardo, saeta, garrocha' (P&Ch 184).

939. Proto-DURALJA **waskʒ* 'copper, bronze, copper ore'.

F *vaski* 'copper, bronze' (SKES 1666).

E *vask* 'id.', H *vas* 'Eisen', Selkup *kwežj* 'id.'.

J *ishi*, OJ *isi* 'stone, pebble, rock'.

Note PU **wāškā* 'Metall' (Janhunen 1981, 56), PU **waške* 'irgendein Metall, ?Kupfer' (Rédei et al 1988, 560/V), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 57 no. 138).

940. Proto-DURALJAN **wacʒ* 'just, newly, recently' (B 57, Sw 104 'new').

F *vasta* 'just, newly, recently', *vasa* 'fawn', *vasikka* 'calf' (SKES 1664, 1667).

E *vast* 'just, newly, perhaps', *vastu* 'against', Mordvin *vastoms* 'to meet'.

Tam *pacumai* 'newness, youth' (DED 3821).

J *waka, wakai* 'jung'.

Q *wača* 'to bear, to give birth to' (P 212), *wacha* 'hijo', *wachay* 'parir' (P&Ch 184).

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 200 no. 558).

941. Proto-DURALJAN **wäsʒ* 'to become tired'.

F *väsyä* 'to become tired', *vähän* 'a little, little bit', *vähä vähältä* 'little by little' (SKES 1830, 1847).

E *väsida* 'to become tired', *vähe* 'a little, little bit', H *vész* 'ruin, annihilation'.

Kan *baccu*, Kui *vaha*, Kuwi *wahinai* 'to be tired', Tam *vēcaru* 'to be weary, fatigued' (DED 5215, 5524).

J *wazuga* 'wenig', *wazawai* 'Unheil', *wazurawasu* 'quälen'.

Q *waki* 'part, traction, small amount', *waki-wakiŋanta* 'little by little' (P 212).

Note PFP **wāšā* 'klein', *wāšā* 'müde, krank, müde, krank werden' (Rédei et al 1988, 818/VII), PN **wasʷ-/wəsʷ-* 'to crush, etc.; to be worn out, tired, weary' (B&K 1994, 623 no. 501), and the comparisons of Illič-Svityč (1965, 370) and Kazár (1980, 97 no. 255, 196 no. 546, and 203 no. 569).

942. Proto-DURALJAN **watʰ* 'angling line, cord'.

F *vato* 'angling line, cord', *vitoa* 'to withe', *viṭsa* 'twig, switch, withe' (SKES 1676, 1797, 1798).

L *vaddo* 'angling line', E *viṭs* 'twig, switch', Mari *bat* 'angling line, cord'.

Tam *vaṭam* 'cable, cord', *vaṭi* 'rope', Tel *vaṭi*, Kan *vaṭa*, *vaṭara*, *vaṭi* 'string, rope, tie' (DED 5220), Parji *vaṭṭa* 'snare' (DED 5229).

J *wata* a) 'Watte, Baumwollbaum'.

Q *watu* 'strig, cord, thread, belt', *wata* a) 'to tie', *waska* 'rope' (P 215).

Note PFV **wata* 'Angelschnur' (Rédei et al 1988, 816/VII).

943. Proto-DURALJAN **wacʰ* 'stomach, belly' (B 3, Sw 10 'belly').

F *vatsa* 'stomach, belly' (SKES 1677).

E *vats*, Mansi *vas* 'stomach, belly'.

Malayalam *vattī* 'belly', Kan *baṭṭi* 'big intestine', Koḍagu *baṭṭi* 'stomach', Tam *vayin*, Kan *basar(u)* 'belly, abdomen', Konḍa *vaski*, Kui *vahi* 'intestines, bowels', Kuwi *wahi* 'stomach' (DED 5232, 5259).

J -*wata* (in harawata) b) 'Gedärme'.

Q *wiksa* 'stomach, belly' (P 216), *pacha* 'vientro, estómago' (P&Ch 191).

Note PFU **wačá* 'Magen' (Rédei et al 1988, 547/V), PN **wa/čá* 'stomach' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 341), PN **waṭʰ-/waṭʰ* 'the belly, stomach; bowels, womb' (B&K 1994, 617 no. 496), and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 804 no. 11) and Pudas-Marlow (1974, 159 no. 748).

944. Proto-DURALJAN **watʰ*-² 'to chatter, to be harping'.

F *vatustaa*, *vatvoa* 'to be harping, to chatter' (SKES 1676, 1677).

E *vada* 'to chat, to prattle'.

Tam *vataru* 'to chatter, to be talkative', Tel *vadaru* 'to chatter, to prattle' (DED 5244).

M *badana* 'to babble, grumble'.

Q *watuč* 'riddle, tale' (P 215), *watuy* 'soltar, proponar adividanzas, enigmas' (P&Ch 192).

Note the group 386 and PFP, ?PFU **wačʰ* (*wašʰ*) 'Verstand, Gedächtnis' (Rédei et al 1988, 809/VII), PN **watʰ* 'to speak' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 336), and the comparison of Vacek (1994, 9113).

945. Proto-DURALJAN **wawa* 'baby' (Sw 20 'child').

F *vauva* 'baby' (SKES 1679).

K *vauva* 'baby (in the arms)'.

Tam *vauva*, *vauvi* 'to rive attention, to fascinate' (DED 5291).

Turkish *bebek* 'baby, doll, pupil' (Räsänen 1969, 66).

J *yaya* 'an infant (colloquial)'.

Q *wawa* '(woman's) child; baby' (P 215), 'hijo en relación la madre' (P&Ch 192).

946. Proto-DURALJAN *wāy3 'son-in-law'.

F *vävy* 'son-in-law' (SKES 1848).

K *vävü*, *vävvü*, *väü*, E *väi*, L *vivva*, Mari *weŋe*, H *võ*, Nenets *wij* 'id.'.

Tel *viyyamu* 'marriage alliance or connection', Kan *biyyaka*, *bīga*, Tulu *bige* 'relative by marriage' (DED Appendix 58).

Note PU **weniw/wāniw* 'Schwiegersohn' (Janhunen 1981, 56), PU **wāŋe* 'Schwiegersohn, Brautigam' (Rédei et al 1988, 565/V), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 95 no. 353).

947. Proto-DURALJAN *wāt3 'sluggard, rascal'.

F *veitikka* 'sly, foxy fellow, rascal, villain, rogue' (SKES 1848), *vätys* 'sluggard, loiter' (SKES 1848).

K *veit'ikka* 'rascal, villain', *vätüsteä* 'to act slowly'.

Q *wati* 'pícaro' (P&Ch 191), *watuikayay* 'hacer burlas pesadas' (P&Ch 192).

948. Proto-DURALJAN *wāc3- 'knife; to chip, to cut' (Sw 25 'to cut').

F *veitsi* 'knife', *veistää* 'to hew, to chip, to cut, to carve', FD *vestää* 'id.' (SKES 1686).

K *veit'si*, *veitsi*, ED *veits* 'id.'; K *vešteä*, *vestiä*, ED *vestada* 'to hew, to cut, etc.', H *vés* 'to cut, to chisel'.

Tam *vācci*, *vāycci*, *vātci* 'adze', Malayalam *vācci* 'id., scraper' (DED 5339), *vāccuka* 'to cut off slantingly' (DED 5340).

Q *witu-* 'to cut crosswise' (P 318).

Note PFU **vāŋc3* 'Messer; schneiden' (Rédei et al 1988, 565/V), PN **wad-/wəd-* (B&K 1994, 603 no. 478), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 160 no. 752).

949. Proto-DURALJAN *wek3(r3) 'twisted, distorted; hook'.

F *vekara*, *vākärä* 'twisted, distorted (tree)', *vākä* 'barb, hook, hooked' (SKES 1678).

Q *wekro*, *wekru* 'torcido; palo, pierna torcida, cojo' (P&Ch 193).

Note the group 913.

950. Proto-DURALJAN *wel3 'brother'.

F *veli*, *veikko* 'brother' (SKES 1691).

E *veli*, *vennas* 'brother'.

Malayalam *vēṇṭuka* 'friendship', Tam *vēl* 'to desire, to love' (DED 5528).

Turkish *velet* 'child, kid, brat'.

Q *huauke* 'el hermano del hombre', *wauje* 'hermano', *wawqi* '(man's) brother' (P 215), *walas*, *waras* 'muchacho de pocos anos' (P&Ch 190, 192).

Note PFU **welje* 'Bruder, Freund' (Rédei et al 1988, 567/V).

951. Proto-DURALJAN *well3 'sea, flood' (Sw 129 'sea').

F *vellamo* 'the fairy of the sea, Naiad', *velloa* 'to swell in waves' (SKES 1692).

Tam *vellam* 'flood, deluge, sea, sea wave, water' (DED 5503).

Note PN *wal-/wəl-(?)* 'to well up, to flow forth, to flood' (B&K 1994, 627 no. 505).

952. Proto-DURALJAN **wenz* 'boat'.

F *vene* 'boat' (SKES 1695).

E *vene* 'boat', Mordvin *verīas* 'boat'.

Tam *puṇai* 'raft, ship', Malayalam *poṇṇu* 'float, raft, boat' (DED 4321, 4471).

J *fune* 'Schiff, Boot, Kahn'.

Note F *vanne*, K *vanneh*, Vepsic *vandeh*, Komi *vudz* 'arch', PFW **wene-še* 'Boot, Kahn' (Rédei et al 1988, 819/VII), PFP **vantse* 'arch' (SKES 1640), Tam *vañci* 'canoe', Malayalan *vallan* 'canoe', the set Tam *ampi*, Kan *ambi* 'boat, ship' and Q *wampu* 'boat, raft, float, to float', PKJ **pony* 'boat' (Martin 1966, 226 no. 18), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 30 no. 55).

953. Proto-DURALJAN **wenks* 'bent, crooked, distorted'.

F *venko* 'twisted, distorted', *vengotella* 'to go zig zag' (SKES 1696).

K *venkul* 'loafter', E *vōnk* 'to leap to the side'.

Kan *biñku* 'grookedness, dishonesty, guile' (DED 4130).

Q *wenko*, *wenku* 'tortuoso, culebreado, en zigzag; torcido' (P&Ch 193), *winku* 'torcido, tullido, encogido' (P&Ch 194).

Note the group 933 and PFW **wina* 'schief, schräg' (Rédei et al 1988, 822/VII).

954. Proto-DURALJAN **wersʹ* 'blood' (B 9, Sw 15 'blood').

F *veri* 'blood' (SKES 1704).

E *veri*, Komi *vir*, H *vér* 'blood'.

Tam *vaṛi*, *vār* 'to flow', Malayalam *vaṛiyuka* 'to flow' (DED 5296, 5356).

M *urus-* 'to flow, to run'.

Q *yawaʹ* 'blood' (P 220), *yawar* 'sangre' (P&Ch 198).

Note PFU **wire* 'Blut' (Rédei et al 1988, 576/V), and the comparison of Illič-Svityč (1965, 345).

955. Proto-DURALJAN **wersʹ* 'tax, part, proportion

F *vero* 'tax', *verrata* 'to compare' (SKES 1709).

E *vōrdne* 'equal', Udmurt *vur* 'fine'.

Tam, Malayalam, Tel *vari* 'tax', Kan *vāra* 'share' (DED 5266, 5359).

J *wari* 'Verhältnis, Proportion, Rate, Anteil', *wariateru* 'zuteilen', J, OJ *waru* 'to divide, to cut'.

Note PFV, ?FU **wersʹ* 'Ort, Stelle' (Rédei et al 1988, 821/VII), and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 161 no. 757) and Kazár (1980, 201 no. 564).

956. Proto-DURALJAN **wisʹ* 'to rise, to grow'.

F *vesa* 'shoot, sprout, spring, offshoot; youngster' (SKES 1712).

H *vidul* 'to renew itself (of a plant)'.

Parji *vicir toled*, *vicir guriyal* 'youngest brother', Gondi *visral* 'young (brother, etc.)', Pengo *vīskura* 'youngest child' (DED 5385).

J *mizumizushii* 'lebensfrisch, taufisch, blühend', OJ *mīdu* 'young and lively'.

Q *wīča* 'to rise, to grow'.

Note PN **wi/š/λ* 'to grow (up)' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 559), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 101 no. 266).

957. Proto-DURALJAN **wetʒ* 'water' (B 92, Sw 181 'water').

F *vesi* (*vet-*) 'water' (SKES 1713).

E *vesi*, Mordvin *ved*, Komi *va*, H *víz*, Nenets *bit* 'water'.

Tam *vaci* 'rain water', *vaŋi* 'to drip, ebbs', Kan *basi* 'to drip', Malayalam *vaṭiyuka* 'to overflow', Tulu *veddē* 'wet' (DED 5212, 5221, 1047).

M *usu(n)* 'water, body of water'.

J *mizu* 'Wasser'.

Q *wisiy* 'sacar aqua, liquido con vaso, cucharro, balde' (P&Ch 195).

Note PU **wetī* 'water' (Janhunen 1981, 56), PU **wete* 'Wasser' (Rédei et al 1988, 570/V), PKJ **balāl* 'water' (Martin 1966, 240 no. 190), PN **wetλ* 'water' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 334), PN **waŋ-/wəŋ-* 'to moisten, to wet; water' (B&K 1994, 607 no. 483), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 96 no. 355) and Kazár (1980, 101 no. 265).

958. Proto-DURALJAN **wet-* 'to pull' (Sw 113 'to pull').

F *vetää* 'to pull' (SKES 1719).

E *vedada* 'to pull', Mordvin *vedams*, *vetams*, H *vezet* 'to carry'.

Naiki of Chanda *vet-/ved-* 'to pull' (DED 5551).

M *udur-* 'to pull'.

J *ude* 'Arm, Fähigkeit', *mazu*, OJ *madu* 'in the first place, first'.

Note PFU **wetā-* 'führen, leiten, ziehen' (Rédei et al 1988, 569/V), PN **wetλ* 'to lead, to carry' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 333), PN **wad-/wəd-* 'to take, to lead, to carry, to bring' (B&K 1994, 601 no. 474), and the comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 96 no. 356) and Kazár (1980, 96 no. 254).

959. Proto-DURALJAN **wiʒ-* 'to carry, to bear, to convey'.

F *viedā* 'to take, to bring, to carry, to bear, to convey' (SKES 1721).

K *vījā*, *vijā*, E *viia* 'id.', Mordvin *vijems*, *viims* 'id.', H *visz-* 'to carry, to transport, to lead'.

Kan *vay-*, *vey-*, *veyyu* 'to carry off' (DED 5551).

J *hiku*, OJ *pīku* 'to draw (e.g. a bow), to pull, to jerk, to drag, to lead', J *hikiiru* 'führen, leiten'.

Note the group 958, PFU **wiʒ-* 'nehmen, tragen', PN **wegλ* 'to bear, to bring, to convey' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 354), PN **wig-/weg-* 'to carry, to convey' (B&K 1994, 455 no. 301), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 43 no. 97).

960. Proto-DURALJAN **wērʒ* 'alien' (Sw 110 'other').

F *vieras* 'strange, unfamiliar, alien, quest', *vieri* 'side, border' (SKES 1725, 1726).

E *võõras* 'strange, unfamiliar'.

Tam *vēru* 'other, enmity', *puram* 'outside, that which is foreign', Kan *pora*, *poragu* 'outside', *porabiga* 'strange, alien', Tel *vērū* 'different, other', *pera* 'foreign, other, different' (DED 5548, 4333).

J *ura* 'Rückseite', *urami* 'enmity, ill-will, resentment', *urahara* 'contrary to each other'.

Note PFV * *wēre* 'Rand, Seite' (Rédei et al 1988, 820/VII).

961. Proto-DURALJAN **waytə-* 'slope, gradient'.

F *viettä* 'to slope (downward), to decline, to descend, to incline, to slant; to celebrate', *vietto* 'slope, slant' (SKES 1731).

K *vietto* 'id.', E *viidakas* 'slanting, sloping'.

Tam *vāttam* 'slope, gradient', Kan *vāṭa* 'slope' (DED 5344).

Note PFP **waćə-* 'untergehen, herabsteigen, sich senken, fallen' (Rédei et al 1988, 808/VII).

962. Proto-DURALJAN **wicə-* 'hate, enmity, anger; disease'.

F *viha* 'hatred, hate, enmity, anger', OF 'disease', *vihalainen* 'nettle, wasp' (SKES 1732), *vihuri* 'gust, squall, gale' (SKES 1740).

K *viha* 'hatred, hate, enmity; poison', E *viha* 'id.'.

Tam *vicai* 'to become angry', *viyar* 'to be angry', (DED 5386), *viṭai* 'to be very angry' (DED 5394).

M *øsi-* 'to hate, to bear extreme ill-will, to feel wengeful'.

Note that F *viha* has been considered a Proto-Iranian loan. Note, however, PFP **wisa* 'Gift, grün, gelb' (Rédei et al 1988, 823/VII), and the comparison of Lubsangdorji and Vacek (1992, 416 no. 49).

963. Proto-DURALJAN **wixə-* 'track, end, finish'.

F *vihi* 'track, scent', *vihikoira* 'sleuthhound', *vihje* 'hint', *vihoviimeinen* 'the last of all', *viimeinen* 'last, latest, latter one, final, ultimate, etc.', *viime* 'last, 'till, lately, recent' (SKES 1735).

K *vihje* 'hint; clue; advice', *viime* 'last, latest', Komi *vij*, H *vég* 'end', Selkup *uuge* 'id.'.

Konḡa, Pengo *vīz-* 'to be finished', *vīh-*, *vīspa-* 'to finish' (DED 5444).

Note PFU **wiṛə* 'Ende' (Rédei 1988, 575/V) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 96 no. 357).

964. Proto-DURALAJAN **wirə-* 'to become bewildered'.

F *viirata* 'to make dizzy, to become bewildered, to become or to be confused' (SKES 1751).

Tam *virai* 'to become bewildered', *virumai* 'bewilderment' (DED 5443).

Note that F *viirata* has been considered a Swedish loan (SKES 1751).

965. Proto-DURALJAN **wir*² 'flag, banner'.

F *viiri* 'banderol, flag, weather vane' (SKES 1752).

K *viiri* 'vane'.

Tam *virutu* 'title, banner, trophy' (DED 5414).

966. Proto-DURALJAN **wis*- 'five' (Sw 50 'five').

F *viisi* 'five' (SKES 1753).

E *viis*, Komi *vit*, Mordvin *vete*, Mari *bets*, H *öt* 'five'.

Toda *üz* 'five' (DED 2826).

Turkish *bes*, Koib *pis* 'five'.

J *itsutsu*, OJ *itutu* 'five'.

Q *pičqa* 'five' (P 174).

Note PU **witi/wixti/witti* (?) 'fünf, zehn' (Janhunen 1981, 56) and FU, ?U **witte* 'fünf' (Rédei et al 1988, 577/V).

967. Proto-DURALJAN **wist* 'oblique, slant, curved'.

F *viisto* 'oblique, slant, slanting, inclining, sloping, diagonally, etc.' (SKES 1754).

K *viisto* 'id.', E *viistada* 'to slip away'.

Q *wistu* 'torcido, corvo, no derecho' (P&Ch 195).

Note PFP **wiča* 'schieß, schräg' (Rédei et al 1988, 822/VII).

968. Proto-DURALJAN **wika* 'fault, defect, crookedness, dirtiness' (Sw 7 'bad').

F *vika* 'fault, defect, deficiency, flaw, blemish, imperfection, blame, vice, drawback, etc.' (SKES 1751).

K *vika* 'id.', E *viga* 'fault, defect, mistake, error'.

Q *wika* 'grano sucio que queda', *wikapa* 'torcido' (P&Ch 193).

969. Proto-DURALJAN **wit* 'corn, crop, to cultivate' (Sw 131 'seed').

F *vilja* 'grain, corn, cereals, crop', *viljellä* 'to cultivate', *viljava* 'fertile' (SKES 1763).

E *vili* (gen. *vilja*) 'grain, corn, crop etc.', *viljakas* 'fertile'.

Tam *vilai* 'crop, yield, growth, produce', *vilar* 'fertility', Malayalam *viḷa* 'vegetation, crop of corn, growing', *vilayikka* 'to cultivate', Tam *vīyam* 'seed, rice' (DED 5437).

Q *willuy* 'suavizar la tierra para sembrar, allanarla', *willina* 'lo sembrado tierno que no cubre los terranos', *willillillyi* 'salir de la tierra poco a poco' (P&Ch 193-194).

Note M *ujaya* 'Lagerplatz'.

970. Proto-DURALJAN **wir*³ 'fat, grease' (B 25, Sw 42 'fat').

F *vilukala* 'fatfish', FD *viru* 'oil' (NS 537/VI).

E *Virumaa* 'the name of V. country, land of burning stone', *üdi* 'marrow of bone', Mari *bim*, Mansi *belem*, H *velō* 'marrow of bone'.

Tam *virukku* 'fat', *viraku* 'firewood, fuel', *virāy* 'fuel', *iṛutu* 'butter' (DED 5299a, 5440).

M *φrdym* 'fat, obese', Turkish *bereketli* 'fat'.

J *abura* 'Fett, Tran, Öl'.

Q *wira* 'fat, grease' (P 217), *wiray* 'untar con sebo' (P&Ch 194).

Note PFU *wiðè* 'marrow of bone, brain' (Rédei et al 1988, 572/V) and possible Nostratic connections e.g. A *fat*, *fuel*, French *huile*.

971. Proto-DURALJAN **wirkʷ* 'snare, trap; to set traps'.

F *virka* 'row of snares; office, duty', *virittää* 'to set traps or snares; to kindle; to tune', *virkata* 'to crochet' (SKES 1783-1785).

K *virka*, *virgu* 'office', H *fárad* 'to become strained', Nenets *wārka-* 'mit dem Lasso fangen'.

Toda *wirk-* (*wirky-*) 'to embroider', Gondi *vark-* 'to spin', Tam *orukku* 'to draw out, as gold thread' (DED 1012).

J *hara*, OJ *para* 'to tighten, to stretch (e.g. bowstring), to pull out, to strain', J, OJ *oru* 'to weave'.

Q *waraka* 'sling' (P 214), 'honda', *warakay* 'tirar con la honda' (P&Ch 190).

Note PU **wirka* 'Schlinge' (Rédei et al 1988, 576/V) and the comparisons of Tyler (1968, 810 no 125) and Kazár (1980, 38 no. 81). Note also that F *virkata* has been considered a Swedish loan (SKES 1785).

972. Proto-DURALJAN **wirk-* 'to say' (B 68, Sw 127 'to say').

F *virikkaa* 'to utter, to say' (SKES 1785).

Votic *verkka-* 'to say'.

Tam *vil* 'to say, to make know', *vilampu* 'to speak, to say, to proclaim openly, to make public' (DED 5433).

Q *willay* 'referir, decir, anunciar, acusar' (P&Ch 193).

Note the connection with threads and weaving in the group 971. The meaning in Tam *vil*, *vilampu* is secondary. Note also PU **wirka* 'Schlinge' (Rédei et al 1988, 576/V), and PN **wir-/wer-* 'to say, to speak, to point out, to make known' (B&K 1994, 613 no. 392).

973. Proto-DURALJAN **wirʷ* 'alertness, activity, energy'.

F *virota* 'to revive, to recover consciousness, to wake from sleep', *virittä* 'to be kindled, to be lighted, to take fire, to flame up', *vire(ys)* 'activity, energy, alertness' (SKES 1783, 1787).

K *virota* 'to revive, etc.', E *virguda* 'to wake up'.

Tam *virī* 'to expand, to spread out, to open', Kan *biri* 'to burst open' (DED 5411), Tam *virī* 'to open the eyes, to wake from sleep' (DED 5429), *virai* 'to be speedy, rapid' (DED 5417).

M *bira* 'physical strength'.

Note the groups 970 and 971. Note also PN **wir-/wer-* 'to stretch, to extend, to expand' (B&K 1994, 606 no. 482).

974. Proto-DURALJAN **wirpʷ* 'twig, small stick' (Sw 153 'stick').

F *virpi* 'rod, twig' (SKES 1787).

K *virpa*, *virba* 'twig', E *virb*, *virv* 'id.'.

Tam *vīrpu* 'twig, small stick' (DED 5430).

Note that F *virpi* has been considered a Russian loan (SKES 1787).

975. Proto-DURALJAN **wirʒ*⁵ 'celebration, hymn'.

F *virsi* 'hymn, psalm' (SKES 1788).

K *virši* 'song, hymn, lamentation', E *virš* 'manner, way, fashion'.

Tam *viruntu* 'feast, banquet' (DED 5415), *vīrā*, *vīravu* 'festival, celebration' (DED 5427).

976. Proto-DURALJAN **wircʒ* 'urin'.

F *virtsa* 'urin' (SKES 1789).

E *virtš* 'manure water'.

Malayalam *vīruka*, *vīrttuka* 'to make water' (DED 5430).

977. Proto-DURALJAN **wirʒ*⁶ 'to fall sick, to lie bedridden'.

F *virua* 'to lie outstretched, to be bedridden, to be laid up' (SKES 1790).

K *virua*, *viroa* 'id.'.

Tam *vīru* 'to fall, to fall sick, to die' (DED 5430).

978. Proto-DURALJAN **wic-* 'to throw, to fling a weapon, to fan' (Sw 170 'to throw').

F *viskata* 'to throw, to throw out', to fan' (SKES 1792).

E *visata* 'ibid.'.

Tam *vīcu* 'to throw, to fling (as an weapon), Kan *bīšu*, *bisuṭu* 'to throw', Malayalam *vīruka* 'to fan' (DED 5450).

Q *wisčū-* 'to throw out, to disregard, to abandon' (P 217), *wischuy*, *wiqchuy* 'botar, arrojar' (P&Ch 194, 195).

Note the comparisons of Illič-Svityč (1965, 333) and Tyler (1968, 811 no. 138) and about the meaning also the groups 487 and SL 19.

979. Proto-DURALJAN **wiswʒ* 'pus, matter'.

F *visva* 'pus, matter, purulent matter' (SKES 1794).

K *visva* 'id.'.

Q *wiswi* 'greasy, oily, dirty, sweaty' (P 218), 'mugre' (P&Ch 195), *wiswiy* 'tener mugre' (P&Ch 195).

980. Proto-DURALJAN **wita* 'oblique, slant'.

F *vita* 'oblique, slant', FD *vitara* 'twisted' (SKES 1795).

K *vita* 'oblique, slant', E *viidak* 'oblique, twisted'.

Q *witara* 'torcido' (P&Ch 195).

Note PFP **wiča* 'schief, schräg' (Rédei et al 1988, 822/VII).

981. Proto-DURALJAN **witu* 'genitals'.

F *vittu* 'vulva (coll.)' (SKES 1799), *vitjamuna* 'testis'.

K *vittu*, E *vitt* 'vulva'.

Tam, Malayalam *vittu* 'seed, semen', Tam *vitai*, Tel *vittu* 'testicle', Tel *vittanamu* 'testis' (DED 5401).

Note that F *vittu* has been considered a Swedish loan (SKES 1799).

982. Proto-DURALJAN **wos3* 'concubine'.

F *vosu* 'concubine, harlot, whore' (NS 594/VI).

Q *wasu mama* 'concubino del casado', *wasanchay* 'cometer adulterio' (P&Ch 191).

Note PFP **woša* 'Verzweigung (eines Flusses, eines Weges)' (Rédei et al 1988, 825/VII) and F *vasen*, K *vasen*, E *vasak* 'left' (SKES 1665).

983. Proto-DURALJAN **uw3* 'flow, flux' (Sw 52 'to flow').

F *vuo* 'flow, flux, stream, current', *vuolle* 'stream, current', *vuotaa* 'to leak' (SKES 1814).

K *vuotoa* 'id.', E *voo*, *vooduda* 'to leak', Mansi *ow*, *aw* 'stream', H *múl(ik)* 'to go by, to go past, to pass by'.

Malayalam *ōvu*, *ōku* 'floodgate' (DED 1027).

J *moru*, OJ *moru* 'to leak (out), to escape'.

Note PFU **uŋa* 'Strom, strömen' (Rédei et al 1988, 545/V) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 163 no. 767).

984. Proto-DURALJAN **wol3-/wāl3-* 'to cut, to carve' (Sw 25 'to cut').

F *vuolla* 'to carve, to cut, to whittle, to pare' (SKES 1818).

K *vuolla*, E *vooli* 'id.', Udmurt *vol-* 'hobeln', Mansi *walt*, *wolt-* 'schneiden, schnitzen'.

Tam *val* 'sharpness, pointedness', Kui *vala* 'point, sharp end, spearhead' (DED 5306),

Malayalam *vāluka* 'to slice', Parji *vāl-* 'to pare off with a knife' (DED 5378).

Note PFU **wole-(wāle-)* 'schnitzen, schaben' (Rédei et al 1988, 579/V), PN **wo/H/λ* 'fix, point, cut/ind edge' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 353) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 163 no. 768).

985. Proto-DURALJAN **wor3-/wōr3-* 'mountain, hill' (B 53, Sw 98 'mountain').

F *vuori* 'mountain, mount, rock, hill' (SKES 1821).

K *vuori* 'rock', Komi *vēr*, *vyr* 'forest', Mansi *bor*, *ur* 'ridge'.

Tam *porai*, *porrai* 'mountain, hill', Kan *bōre* 'hill, hillock' (DED, 4567, 4595).

M *orui* 'summit, peak', Tungusic *bori* 'ibid'. (Illič-Svityč 1965)

J *mori* 'Wald'.

Q *urqu* b) 'mountain, hill' (P 210).

Note PFU, ?U **were (wōre)* 'Berg' (Rédei et al 1988, 571/V), PKJ **morix* 'mountain' (Martin 1966, 237 no. 148), PN **wo/H/λ* 'mountain' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 337), PN **bur-gʷ-/bor-gʷ-* 'to protrude, to be prominent' (B&K 1994, 214 no. 19), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 102 no. 270).

986. Proto-DURALJAN *wōsɜ 'year' (Sw 199 'year').

F *vuosi* 'year' (SKES 1823).

E *tānāvu* 'in this year', ED *voos* 'year', Komi *vo* 'year', H *al*, *-aly* 'year' (in compounds).
 Tam *yāñtu*, *āñtu* 'year, age', *āñtai* 'every year', Kan *vantu*, *vanti*, *ontu* 'a turn, time', Tel
vantu 'a turn by rotation' (DED 5153, 979), Tam, Malayalam *vaṭa* 'northern' (DED
 5218).

J *yo*, OJ *yō* 'age, era; yar; generation; lifetime, life'.

Q *wata* b) 'year' (P 215), *intiwatana* 'aparato en que los sacerdotes pretendian amarrar
 el sol' (P&Ch 54).

Note PN *w/e/ʔʌ, PA *ōtā 'year' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 337), PN *watʰ/-watʰ/- 'to pass of
 time, to grow old, to age, to wither; year, age; old' (B&K 1994, 625 no. 503), and the
 comparisons of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 163 no. 769) and Kazár (1980, 209 no 583).

987. Proto-DURALJAN *wocɜ 'to wait, to expect'.

F *vuottaa*, *uottaa*, *odottaa* 'to wait, to await, to expect, to look forward' (SKES 1825).

Mordvin *uō* 'to wait, to await', Mari *wōčə*-, *wuče* 'id.', Selkup *aača*-, *aaca*- 'to guard, to
 lie in wait'.

J *matsu*, OJ *matu* 'to wait, to await, to expect, to watch, to be on lookout for; warten'.

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 96 no. 252).

988. Proto-DURALJAN *yɜɜɜ 'belt, girdle; to bind'

F *vyō* 'belt, girdle' (SKES 1829).

E *vōō*, H *ōv*, *ō* 'ibid', Selkup *tjūū* 'Gürtel'.

Tam *yā* 'to tie, to bind' (DED 5149).

J *obi*, OJ *obi* 'belt, sash, girdle'.

Note PU *jāje 'Gurt, Gürtel' (Rédei et al 1986, 90/II), PN *jā/H/ʌ 'belt' (Illič-Svityč 1965,
 355), PN *yaʔ-/yaʔ- 'to tic, to bind, to gird' (B&K 1994, 508 no. 472), and the
 comparison of Kazár (1980, 129 no. 347) and Koskinen (1996, 81 no. 260).

989. Proto-DURALJAN *ūōɜ 'marrow, brain'.

F *ydin*, FD *yty* 'marrow, medulla, nucleus, core, kernel' (SKES 1856).

E *ūdi*, Mordvin *udime*, Komi *vem*, H *velo*, Selkup *kūtū* 'marrow'.

Tam *mitar*, Kan *midul*, Tel *medaḍu* 'brain', Gondi *medur* 'marrow' (DED 5062).

J *atama* 'head, brain, mind', OJ *atama* 'fontanelle'

Q *ñuqtu* 'brain' (P 168).

Note the group 970, PFU *wiōɜ(mɜ) 'Knochenmark, Gehirn' (Rédei et al 1988, 572/V),
 the comparison of Kazár (1980, 22 no. 29), and possible Nostratic connections e.g.
 A *marrow*, Latin *medulla* etc.

990. Proto-DURALJAN *ūktɜ-ɜ 'nine'.

F *yhdeksän* 'nine' (SKES 1856).

E *ūheksa* 'nine'.

M *yisün* 'nine'.

Q *isqun* 'nine' (P 139).

Note PU **ükte e-k-s-ä* 'one is not beeing' (SKES 1856) and Proto-Turkish *üyägun* 'nine'.

991. Proto-DURALJAN **üktə* 'one' (B 61, Sw 109 'one').

F *yksi* 'one' (SKES 1856).

E *üks* 'one, Mari *ikte*, Mansi *üx*, *äk* 'one'.

Tel *oka* 'one' (DED 990b).

J *ikkai* 'einmal', *ikken* 'alleinstehend', *ikko* 'ein einzelnes Ding'.

Q *huk* 'one' (P 134), *juk*, *suq* 'uno' (P&Ch 75, 163).

Note PFP, ?PFU **ikte (ükte)* 'ein, eins' (Rédei et al 1986, 81/l), the Global Etymon *tik* 'finger, one' (Bengtson & Ruhlen 1994, 322 no. 23), and the comparison of Tyler (1968, 809 no. 105).

992. Proto-DURALJAN **ülə-¹/wülə-* 'over, upper, super'.

F *ylä-*, *yli-* 'over, upper, super' (SKES 1859).

E *ülal* 'oben', Komi *vul-* 'upper part', Mansi *äl* 'the upper course of a river; south; lid', Selkup *igyt* '(being) above'.

Tam *uyar* 'to rise (as water), to be high, to be excellent, eminent', *uyarvu* 'lofty height, greatness' (DED 646), *viyam* 'extensiveness, height, *viyal* greatness, width, expansion' (DED 5404).

J *ura* 'the (top) end, the tip, OJ *ura* 'the topmost branches of a tree'.

Note PFU, ?PU **wilä (wülä)* 'Oberfläche, Ober-, das Obere' (Rédei et al 1988, 573/V), PN **šal-/šäl-* 'to be high, exalted, to rise high, to ascend; on, upon, on top of, over, above, beyond' (B&K 1994, 519 no. 367), and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 193 no. 538).

993. Proto-DURALJAN **ülə-²* 'much, very'.

F *ylen* 'exceedingly, too, too much, highly, greatly etc.' (SKES 1859).

L *ollo* 'much, very'.

M *olan* 'many', *yle-* 'to be left over, to be superfluous'.

Q *allapa* 'muy, mucho' (P&Ch 6), *aġin* 'good' (P 109).

Note PU **ulə(jə)* 'viel, groß, sehr' (Rédei et al 1988, 543/V).

994. Proto-DURALJAN **ürkə* 'man, husband, boy' (B 49 'man', Sw 77 'husband').

F *ylkä*, *yrkä* 'bridegroom, Freier' (SKES 1859, 1865).

Mari *erye* 'son', H *-er*, *-ér*, *-ar* 'Mensch, Mann'.

Kurux *erkhos*, Malto *erqo* 'husband's younger brother, husband', Kan *ere* 'a master' (DED 527, 825).

M *ere*, Turkish *er* 'man, male'.

Note the groups 128 and 902. Note also PFU **irkä* (*ürkä*) 'Mann, Sohn, Knabe' (Rédei et al 1986, 84/l) and the comparison of Pudas-Marlow 1974, 169 no. 774).

995. Proto-DURALJAN **ūmp3-* 'the face turned downward, upside down; circle'.

F *ympyrä* 'circle', *ympäri* 'turning, (a)round' (SKES 1863).

K *ümbäri* '(a)round, about', E *ümber* 'id.'.

Kurux *umb'ū*, *umba'ā*, *omba'ā*, *homba'ā* 'with the face turned downward' (DED 641).

Note the group 895.

996. Proto-DURALJAN **ūm-* 'to understand'.

F *ymmärtää* 'to understand', *ympyrä* 'circus', FD *immeinen* 'human being', F *ihminen* 'man', *ihmetellä* 'to wonder' (SKES 1862).

E *ümber* 'around, about', *ūmar* 'round', *ūmmardada* 'to serve', *imestada* 'to wonder', *inimene* 'man'.

Tam *uṇar* 'to know, to consider' (DED 603).

J *omou* 'denken', *omoi* 'Gedanke, Meinung'.

Q *uma* 'head, intelligence' (P 209), *amuta* 'inteligencia, cabeza' (P&Ch 178).

997. Proto-DURALJAN **ūnn3-* 'to think, to count' (Sw 25 'to count').

F *ynnä* 'and, with', *ynnätä* 'to count together, to think' (SKES 1863).

K *ünnä* 'wholly'.

Tam *uṇṇu* 'to think' (DED 727).

M *ono-* 'zählen', *onu-* 'verstehen'.

Note the comparison of Koskinen (1996, 33 no. 42).

998. Proto-DURALJAN **ūr(ə)m3* 'angry, hostile'.

F *yrmeä* 'cross, crusty; morose, sour, peevish, reluctant, harsh' (NS 739/VI).

H *ürüm* 'bitterness, suffering'.

Tam *urumu* 'to growl, to grunt, to murmur angrily' (DED 718).

M *ermeg* 'manly, virile; undaunted; sterile, barren'.

J, OJ *uramu* 'to resent, to bear a grudge, to regret', J *urami*, OJ *uramī* 'a grudge, heartburning, bitter or ill feeling, hatred, enmity, hostility, malice, wrong'.

Note the comparison of Kazár (1980, 194 no. 540).

999. Proto-DURALJAN **ūx3* 'cough, breast'.

F *yskä* 'cough' (SKES 1865).

K *üskä* 'breast', E *üsk* 'id.'.

Tel *ukkisa* 'a dry cough' (DED 569).

Q *uju* 'tos', *ujuy* 'toser' (P&Ch 177), *uqsui* 'falda' (P&Ch 210).

Note the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 164 no. 775).

1000. Proto-DURALJAN **ūyʒ* 'night' (B 58, Sw 105 'night').

F *yö* 'night' (SKES 1866).

E *öö* 'night', Komi *voi, oi*, H *éj* 'night'.

Kurux *ūxā* 'darkness', Malto *úqe* 'dark' (DED 730).

J *yo* 'Nacht'.

Note PKJ **je* 'night' (Martin 1966).

DISCUSSION

1. Reactions to the DURALJAN hypothesis

As already mentioned in the Preface I have not found any comments on my first paper "Lexical similarities in the major agglutinative languages" (Hakola 1989) in the literature. The second article "Words for verbal expression in the major agglutinative languages" (Anttonen and Hakola 1994) gave rise to two personal contacts. Some misconceptions, errors, and typos among the Dravidian cognate candidates were rectified by Subramoniam (personal communication) as well among the Hungarian and Japanese words by Kazár (personal communication). These faults have been revised in 1000 DE. Neither Subramoniam nor Kazár criticized the DURALJAN hypothesis.

DV yielded three review articles in the linguistic journals. All three reviewers accepted the acronomically constructed name DURALJAN. In his rapid reaction in *Eurasia Studies Yearbook* (1998) Décsy's sharpest criticism fitted toward the monotonously identical sound correspondences limited to the consonants p, t, k, m, n, l, r, w, and the base vowels i, e, a, o, and u. The time depth around 9.000 - 10.000 years suggested by me should imply clearly visible regular differences and not striking similarities. His remark is well grounded and claims an explanation. At the first step toward the phonetic laws in DURALJAN superfamily I was, however, able to find only the easiest cases of the phonetic laws, namely just those which are near the close similarity. At the second step toward the phonetic laws I shall present some more complicated solutions. Décsy asked also wonderingly why I had thrown out Indo-European and Afroasiatic from the Nostratic macrofamily without discussion. I did so because I considered, like Illyč-Svityč (1965), that these with Kartvelian form the western branch of Nostratic and therefore are more distant from the languages of the eastern branch comprised by Uralic, Altaic, and Dravidian than the last mentioned are with themselves. In his mainly favourable review, Décsy aimed the point of his criticism generally at the trials of the longrangers.

In his large and detailed review article in *International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics*, Madhivanan (1998) considered that the majority of the cognate candidates as well as proposed Proto-DURALJAN roots seemed unexceptionable to him who had spent more than two decades in bringing out the first volumes of the *Tamil Etymological Dictionary*. About half of the entries, however, seemed to require further refinement. Madhivanan emphasized the pivotal role of Tamil for the studies in the distant genetic relationships. His view is correct. Tamil has one of the longest literary traditions among the languages of the world. Tamil as the other Dravidian languages are the descendants of the ancient cultures of the Indus river. Also the known history of the Tamils is very long. The Indian ocean and the other Dravidian peoples have efficiently protected this language against the effect of alien languages. Also the great population of the Tamil

speakers is an important factor. The minor languages as Uralic Nenets, Enets, and Khanty, as well as the Altaic Yakut, Evenkish, Buryat, and Tungusic are prone to great changes. The examples of the Livonians and Motors show that small peoples can change their languages twice during few generations. The extreme conservatism of Tamil will be a good pillar for the reconstruction of Proto-Duraljan. I had kept the council of Ramanathan in mind while reconstructing the roots in 1000 DE.

In International Journal of American Linguistics Michalove (1998) struck directly at the weakest links in my study, namely Altaic and Japanese. Japanese is really a difficult area for a comparative linguist. Already solely the over-whelming amount of Chinese loans causes problems. Recently, Janhunen (1997) has hypothesized that Japanese has evolved from a monosyllabic tonal language of the Sinitic type. Also the Altaic family is identically problematic. The great amount of Arabic, Persian and even Italian loans is considerable in Turkish (Pierce 1965). Mongol has borrowed plenty of Chinese and Russian words. As mentioned above, many Altaic languages are minor and just as Michalove pointed out I have not at all searched Tungusic words. Michalove's reproach is so justified. In the area of the minor Altaic languages my worst hindrance has been practical, the lack of good dictionaries.

Michalove criticized especially my way to use almost exclusively the evidence of the modern languages. I still think, however, that this method has been able to form the most solid socle. Living words are nature's phenomena which we can hear and also see. "They are created by God." Reconstructions are works of the human intellect which is mostly clever but often also erroneous. In the area of DURALJAN superfamily the reconstructions reach to different time depths and therefore a building constructed solely on them would totter. Whereas Madhivanan considered the DURALJAN hypothesis sound, Michalove disputed the typology generally and agglutination especially as a guide to genetic relationships because agglutination is the most common method of the word formation. My comment here is that in the major agglutinative languages agglutination is the preponderant and dominant method of the word formation contrary to that of the isolating and inflective languages. Finally, Michalove's opinion that much work is needed to separate the wheat from the chaff in the area of linguistic taxonomy is exactly right, of course.

The journals Word, Multilingua and Anthropological Linguistics have announced to have received DV but not yet reviewed it.

Several authors have already referred to some etymological groups in DV. Such are e.g. "New account of the History and Cultur of the Tamils" written by Ramanathan (1998) and "Laulu-puu-rumpu,saamelaismusiikinalkulähteillä" (Song-tree-drum,beside the fountains of Samic music), the thesis of Saastamoinen (1998).

As mentioned in the Preface, DV has yielded several favourable personal contacts. Bomhard notified that DV will be of great value in his own research (personal communication). Kazár sent a list of the comparisons which he accepted and which he would revise. These remarks I have considered in 1000 DE. Assadian who over twenty years has studied the genetic relationships between Indo-European and Afroasiatic (Hamitosemitic) has noticed that the Sumerian language is very near to the DURALJAN superfamily and proposed the name Suduraljan for this phylum. He is preparing an article on this thema (personal communication). Suvilehto is with a native Tamil speaker constructing poetic texts in Tamil and in Finnish which are very similar both in sound and in meaning (personal communication). Without accepting the DURALJAN hypothesis, their interest had been intimated in personal communications also by Rédei, Campbell, Janhunen, Karttunen, Proulx, and Wiik.

2. Why just 1000 etyma?

The round number of one thousand as the sum of the etyma seems arbitrary and such it is. I decided to publish my collection of the etymological groups when it had reached the limit of one thousand. Therefore, it may raise suspicions that this limit has been artificially achieved by e.g. dissecting the etyma or accepting very dubious cognate candidates. I deny all this. On the contrary, the real number of DURALJAN etyma is much higher than one thousand, perhaps twice so high. Pudas-Marlow (1974) has presented in her Uralic-Dravidian comparisons over 550 such Dravidian-Uralic (or Finno-Ugric) word-pairs which I have not included. Respectively, Kazár (1980) had published over 350 Japanese-Uralic word-pairs and Anttonen (1970) over 100 Finnish-Quechua word-pairs which I have not included in 1000 DE. Further on, the studies of Tyler (1968), Bouda (1953), Collinder (1977), Bomhard (1996), and Vacek (1996) contained many dozens comparisons which I have not included. The reason why I have excluded them is not that I did regard them good but because my knowledge of Ugric, Samojedic, and the minor Altaic languages is not sufficient. Therefore I hope that the critical readers would familiarize directly with these studies.

Which is a real etymon is always a very difficult question. Recently Kulonen has handled this problem with a broad spectrum and many sharp details in her book "Sanojen alkuperä ja sen selittäminen" (The Origin of the Words and its interpretation, 1996). Although 1000 DE does not aim to be any real etymological dictionary it has encountered many of these problems. My arbitrations have been practical: I have divided the etymological groups so long as the similarity in sound and in meaning have allowed and did not try to pack the groups together, not even in those cases in which the supposed root word has been visible (e.g. in the groups 277-284 **kir-*). This has increased the number of the etymological groups but at the same time made the book easier to read and the groups easier to handle. The concise Supplementary List of the Cognate Candidates will clearly show the boundary between acceptance and rejection.

The words in this list have not been included in 1000 etyma. My problem has not been to find DURALJAN etyma sufficiently, the problem has been their great number.

3. 1000 DURALJAN etyma in the light of the numbers

The number of the cognate candidates and the etymological groups has been more than double compared with that of DV. There is a Finnish word in 984 groups so that we can still practically speak of Finnish key-words. There exists a cognate candidate from the Dravidian languages in 808 groups, in which 586 from Tamil, from Quechua in 605 groups, from Japanese in 489 groups, and from the Altaic languages in 363 groups in which 295 from Mongol. The list of the etyma includes a set of five cognate candidates in 153 groups, 4 c.c. in 264 groups, three c.c. in 314 groups and two c.c. in 269 groups. So, the total sum of the cognates is 3 301 and the mean of cognate candidates in each group is 3.3 (Table I).

Table I. The number of cognate candidates in the etymological list of the major agglutinative languages of the DURALJAN superfamily¹.

	N	%
In the Uralic languages		
from which in Finnish	984	98.4
the etymological background, at least		
Baltic-Finnic	940	94.0
Fennic-Volgaic or Fennic-Permic	582	58.2
Finno-Ugric	459	45.9
Uralic	190	19.0
In the Dravidian languages	808	80.8
from which in Tamil	586	58.6
In Quechua	605	60.5
In Japanese	489	48.9
with a Korean-Japanese background ²	63	6.3
In the Altaic languages	363	36.3
from which in Mongol	295	29.5

¹ The list of etyma includes a group of 5 cognate candidates in 153 etyma, 4 c.c. in 264 etyma, 3 c.c. in 314 etyma and 2 c.c. in 269 etyma

² Percentual proportion of Japanese words with a Korean-Japanese background among all Japanese words in 13%.

In the list of the etyma besides the Finnish key-words there is a cognate candidate from the other Baltic-Finnic languages in 940 groups, from the other Fennic-Volgaic or Fennic-Permic languages in 582 groups, from the other Finno-Ugric languages in 459

groups and from the other Uralic languages in 190 groups. A connection with Proto-Korean-Japanese was discovered in 63 groups. Of the Dravidian and Quechua words only very few are loans. Some connection with the Proto-Nostratic reconstructed by Bomhard and Kerns (1994) was found in 215 groups and with that reconstructed by Illič-Svityč (1965) in 206 groups. From the 27 Global Etymologies collected by Bengtson and Ruhlen (1994a) 18 or two thirds have representatives in 1000 DE. These figures show that 1000 DE moves generally on an old stratum of the languages.

4. The message of the meanings of 1000 DURALJAN etyma

The meanings of the words of a proto-language bring us a message from that time when this language was spoken. Their spectrum varies from the very ancient words of the Mother Tongue until the latest neologisms before the dispersion of the proto-language. It has been generally considered that the words of basal vocabulary have best survived in each language. From the Swadesh' list 178 items (89%) are covered by 1000 DE and from the Benders list 94 (94%), correspondingly. Because there are plenty of synonyms, 335 groups from the list of 1000 Proto-DURALJAN etyma can be placed into Swadesh' list of 200 items and 186 into Bender's list of 100 items, correspondingly. Also these figures show convincingly that 1000 DURALJAN etyma present an old stratum of the language and they are not a collection caused merely by a chance.

Remarkably many words in 1000 DE indicate family connections and relationships. Among these 39 groups (7, 12, 19, 27, 30, 36, 38, 53, 54, 57, 59, 131, 170, 186, 208, 315, 343, 379, 395, 449, 451, 462, 479, 491, 538, 539, 627, 742, 744, 788, 813, 839, 845, 902, 918, 945, 946, 949) are the majority of the words of modern Finnish which describe family relationships.

Remarkably many types of the meanings in 1000 DURALJAN etyma characterize different climatic conditions: eight (77, 159, 166, 282, 305, 361, 370, 827) are connected with cold, three with warm (20, 360, 407), five with different types of rain (317, 364, 619, 644, 749), and five with thunder and lightning (334, 625, 679, 707, 938). Among these groups there are several cognates with a very striking similarity. The high number, eleven, meaning fire and burning shows the importance of fire to the people which spoke Proto-DURALJAN (246, 311, 377, 522, 569, 632, 689, 705, 809, 810, 867).

The oldest human dwelling, the cave, has still been preserved among the words of Proto-DURALJAN (33, 533) but many words connected to the construction, building materials, and houses of different types (68, 233, 294, 318, 375, 433, 681) indicate a very developed stage of society. The social life had advanced to the stage of villages (367, 572, 635, 744) and perhaps also to the stage of greater units (54, 337).

A high number, 34, of words are connected with weapons, hunting, and handling prey animals (16, 29, 33, 76, 94, 141, 155, 156, 160, 211, 265, 299, 344, 401, 405, 408, 485, 487, 517, 523, 541, 543, 608, 610, 622, 798, 822, 832, 878, 938, 948, 971, 978). Many of them are still used almost just as they have been by today's Finnish hunters. The arrow and the bow had already been invented (29, 141, 156, 299, 517, 608, 938). Some words naming prey animals are also similar in sound (123, 206, 263, 478, 506, 537, 546, 847). Fishing has also been of importance even if the number of words meaning fishes and fishing vehicles is only nine (172, 327, 534, 544, 718, 726, 736, 746, 801). Different types of rafts, floats, and boats had already been used (67, 309, 583, 793, 952).

The meanings connected with making the threads and textiles are also surprisingly numerous, namely 28 (9, 72, 82, 185, 322, 355, 384, 394, 482, 490, 494, 497, 504, 559, 582, 648, 652, 701, 748, 769, 777, 779, 820, 823, 825, 829, 831, 942). The fact that many words refer to agriculture, perhaps using the slash-and-burn methods (51, 78, 216, 225, 312, 372, 434, 510, 593, 667, 725, 785, 802, 833, 920, 924, 934, 969), to pottery and using clay (45, 161, 183, 342, 586, 734, 787, 876), and to first metals gold, copper and silver as well as to foundry technique (180, 190, 298, 313, 683, 926, 939) suggest that the society had already reached the neolithic period. The first domesticated animals: dogs (23, 292, 597, 620), sheep (207, 910), goats (910), and possibly also pigs (751) and cattle (89, 197) have perhaps been bred.

The great amount of words which mean verbal expression, 42, (1, 41, 79, 128, 151, 164, 209, 215, 224, 226, 257, 267, 271, 275, 281, 296, 356, 376, 423, 467, 502, 515, 560, 563, 576, 578, 580, 595, 604, 642, 697, 719, 731, 741, 772, 812, 852, 904, 906, 914, 944, 972), several connections with administration and legislation are also a proof of a quite developed people. The list of 1000 Proto-DURALJAN etyma includes also twelve sacred terms (4, 32, 43, 81, 114, 127, 146, 388, 437, 697, 922, 975). Several of them are important also in modern Finnish. They differ radically from the religious vocabulary of Proto-Indo-European presented by York (1993).

Pronouns and numerals are commonly considered to be good indicators of the relatedness of languages despite the broad variation of their sound also in closely related languages and dialects. In the present word-list a close similarity of pronouns exists only between Uralic and Altaic families (groups 251, 445, 450, 452, 758). In two groups the cognate in Quechua is possible (450 and 828). In numerals, only one group includes cognate candidates from all five language families, namely four (F *neljä*, H *négy*, Tam *nāl*, *nālku*, M *dörben*, Chuvash *tāvata*, Korean *ney*, Old Japanese *yō*, Q *tawa*). In these groups, the differences in sound are not greater than in the corresponding Indo-European group (Sanskrit *catvāras*, Latin *quattuor*, Greek *tēssares*, Armenian *cōrkh*, German *vier*, A *four*, Polish *cztery* and Latvian *cetrinieks*). Four possible cognate candidates exist in three sets, namely in numerals one (991), five

Table II. The first step toward phonetic laws in the Proto-DURALJAN. The counting of the phonemic correspondences of the word-initial consonants (C-) and the first vowels (V-, -V-, and -V)¹.

	stops			nasals			laterals		tap	semivowels		sibilants, affricats, retroflexes				vowels ²						
PROTO-DURALJAN	*p	*t	*k	*m	*n	*ñ	*l	l	*r	*w	*y	*ð	*s	*c	*x	*i/ī	*e	*a/ā	*o	*u/ū	*ä	*ü
Total number	128	75	232	56	42	9	22	14	17	83	16	3	110	31	26	134	87	327	126	184	65	52
FINNISH	p	t	k	m	n	n	l	l	r	v	j	t	s	h	h	i	e	a	o	u	ä	y
	128	72	230	54	41	6	22	14	17	76	16	2	118	20	26	111	72	288	102	149	52	44
										hV/φV		l				ii	ie	aa		uu	ää	yy
										7		1				16	8	25		17	6	9
Total number	128	72	230	54	41	6	22	14	17	83	16	3	118	20	26	131	86	319	115	173	65	53
TAMIL	p	t	k	m	n	ñ	VI/V _l	VI	Vr/	v	y ³	t	c	c	k	i	e/ē	a	o/ō	u	a/ā	u
	88	48	120	44	27	2	9	3	5	47	1	2	47	11	5	45	23	135	28	63	18	12
	v		c			n				p	φ				c	ī	a/ā	ā	u/a	ū		a
	5		9			2				4	2				4	8	13	35	24	17		6
Total number	93	52	129	44	27	5	12	3	5	55	7	2	58	13	12	68	52	188	54	122	35	30
MONGOL	b	t	k	m	n	n	n	-	-	b	j	ʒ	s	s/z/	x	i	e	a	o	u	a	y
	24	22	38	14	9	1	1			7	2	1	24	5	4	30	11	75	15	28	8	10
		d	g	b	d	d	Vr			φu/	g			c/č				u	a	uu	e	
		8	18	2	3	1	1			φo				z/c				10	5	1	5	
			x/y							8	1			19								
			21																			
Total number	29	31	80	16	12	2	2	-	-	15	3	1	48	5	7	35	24	106	33	50	18	21

JAPANESE	b	t	k	m	n	n	r/Vr	y	r	w	y	t	s	s	h	i	u	a	o/ō	u	a	u
	17	13	95	37	25	3	4	7	5	13	10	1	34	5	6	36	21	126	34	53	12	11
	h	ts	g				n			φV			sh/z-/					o	a/u	a	u	a
	16	12	10				2			9			ts/ch					13	17	14	6	5
	f	d																				
	16	6																				
Total number	50	34	109	37	27	3	7	8	5	34	12	1	68	8	7	56	43	160	52	88	26	24
QUECHUA	p	t	k	m	n	ñ	ʃ	ʃ	r	w	y	t	s	s	q/j	i	e	a	a/u	u	a	a
	64	38	78	35	9	3	6	11	15	45	5	1	44	6	9	76	15	210	29	97	24	22
		č	q		ñ		l			φu			č	č	h/j		i/a		o	a	u	u
		8	46		8		4			2			34	4	6		10		9	8	8	11
			č																			
			13																			
Total number	65	46	139	35	18	3	10	12	15	49	10	1	84	10	20	80	44	222	42	115	24	37

1) The number below a phoneme means the frequency of its appearance. The difference between the total number and the number above indicates the frequency of the exceptions

2) Unidentified vowel (3) 25 cases.

3) Kannada /j/ 6 cases.

(966) and seven (739). Three cognate candidates exist in one group (300). The closest similarity in sound exists again between Uralic and Altaic numerals but surprisingly several Quechua numerals have some resemblance with Altaic numerals, a fact to which Dumizél (see Menges 1964) had early paid attention. Numerous indefinite words of multitude and quantity give reason to suppose that the systems of numerals have been rather undeveloped in Proto-DURALJAN (220, 413, 454, 571, 729, 866).

5. The steps forward to the phonetic laws and the reconstruction of Proto-DURALJAN

The first step toward phonetic laws was taken in DV limited to the word-initial consonants and the first vowels. In Proto-DURALJAN, the phonemes *p, *t, *k, *m, *n, *w, *y, *a, *i, and *u were supposed to exist as "quite probable", the phonemes *l, *r, *s, *x, *o, and *e as "nearly probable" and *c, *ŋ, *ñ, and *ʎ as "probable with several precautions". The phonetic laws ruling Proto-DURALJAN, Finnish, Tamil, Mongol, Japanese, and Quechua were presented in a table (Hakola 1997, p. 112). For the reconstruction of PD words these phonemes were used also in later positions and in addition to this, to the phonemic pattern were added interdental sounded fricative *ð used both by Janhunen (1981, 249), Rédei's team (1986, IX) and recently Déczy (1990, 25) for the reconstruction of Proto-Uralic, and two front vowels *ä and *ü. The calculations concerning the distribution of the aforementioned phonemes were not presented and the reconstruction of the words was made quite intuitively.

Now, the large corpus of 1000 DE offers a possibility for a more detailed analysis. The Table II shows the distribution of the aforementioned phonemes in Proto-DURALJAN and the existence of the corresponding phonemes in Finnish, Tamil, Mongol, Japanese, and Quechua. This table demonstrates the regular correspondences of the phonemes supposed to exist "quite probably" in Proto-DURALJAN. The number of the correspondences is over ten, in most cases several tens. On the ground of the probability calculation presented in DV (Hakola 1997, 106) I consider that three or four cases refer to the possibility of a phonetic law, five cases show that the probability that the similarity is not due to a chance is 99.9%. The only exceptions are PD *n which in Mongol distributes to /n/ (9 cases) and /d/ (3) and in Quechua to /n/ (9) and /ñ/ (8 cases, respectively), further on, PD *w the correspondences of which are in Mongol /b/ (7) and /ɸu/ or /ɸo/ (8 cases), and PD *y, the correspondences of which in Quechua is /y/ but in low number (5) and in Mongol and Tamil few and qualitatively dispersed. Because *y has been accepted also into the latest reconstructions of Proto-Uralic (Janhunen 1981, 249, Rédei et al 1986, IX, Déczy 1990, 25) and because in Kannada there exist six cognates with word-initial /j/ I accept also these phonemes for the reconstruction of PD.

In the class "nearly probable phonemes", namely *l, *r, *s, *x, *o, and *e, the frequencies are lower and the distribution of the corresponding phonemes in the modern languages wider. The sibilant *s seems to be acceptable without any comments as well as the vowels *e and *o but these two vowels raise an interesting problem. The generally accepted view is that *e and *o have not existed in Proto-Quechua (Parker 1969b) but the dictionary of Perroud and Chouvinc gives 15 Quechua cognates with Q /e/ and 9 with Q /o/. The lateral *l, tap *r, and post-velar fricative *x are presented by over ten words in Proto-DURALJAN. Their correspondence in Finnish is good both in number and quality, in Tamil adequate while distributing to two or three plausible phonemes but in Mongol and Japanese somewhat problematic. In modern Japanese there exists no /l/ and in loanwords /l/ has mostly changed to /r/. In Tamil there exist no word-initial /l/ and /r/ and therefore a prosthetic vowel, mostly /i/ may be acceptable in the cognate candidates. The correspondences of PD *x in Mongol and in Japanese are few in number (4 and 6, correspondingly) but regular. On these arguments, the phonemes *l, *r, *s, *x, *e, and *o are also acceptable for the reconstruction of PD.

The remaining phonemes *c, *ñ, *ŋ, *ʎ, *ä, and *ü are more problematic. A very complicated task is to try to exactly determine the phonological character of PD *c. I suppose that it is an affricate, but it may be alveolar, palato-alveolar or yet palatal between PU *č (Rédei et al 1986/I, IX) or *ch (Déczy 1990, 25) and Quechua /č/ (Parker 1969a, 17). The counterparts of PD *c (20 cases) are in Finnish always /h/ (20 cases), in Tamil /c/ (11 cases), in Mongol some sibilant or affricate (5 cases), in Japanese sibilant /s/ (5 cases), and in Quechua a palatal affricate (stop) /č/ (4 cases) or sibilant /s/ (6 cases). Rédei has considered in four cases that PFH/PFV *č has changed to Finnish /h/.

The palatalized nasal ñ (=n') has been used in most reconstructions of Proto-Uralic (Table V) but it has been reconstructed only in six words. In Quechua, its counterpart in all these words is just Q /ñ/ and also in two words in Tamil. In all six Finnish words, in two Tamil words and in all three Japanese words the counterpart for PD *ñ is nasal /n/. Therefore, in my opinion, these proofs are sufficient for the reconstruction of PD *ñ. The velar nasal PD *ŋ does not appear word-initially. The palatalized lateral PD *ʎ (=l') has been suggested more than twice so often, in 15 PD words. There are 11 representations of the same phoneme in Quechua. 15 nonpalatalized laterals /l/ in Finnish and seven glides J /y/ in Japanese made the reconstruction of PD *ʎ plausible, in my opinion, although its counterparts in Mongol are lacking and in Tamil few (3).

The old problem of the reconstructions of Proto-Uralic (see Déczy 1990, p. 26), the interdental voiced fricative *ð remains problematic also here on the ground of only three examples. On the contrary, the number of words with the front vowels PD *ä and PD *ü are very numerous (65 and 52 respectively). These vowels have direct counter-

Table III. The second step toward phonetic laws in the Proto-DURALJAN. Consonants in the intermediate position (after the first vowel). The geminated consonants are included but the other consonants belonging to consonant clusters are excluded.

	stops			nasals				laterals		tap	semi-vowels		sibilants, affricats, retroflexes			
PROTO-DURALJAN	*-p-	*-t-	*-k-	*-m-	*-n-	*-ñ-	*-ŋ-/*-ŋk-	*-l-	-l-	*-r-	*-w-	*-y-	*-ð-	*-s-	*-c-	*-x-
Total number	38	69	92	43	49	3	33	81	15	130	26	33	32	35	44	20
FINNISH	-p-/-pp-	-t-/-tt-	-k-/-kk-	-m-	-n-	-ñ-	-nk-	-l-	-lj-	-r-	-v-	-j-	-d-	-s-	-ts-	-h-
	35	66	87	34	38	3	22	68	8	126	19	16	14	33	12	14
	-v-		-φ-	-mm-	-nn-		-ng-	-ll-	-il-	-rr-	-φ-	-i-	-t-	-ss-	-h-	-s-
	2		2	8	7		2	13	23	3	4	11	11	2	11	2
										-l-			-l-/-φ-		-s-/-st-	
										4			5		16	
Total number	37	67	89	43	48	4	30	81	14	129	26	32	31	35	44	20
TAMIL	-pp-	-t-	-k-	-m-	-n ³	-ññ-	-nk-	-l ⁴	-l ⁴	-r ⁵	-v-	-y-	-t-	-c-	-c-	-k-
	13	25	26	13	18	1	8	49	9	56	12	13	7	4	14	2
	-p-	-tt ²	-kk-	-mm-	-ŋ-	-ññ-	-ñ-	-r-/-r̥-	-ll-	-r̥-	-pp-	-φ-	-t-	-cc-	-cc-	-s-/-c-
	1	19	16	2	7	1	1	5	1	35	2	2	7	4	7	2
										-r̥-					-t-	
										18					2	
Total number	11	46	47	20	33	2	13	61	8	111	17	21	21	12	27	7

MONGOL	-b-	-d-	-g-	-m-	-n-	-	-ng-	-l-	-il-	-r-	-b-	-j-	-d-	-s-	-c-	-g-
	10	11	7	14	12		3	29	3	45	6	5	6	5	4	2
	-p-/m-	-t-	-y-	-b-	-ŋ-		-nk-	-r-		-d-	-φ-	-i-	-l-	-c-	-s-/z-	-x-/k-
	2	7	9	1	2		1	4		1	2	3	2	5	5	2
			-x-													
			6													
Total number	12	24	27	15	17	-	7	36	3	46	9	8	9	11	10	5
JAPANESE	-b-	-t-/tt-	-k-	-m-	-n-	-ŋ-	-k-	-r-	-r-	-r-	-w-	-y-	-t-	-s-	-ch-	-g-
	16	17	47	20	23	1	5	26	2	64	7	14	6	13	5	2
	-pp-	-ts-	-g-	-mm-	-nn-	-nn-	-n-	-φ-	-y-	-φ-	-φ-	-i-	-z-	-z-	-s-/sh-	-k-
	3	8	8	1	1	1	4	3	2	1	4	6	3	3	6	3
	-w-										-b-		-r-			
	4										2		2			
Total number	26	35	58	23	26	2	12	33	4	65	16	23	13	22	23	10
QUECHUA	-p-	-t-	-k-	-m-	-n-	-ñ-	-nk-	-l-	-l-	-r-	-w-	-y-	-t-	-s-	-č-	-q-
	20	40	46	23	30	1	14	28	14	62	8	12	11	16	18	11
		-č-	-q-	-n-	-ñ-	-n-	-nq-	-l-		-l-	-p-	-i-	-l-/r-	-č-	-s-	-k-
		4	13	2	5	1	3	7		2	6	4	2	4	7	1
											-φ-				-t-	
											2				3	
Total number	23	49	62	27	36	2	20	40	14	67	19	16	16	23	28	15

¹ t included. ² tt included. ³ ŋ included. ⁴ l included. ⁵ r included.

parts in Finnish, in some cases as long vowels. The counterparts of PD *ä are in Tamil, Mongol, Japanese mostly an open low back vowel /a/, in Japanese and Quechua also a high back vowel /u/ (6 and 8 cases, respectively), and in Mongol /e/ (5 cases). The reconstruction of a high front vowel PD *ü is interesting. Its correspondence with the F /y/ is regular and numerous, and also with M /y/ good with ten examples. In Tamil, Japanese, and Quechua the counterparts are /a/ or /u/. In my opinion, this evidence is sufficient for the use of the phonemes *ñ, *l, and *ō word-initially and the front vowels *ä and *ü in the first syllable for the reconstruction of Proto-DURALJAN.

The large corpus of 1000 DE gives a possibility also for the second important step toward phonetic laws, namely the analysis of the following consonants (consonants in intervocalic positions, including the geminatas but excluding the first consonants in the consonant clusters). Table III shows the frequency of these consonants. The results of this advancing must, however, be regarded with great cautiousness because in the major agglutinative languages only the first syllable always belongs to the stem. The second syllable may belong to the stem but in many cases it contains a suffix. In several words it is very difficult, even impossible, to distinguish whether a bisyllabic word is a bisyllabic stem or a monosyllabic word with a suffix. Recently, Janhunen (1997) has emphasized the role of monosyllabic roots in Japanese. Polysyllabic words may be results of a reduplication or, more commonly, compounds in which monosyllabic elements have developed into derivational suffixes. Another notable disturbing factor in this work is the consonant gradation existing in Finnish and some others Uralic languages (see Déczy 1990, 26, Anttila 1972, 250).

This table shows that the same consonants which were reconstructed in word-initial position are useful also in the intermediate position. The frequencies of PD *r and PD *l are very high just as in Proto-Uralic (Déczy 1990, 26). The high frequency and the regular variation of these consonants provide also a confidential ground for the phonetic laws and only few comments are needed. In Finnish the single and geminated stops are counted together on the ground of the consonant gradation. (In Finnish, it would be very easy to manipulate the results by choosing the best fitting derivatives e.g. from the set from -kk-, -k or -φ-. I have not used this possibility.) In Tamil geminated stops are common, and in Mongol and Japanese sounded stops. The velar stop PD *k has often changed by lenition in Mongol and Quechua to more posterior consonants. The regularity in the nasals PD *m and PD *n is also good. On the contrary, it is questionable, if the palatalized nasal PD ñ had at all existed in PD inter-vocalically. Instead of this, the nasal velar PD *ŋ seems to have been very common. Because of the difficulties in the distinction the words with PD *ŋ and PD *ŋk are counted together. Only in Japanese there is not ŋ. It has been replaced with J /n/ (7 cases) and J /k/ (3 cases). The lateral PD *l had the second highest frequency and its counterparts in Finnish, Tamil, and Mongol were direct, in Japanese J /r/ as in word-initial position, and in Quechua Q /l/. The proofs for PD *l are scanty but sufficient, in my opinion. The tap

Table IV. The phonetic laws in the DURALJAN superfamily I. The word-initial consonants and the solitary consonants in the intermediate position.

PD ¹	FINNISH	TAMIL	QUECHUA	MONGOL	JAPANESE
*p- *p-	p- -p-/pp-/v-	p-/v- -pp-	p- -p-	b- -b-	b-/h-/f- -b-/pp-/w-
*t- *t-	t- -t/-tt-	t- -t/-tt- ¹	t-/č- -t-/č-	t-/d- -d-/t-	t-/ts-/d- -t/-tt-/ts-/d-
*k- *k-	k- -k-/kk-/φ-	k-/c- -k-/kk-	k-/q- -k-/q-	k-/g-/x-/ɣ- -g-/ɣ-/x/	k-/g- -k-/g-
*m- *m-	m- -m-/mm-	m- -m-/mm-	m- -m-/n-	m- -m-	m- -m-
*n- *n-	n- -n-/nn-	n- -n-/ŋ- ²	n-/ñ- n-/ñ-	n-/d- -n-/ŋ-/m-	n- -n-
*ñ- *ñ-	n- -n-	n-/ñ- -ññ-/nn (?)	ñ -ñ-/n- (?)	n-/d- ?	n -n-/nn- (?)
*ŋ(k)-	-nk-/ng-/φ-	-nk-/n-	-nk-/nq-	-ng-/nk-	-k-/n-
*l- *ll-	l- -ll	l-/l-/l- ³	l-, l- -l-/l-	n-/r- -l-/r-	r-/r-/n- -r-/φ-
*ɭ- *ɭ-	l- -lj-/il-	l -l-/ll- ⁴	ɭ- -ɭ-	? -il (?)	y- -r- (?)
*r- *r-	r- -r-	r-/r-/r- ⁵	r- -r-	? -r-	r- -r-
*w- *w-	v- -v-/φ-	v-/p- -v-/p-	w- -w-/p-	b-/ɸu-/ɸo -b-/φ-	w-/ɸV- -w-/φV-
*y- *y-	j- -j-/i-	y-/ɸ ⁵ -y-/φ-	y- -y-/i-	j- -j-/i-	y- -y-/i-
*s- *s-	s- -s-	c- -c-/t-	s-/č- -s-/č-	s-/z-/c- -s-/c-	s-/sh-/z-/ts-/ch- -s-/z-
*ð- ⁶ *ð-	t- -d-	t- -t-/l-	t- -t-	ʒ -d-/l-	t- -t-/z-
*x- *x-	h- -h-/s-	k-/c- -k-/c- (?)	q-/h- -q-/k- (?)	x- -g- (?) / -x- (?)	h- -g-/k-
*c- *c-	h- -ts-/h-/s-/st-	c- -c-/cc-	s-/č- -č-/s-	s-/z-/c-/č- -c-/s-	s- -ch-/s-/ts-/sh-

¹ -t- and -tt- included, ² ŋ included, ³ l included, ⁴ l included, ⁵ In Kannada, there are 6 cases with /j-/, ⁶ Only in three cases.

PD *r has the highest frequency and also one of the most direct correspondences. The semivowels PD *w and PD *y cause no problems, either, and the quite high frequency of sibilant PD *s and the interdental sounded fricative PD *ð adds proofs to the hypothesis that they have existed in PD.

Only the post-velar fricative PD *x and alveolar/palato-alveolar/palatal affricate PD *c are problematic. Their counterparts varied notable. The best concordance these phonemes have in Quechua and therefore, I think, Q /q/ and Q /č/ present most closely the original sounds of these reconstructed phonemes.

The phonetic laws concerning the wordinitial consonants and the solitary consonants in the intermediate position are presented in Table IV and, correspondingly, those of the first vowels in the Table V.

Table V. The phonetic laws in the DURALJAN superfamily II: The vowels in the word initial syllable¹.

Proto-DURALJAN	FINNISH	TAMIL	QUECHUA	MONGOL	JAPANESE
*i, *ī	i/ii	i/ī	i	i	i
*e	e/ie	e/ē/a/ā	e/i/a	e	u
*a, *ā	a/aa	a/ā	a	a/u	a/o
*o	o	o/ō/u/a	a/u/o	o/a	o/a/u
*u, *ū	u/uu	u/ū	u	u/uu	u/a
*ä	ä/ää	a/ā	a/u	a/e	a/u
*ü	y/yy	u/a	a/u	y	u/a

¹ These vowels are possible in both VC-, CV-, and CVC-positions.

The third step toward phonetic laws, the analysis of the intervocalic consonant clusters, meets abundantly difficulties. As mentioned above the possibility of unidentified suffixes in all languages belonging to the DURALJAN superfamily, the assimilation of consonant pairs in many languages, the consonant gradation in several Uralic languages as well as the frequent use of the swa vowel in Japanese and some Finnish dialects disturb this analysis. Because the geminated consonants have already been handled before as well as the -ŋ- and -ŋk- complex which is acoustically almost impossible to differentiate in several languages (Déczy 1990, 30) the corpus of the words with intervocalic consonant clusters remains quite small. It contains only 251

proposed reconstructions. Therefore, I refrain from the detailed analysis and here only shortly present a superficial description of my finding.

All the intervocalic consonant clusters have been presented in Table VI. There exist only consonant pairs, no triple consonants. In the preconsonantal positions there have appeared 16 consonants *r (49 cases), *l (47), *y (31), *ŋ (27), *s (19), *w (18), *m (16), *n (19), *k (10), and *p, *t, *ñ, *ʈ, *ð, *c, and *x (each in less than 8 cases). In the postconsonantal positions there appear *k (99 cases but without *ŋk cluster 74 cases), *t (29), *p (29), *w (23), *ð (18), *m (11), *s (12), *c (13), *r (7), and *n, *ñ, *l, *y, and *x (each with less than 8 cases). After the *ŋk cluster the commonest were *rk (21 cases), *mp (16), *lk (14), *sk (14), *rw (10), *nt (9), *nð (8), *lm (7), and *lw (7 cases). The numbers of the remaining clusters were less than six.

This superficial inspection shows some interesting features which refers to the possibilities of the phonetic laws. The regularities appearing in seven commonest consonant clusters are presented in Table VII. Finnish and Quechua have most conservatively presented all these consonant clusters. On the contrary, Japanese has submerged in the case PD *lm the consonant in the preconsonantal position and in all other cases the consonant in the postconsonantal position. Consonant clusters have been unknown in genuine Japanese words (Kazár 1980, 237). Mongol has reserved the consonant clusters in five cases and submerged in two cases. Interestingly, Tamil had made just the contrary. With the PD reconstruction all seven Finnish counterparts, four Tamil, four Japanese, and three Quechua counterparts present a phonetic law, and in addition to this some Mongol, Japanese, and Quechua counterparts refer to the possibility of a phonetic law on the ground of the probability calculations referred to on page 230.

The superficial analysis of the consonant clusters in the intervocalic position refers to the fact that these may be reconstructed with only these consonants which I have formerly hypothesized to exist in PD. Only the proofs for the existence of *ñ and *ʈ in the preconsonantal positions and for *ñ, *l, and *ʈ in the postconsonantal positions are insufficient. The corpus of the remaining consonant clusters is so small that it can not verify the DURALJAN hypothesis. Vice versa, neither can it nullify it. It can only leave some questions open.

The fourth step toward phonetic laws comprises the analysis and reconstruction of the vowels of the second syllables. This task perhaps exceeds the possibilities of the reconstruction. The problem of the consonant gradation has been replaced with that of the vowel harmony in many Uralic and Altaic languages. In the reconstruction of Proto-Uralic made by Rédei et al (1986) the vowels *a, *e, and *ä have been used but in about one-third of the cases they have left the vowel of the second syllable without an identification. Janhunen (1981) has used four vowels *ä, *i, *j, and ä but left only

Table VI. The intervocalic consonant clusters. Figures mean the number of cases. (Note that the geminated consonants are presented in the table but omitted from counting. The ηk complex has been handled earlier in the text (p. 239). In order to save space the phonemes reconstructed are presented here without asterisks and hyphens.

	Postconsonantal consonants																
		p	t	k	m	n	ñ	ŋ	l	ɭ	r	w	y	ð	s	c	x
P r e c o n s o n a n t a l c o n s o n a n t s	p	pp, 4									pr, 1		py, 1		ps, 2		4
	t		tt, 7	tk, 4												tc, 1	5
	k		kt, 6	kk, 7											ks, 4		10
	m	mp, 16			mm, 3												16
	n		nt, 9			nn, 3								nð, 8		nc, 2	19
	ñ			ñk, 1													1
	ŋ			ŋk, 25										ŋð, 1	ŋs, 1		27
	l	lp, 4	lt, 2	lk, 14	lm, 8				ll, 6			lw, 7	ly, 2	lð, 5			47
	ɭ	ɭp, 1				ɭn, 1											ɭx, 1 3
	r	rp, 6	rt, 1	rk, 21	rm, 1	rn, 2						rw, 10			rs, 1	rc, 4	rx, 3 49
	w	wp, 2	wt, 3	wk, 5		wn, 1			wl, 1		wr, 2			wð, 1		wc, 3	18
	y	yp, 1	yt, 4	yk, 5	ym, 2	yn, 2	yñ, 1				yr, 4	yw, 5		yð, 3	ys, 2	yc, 2	31
	ð			ðk, 2													2
	s		st, 2	sk, 14								sw, 1			ss, 2		19
	c			ck, 4													4
	x		xt, 2	xk, 4	xm, 1								xy, 1			xc, 1	9
		30	31	99	11	6	1	0	7	0	7	24	4	18	12	13	4 264

few cases unidentified. In the most recent reconstruction Décsy (1990) has solved the problem of the unidentified word-final vowels most commonly with the vowels *a or *ä, and in pair cases with *e. At the time depth of Proto-Nostratic Bomhard and Kerns (1994) have in their reconstructions presented only the word-initial CVC- sequences but not the vowels of the second syllable. The solution made by Illič-Svityč has been analogous. He has indicated the vowel of the second syllable with the letter ʌ which means an unidentified vowel. Therefore my attempt will be very tentative.

Table VII. The phonetic laws in DURALJAN superfamily III. The most common intervocalic consonant clusters (the geminated consonant and ɳ k-clusters have been excluded). Figures means the number of the cases.

Proto-DURALJAN	Finnish	Tamil	Mongol	Japanese	Quechua
*rk, 21	rk, 19	rɕ, 9, rɕ, 2	ry, 3/rɕ, 3	rɕ, 6	rk, 5/rq, 2
*mp, 16	mp, 12	mp, 7	mɕ, 2	mɕ, 5/b, 2	mp, 11
*lk, 14	lk, 14	lɕ, 6/li, 2	ly, 2/lvg, 1	rɕ, 1	lɕ, 3/lq, 1
*sk, 14	sk, 12	c, 2/cc, 1	sx, 1/sk, 1	sɕ, 2/shɕ, 2	sk, 5/sq, 2
*rw, 10	rv, 9	rɕ, 6, rɕ, 2	rb, 2/rɕ, 1	rɕ, 5	rw, 1
*nt, 9	nt, 5/ntt, 4	nt, 4, nt, 1	nd, 1/nɕ, 2	rɕ, 2/ɕt, 2	nt, 4
*nɔ̃, 8	nt, 6	nt, 2, nt, 2	nd, 2	-	n, 1, nč, 1
*lm, 7	lm, 7	lɕ, 1, lvm, 3	lm, 2	ɕm, 2	lm, 4
*lw, 7	lv, 7	lv, 2	rb, 1	r, 1	lw, 3
Total 106	93	52	26	30	43

Only a small minority, namely 23 PD words are monosyllabic, and all the remaining words are bisyllabic. Because all the second syllables are open the second vowel is in the word-final position at the same time. The vowels of the cognates varied so widely that in the majority of the groups the quality of the second vowel remained open and this unidentified vowel has been marked in the reconstructed words with *ʌ (729 cases). If the vowels of the cognate candidates have matched well the vowel has been reconstructed with the same vowels than in the first syllable. In 82 cases the reconstructed vowel has been *a, in 38 cases *i and in 25 cases *u. Two cases with *o may be excluded as exceptions.

The four steps taken toward phonetic laws indicate that the vast majority of the reconstructed words in 1000 DE now stand up relevantly on the basis of the cognate candidates. The readers will, however, see rapidly that there are abundantly exceptions which do not fit to the phonetic laws. In the field of medicine it is considered a deadly

sin if the researcher removes from his material and his findings those which do not give support to his own hypothesis. It has happened sometimes and the consequences may have been fatal. In the field of the linguistics the temptation to forget or disregard the exceptions is greater especially in short articles. The best of large dictionaries as *Uralisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch* by Rédei et al (1986, 1987, 1988) have conscientiously mentioned also the excluded words and presented the causes of the exclusion. Therefore, I did not remove from the manuscript of 1000 DE these cognate candidates which did not obey the phonetic laws presented in the Discussion. For the same reason I have not corrected those details which in the Discussion have been manifested as unsuitable, e.g. I have left the long vowels as they have been. I think that the phonetic laws presented do not stand on some divine revelation nor steadfast scientific conclusions. They are only tools for further studies which perhaps may benefit by these exceptions. The searching of the new words is much more laborious than the abandoning of the poor fits. After eliminating the exceptions the corpus will yet be sufficient for giving evidence for the phonetic laws presented. The problem is not now the lack of the phonetic laws or their spaciousness, the problem is their monotonous regularity which just have been criticized by Déczy (1997, 236). However, some examples of wider variation have yet been presented as i.g. PD *l, *l-, *-l-, and *-x-.

6. The comparability of the present finding with other linguistic studies

Except DV there are not other multilateral comparisons focused particularly in the language families belonging to the DURALJAN superfamily. As already mentioned on the pp. 12 - 13, the separate reconstructions of all these five language families have been made quite recently, concerning Uralic family by Janhunen (1981), Rédei et al (1986, 1987, 1988), and Déczy (1990), Altaic family by Räsänen (1950), Dravidian family by Burrows and Emenau (1984), Korean-Japanese by Martin (1966), and Quechua by Parker (1969b-e), correspondingly. The bilateral comparisons of separate pairs of the language families have also been presented: Uralic-Dravidian comparison by Tyler (1968) and Pudas-Marlow (1974), one Uralic-Japanese by Kazár (1980), one Uralic-Altaic comparison by Collinder (1977), several Dravidian- Mongol comparisons by Vacek (1993, 1996) as well as by Vacek and Lubsangdorji (1994a, 1994b). Without reconstruction 250 Finnish-Quechua word-pairs have been presented by Anttonen (1974). Ohno (1980) has published a Japanese-Dravidian comparative study but it has been impossible to find it from libraries. Finally, the important studies in the Nostratic macrofamily by Illič-Svityč (1965), Bomhard and Kerns (1994), Bomhard (1996), and Koskinen (1996) include comparisons and reconstructions concerning also the Uralic, Altaic, and Dravidian families.

Table VIII presents the reconstructed phonemes of 1000 DE and most of the aforementioned studies. This table shows quite a good similarity between the phonological patterns of these reconstructions. The stops, nasals, a tap, semivowels

Table VIII. The phonological concordance of several other reconstructions with the reconstruction of the Proto-DURALJAN. The phonemes reconstructed are presented here without asterisks.

	stops	nasals	laterals	tap	semi-vowels	sibilants, affricats, retroflexes	vowels	Phonemes not used in the PD reconstruction
Proto-DURALJAN	p t k	m n ñ ŋ	l ɭ	r	w y	ð s c x	i e a o u ä ü	
Proto-Uralic Illič-Svityč, 1965 Tyler, 1968 Janhunen, 1981 Rédei et al, 1986 Décsy, 1990 Bomhard, 1996	p t k p t k p t k p t k p t k p t k	m n ñ ŋ m n ñ ŋ m n ñ ŋ m n nj ŋ m n nj ng m n nʸ ŋ	l l' l l l l' l lj l	r r r r r r	w j w j w j w j w j w y	ð s/š č ð s č ɣ d s c x ð s č ɣ dh s ch tʃ s' č	i/y e a o u/ü ä i e a o u ä ü i e ä o u ä ü i e a o/ō u ä ü i e a o u ä i e u o u ä	ð', š, č ś, š, ć d', ś, j ð', ś, š, ć tj, dhj, sj, sh
Proto-Dravidian Illič-Svityč, 1965 Tyler, 1968 Pudas-Marlow, 1974 Burrows-Emenau, 1984 Bomhard, 1996	p t k p t k p t k p t k p t k	m n ñ m n ñ ŋk m n ñ ŋ m n ñc ŋk m n ñ ŋ	n ? ʋl l l l	? ʋr r r r	v j/ɸ v y v y v y v/ɸ y/ɸ	? c c c c ɽ c c nd c c t c c	i/y e a o/a u/ü a i e a/ā o u i e a o u i e a o u i e a o u	ɭ, ɽ, ē, ō ɭ, ɽ ɭ, ɽ, ɽ, ē, ō ŋ, ē, ō
Proto-Uralic-Dravidian Pudas-Marlow, 1974	p t k	m n	l	r	v y	c c	i e a o u	ɽ
Proto-Altaic Illič-Svityč, 1965 Bomhard, 1996	p/b t/d k/g p/b t/d k/g	m/b n ñ m nʸ	l ?	?	b/ɸ j j	d s č s č	i/y e a o u ä/ö ü i e a o u ü	ž, ć, y i, ō
Proto-Korean-Japanese Martin, 1996	p/b t/d k	m n			v/w y	s c x	i e a o u	á, ɔ, ó
Old Japanese Kazár, 1980	b/f t/d k/g	m n		r	w y	s/z	i e a o u	ě, ɽ, ō
Proto-Quechua Parker, 1969b	p t k	n n ñ	l ɭ	r	w y	s č h	i a u	č, ř, q

and the basic vowels are generally the same as in the phonology of Proto-DURALJAN reconstructed by me. Differences appear mainly in sibilants, fricatives, palatalized consonants, and front vowels. This adequate concordance of the different studies, made at different times and comprising different parts of the DURALJAN languages explains well the monotonous regularity of the phonetic laws of PD. Similar sounds are similar and they consist of similar phonemes.

Concerning the concordance at the level of the reconstructed words I presented in DV a calculation between the studies by Bomhard and Kerns (1994), Koskinen (1996), and Kazár (1980) and DV (Hakola 1997, pp. 129-131). This calculation made at the double blind stage showed that the concordance between the aforementioned other studies and my study was higher than the $p < 0.001$ level of the statistical significance. Because all the aforementioned studies except the study of Ohno were available during writing 1000 DE the statistical significance of the concordance is not more relevant to calculate. Instead of this, I can present the high figures of the concordance between my study and other studies (Table IX).

The highest concordance exists about the Mongol-Chuvash-Dravidian kinship terms by Vacek and Lubsangdorji (1994), namely 89%, about words concerning the verbal expression by Vacek (1994) 80%, Ural-Altaic word-pairs of Collinder (1977) 80%, with the Uralic-Dravidian word-pairs of Tyler (1968) 63% and with the Finnish-Quechua word-pairs of Anttonen (1977) 62%. The concordance with the Uralic-Japanese pairs of Kazár (1980) is lower, 39%, as well as the Uralic-Dravidian and Finno-Ugric-Dravidian word-pairs of Pudas-Marlov (1974) 28%.

In 1000 DE there are more than 200 references to the Nostratic studies by both Illič-Svityč (1965) and Bomhard and Kerns (1994). It means that about one third of both reconstructions have a connection to the corpus of 1000 DE. This is a notable amount because at the same time the Indo-European and Afro-Asian cognates cover more than a half from the corpus of the study of Bomhard and Kerns (1994).

The concordance between the linguists is not always complete. The "Helsinki School", Janhunen (1981) and Sammallahti (1979) have accepted as Uralic only 140-200 etyma whereas Rédei's team (1986, 1987, 1988) and Déczy have presented 472 etyma, including uncertain etyma. The concordance is so only in about 36% if we count the reconstructions made by Rédei et al and accepted by Janhunen but very high if they are counted vice versa. If one considers concordance between reconstructions one must remember that a choice has not been made between one correct and one wrong (50%) but between one correct and several thousands wrong (0.05%).

In his extensive thesis Saastamoinen (1998) has besides collecting and analysing in the Lappish folk music also studied the musical terms. He has searched relevant words

Table IX. The concordance between the reconstructed words in 1000 DE and the reconstructions in several other studies.

Author(s) and study	Compared languages	Total number of comparisons	Concordance with 1000 DE	Percentual concordance	Notes
Vacek and Lubsangdorji (1994)	Mongol and Chuvash - Dravidian	9	8	89	Kinship terms
Vacek (1994)	Mongol - Dravidian	15	12	80	Words for verbal expression
Collinder (1977)	Uralic - Altaic	75	60	80	Total vocabulary
Tyler (1968)	Uralic - Dravidian	156	99	63	Total vocabulary
Anttonen (1972)	Finnish - Quechua	258	160	62	Total vocabulary
Kazár (1980)	Japanese - Uralic	594	232	39	Total vocabulary
Pudas-Marlow (1974)	Proto-Uralic and Proto-Finno-Urgic - Dravidian	786	219	28	Total vocabulary
Bomhard and Kerns (1994)	Uralic-Altaic - Dravidian	652 ¹	215	33	Nostratic vocabulary
Illič-Svityč (1965)	Uralic-Altaic - Dravidian	607 ¹	206	29	Nostratic vocabulary

1) The real concordance is notably higher because these figures show the amount of all etyma. A notable part of these etyma include no DURALJAN cognates. E.g., there are 131 Indo-European - Afro-Asiatic pairs in the study of Bomhard and Kerns (1994).

from Lappish, Finnish, the other Uralic languages, the Altaic and Indo-European languages. By his analysis Saastamoinen has used a methodology which deviates essentially from that used classically by the comparative linguists. Finally, he has come to conclusions which are of interest. I present here some of them: The language offers an informative system for the satisfaction of human needs. All sounds have their counterpart in the primary figures or symbols (Urbild) which have direct relations to sexual organs and functions as well as mating rites. Their meanings are, however, in the everyday reality taboos and therefore these meanings are concealed with a minor change of sounds. These changes are well-known in the comparative linguistics and they include slight changes of the phonemes, the metathesis etc. This development is not always regular but includes plenty of exceptions which increase efficiently the breadth of the information. The progress of the culture has brought a need for new meanings which have kept their places in the vicinity of the primary figures. Contrary to the general thinking, Saastamoinen emphasizes that the limits of the meanings are not exact but they essentially overlap and when a borrowing happens the meanings of loans deviate considerably from their original meanings. Saastamoinen has not aimed to seek the words of the Mother Tongue but his method has brought him unavoidably to the old strata of the languages studied. As already mentioned (p. 225), Saastamoinen has accepted many of the comparisons presented in DV but a concordance of our findings has been shown by the fact that he has presented also several groups of 1000 DE without reading my manuscript, e.g. 87. F *hapan* 'sour', 88. F *hāpy* 'genitals', and 91. F *hāvās* 'withers' on only two pages. As the ground of these comparisons Saastamoinen has used Finnish and Lappish contrary to me who used Finnish, Dravidian, Japanese, and yet Quechua. The parallels like this have not been caused by a chance but they indicate that we both have collected words with an old origin (Saastamoinen 1998, 156-157).

7. The morphological aspects of the major agglutinative languages

The aim of my lexicographical studies has not been to handle the morphological aspect. Therefore I present here as in DV only a short survey of the morphology of the major agglutinative languages.

In the former papers of Anttonen and the present writer only a minor attention was paid to the morphology. However, even a very superficial inspection of the major agglutinative languages reveals several important similarities. They all are agglutinative, of course, but they agglutinate the parts of words also in a very similar way. The word begins with a stem which is mono- or disyllabic. Then derivational suffixes come and thereafter inflectional suffixes. Derivational suffixes can assimilate with the original stem so closely that the identification of both these parts may cause problems. In modern Japanese separate particles are used instead of some inflectional suffixes.

The major agglutinative languages also show some synthetic features. Most clearly these traits are visible perhaps in the Dravidian languages, Japanese and in modern Finnish where the use of compounds is increasing rapidly especially in the bureaucratic language.

In an early work Menges (1964) called attention to many similarities in morphology and syntax of the Uralian and Dravidian languages. His conceptions were more recently confirmed by Tyler (1968) and by a Russian linguist Andronov (1969) whose paper has been surveyed in English by Eronen (1972). In Proto-Uralian about six cases are considered to have existed whereas in Old Tamil eight. Genitive ending in Proto-Dravidian is **-in*, in several Uralian languages *-n*. The suffix for the instructive is *-n* in Finnish, Tamil, Kannaḍa, Kota, Koḍagu, Konḍa and Gondi. The old Uralian ending for the accusative was **-m* and the corresponding ending in Proto-Dravidian **-am*. The lative-dative ending in Uralian was **-k*, in e.g. Tamil *-ku*. The plural suffix *-t* is known in many Uralian and Dravidian languages.

The personal endings of the verb have probably developed from corresponding personal pronouns (see group 221). The suffixes for the past have been **-i*, **-s* and **-t* in Proto-Dravidian, whereas in several Uralian languages **-i* or **-ś*. The present tense and future are alike. The possessive construction typical of Finno-Ugric is met also in Tamil: the possessor alone is inflected, the thing possessed stands in nominative with an uninflected form of the auxiliary "to be". Another typical syntactic phenomenon is the placing of the attribute before the word it defines.

An interesting matter is that Cole (1983) has used Japanese, Quechua and Hungarian to exemplify certain general laws of the structure of languages.

The more detailed analysis of morphological and structural aspects of these five quite disconnected language families which include numerous separate languages, is a very laborious task and demands thorough knowledge of all these languages studied. Of the numerous experts of the Uralic, the Altaic, the Korean-Japanese, and the Andean languages several, like Collinder, Kazár, and Räsänen, have mastered two of these groups, Bouda, Campbell, Janhunen, and Illič-Svityč three but in the world there do not exist perhaps many who are alone capable of unravelling the morphological aspects of the major agglutinative languages. It was not the aim of the present study, either, and it is so referred to the future.

8. The position of the DURALJAN superfamily in the pedigree of all the languages of the world

The study in the field of the distant genetic relationships of languages has advanced rapidly. The majority of the researchers, the longrangers, believe in the theory of the

monogenesis of the languages originally introduced in 1905 by Trombetti. This theory, however, has not yet been generally accepted. The opposite hypothesis, the multigenesis of the languages is not, of course, totally impossible but it implies that mankind, *Homo sapiens sapiens* had originally been mute. Those who believe in the multigenesis of languages must try to find the places where and when the separate genesis had happened. These tasks are extremely laborious and so the hypothesis of the multigenesis is very hazardous. On the contrary, for the support of the monogenesis there has been presented a rapidly rising amount of global etymologies which are proofs of the Mother Tongue, the first and common language of mankind (Shevoroshkin 1990, Ruhlen 1994a, 1994b).

The Mother Tongue consists of the trunk of the family tree of the languages and the last branches which bear leaves are also known. They are all the languages of the world, including the barren branches, the extinct languages. The existence and quality of the following branches descending to the lower part of the trunk are also known with a general acceptance. Those are such families as Indo-European, Afro-Asian, Uralic, Altaic, etc. which formerly have been considered to be quite solitary. Many adherents of these old theories of solitariness are still living but the progress of the science has leaped over their concepts. Nowadays, the linguistic pedigree designed by Cavalli-Sforza (1991, 1997), Greenberg and Ruhlen (1992) and Shevoroshkin (1990) is published in many journals and books. A notable consensus exists concerning the first branches of this tree, too. Only some problems at the intermediate level of the branches are still unsolved (Cavalli-Sforza 1997).

If today one will present a new hypothesis of the distant genetic relationships of some languages such as the DURALJAN hypothesis the problem is not whether these languages are genetically related because all languages are descendants of the Mother Tongue. The first question is if these languages are more closely related with one another than with other languages. The second question would be where the place of this hypothesized family is in the linguistic pedigree.

Now, we do not need to seek the place of the DURALJAN superfamily from the linguistic pedigree. Without knowing anything about my studies the composers of the generally accepted model of the linguistic pedigree have shaped a place for it. E.g. in the version presented originally by Cavalli-Sforza (1991, see also Cavalli-Sforza, Menozzi and Piazza 1994 and Cavalli-Sforza 1997) the language families of the DURALJAN superfamily, namely Dravidian, Uralic, Altaic, and Japanese-Korean, are presented side by side as the branches of Nostratic or Eurasian superfamilies. South-Amerind languages which include Quechua have been placed into their next neighborhood. This solid set has been broken only by such minor languages as Ainu, Eskimo, Chukchi, and the Siberian languages which have not been studied by me. The second exception consists of Tibetans who have changed their language.

The old hypothesis of Nostratic phylum or macrofamily introduced by Pedersen in 1905 has gained so much proofs by the studies of Illič-Svityč (1965), Bomhard and Kerns (1994), and Koskinen (1996) that we can now speak about Nostratic theory. All these four authors have included Dravidian, Uralic, and Altaic in the Nostratic phylum. The opinion of Illič-Svityč is that these three language families form the eastern branch of the Nostratic macrofamily. The western branch includes Indo-European, Afro-Asian, and Kartvelian. Illič-Svityč had not studied Japanese and Quechua. Bomhard (1996) had recently presented the pedigree of the Nostratic macrofamily in another way. In Nostratic macrofamily Bomhard includes the aforementioned six families but in addition to this also Sumerian, Chukchi-Kamchatkan, Gilyak, and Eskimo-Aleut as well as Elamite as a relative of Dravidian, and Yugagir as a relative of Uralic. According to the concept of Bomhard (1996), Afro-Asiatic had separated first, then Sumerian and Elamo-Dravidian together and thereafter Kartvelian. The group of the remaining six families, namely Indo-European, Uralic-Yugagir, Altaic, Chukchi-Kamchatkan, Gilyak, and Eskimo-Aleut have been named the Eurasiatic branch and they have separated simultaneously later (Bomhard 1996). The DURALJAN hypothesis is so concordant with the opinion of Illič-Svityč but partly in dissonance with the concept of Bomhard. Illič-Svityč and I have put more weight on the phonological and lexical datas whereas Bomhard and also Kerns (1994) consider "that the pronominal agreements between Indo-European and Uralic, between Uralic and Altaic, and between Indo-European and Altaic are so notable that they have not been able to develop independently, but instead were CAUSED by some UNIQUE historical circumstance" (Bomhard 1996, p.22).

In DV I presented a tentative pedigree of the DURALJAN superfamily. From the original trunk Japanese-Korean and Altaic have separated first. A third branch has later divided to Uralic, Dravidian, and Quechua (the Andean family). The lexical evidence in 1000 DE (pp. 227) and the similarity in the phonology (pp. 229 - 234) support my earlier concept. The Table X shows a tentative taxonomic analysis of the aforementioned languages which analysis has been grounded on several morphological, phonological, and lexical factors. Also this analysis lends support to my original concept (Figure 1).

Neither Bomhard and Kerns (1994) nor Illič-Svityč (1965) have included Korean-Japanese and Quechua in the Nostratic phylum. Many linguists, beginning from Ramstedt, have considered Korean as an Altaic language, many other as Martin (1966) and Miller (1971), considered Japanese and Korean are being related. Recently, Greenberg and Ruhlen (1992) have included Turkic, Mongol, Tungus, Korean, Japanese, and Ainu as well as Uralic in the Eurasiatic superfamily. The opinions these linguists as well as the lexical and phonological evidence demonstrated by me justify also the inclusion of Korean-Japanese into the DURALJAN superfamily.

Table X. A tentative taxonomical distribution of several Eurasian and American languages.

Factor / Key		Afro- Asiatic	Kartvelian	Indo- European	Japanese- Korean	Altaic	Uralic	Dravidian	Quechua (Andean?)
<i>Morphology</i>									
Typically agglutinating	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
Highly inflected	-								
<i>Phonology</i>									
No word-initial consonant clusters	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
Word-initial consonant clusters	-								
Word-initial vowels possible	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
No word-initial vowels	-								
Few pharyngeals and laryngeals	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
Many pharyngeals and laryngeals	-								
Few spinants	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
Many spinants	-								
Word-initial sounded stops rare	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
Word-initial sounded stops common	-								
<i>Vocabulary</i>									
Numeral 4 of the DURALJAN type	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
Other type of numeral 4	-								
N-type of first person pronoun	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
M-type of first person pronoun	-								
Number of cognates with PD		-	-	-	+	+	++	++	++
1000-501	++								
500 - 301	+								
300 - 0	-								
Total sum of scores		0	0	1	6	6	9	10	10

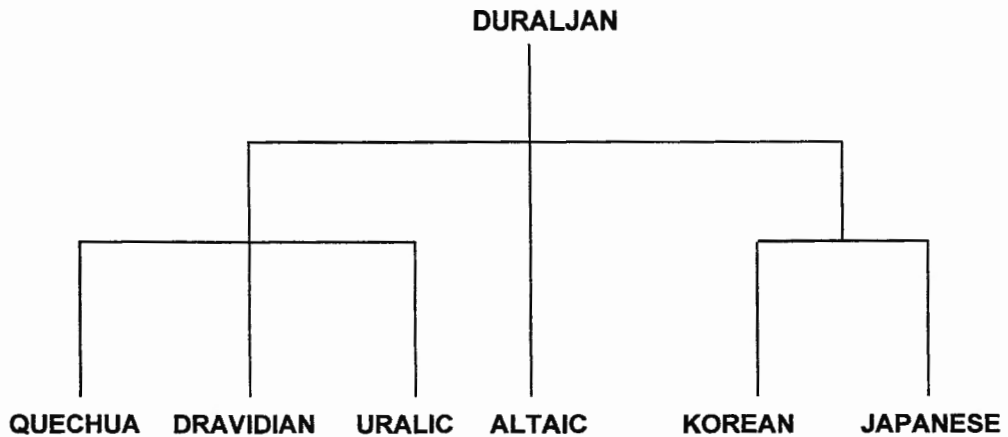


Figure 1. The pedigree of the DURALJAN superfamily.

Finally, the most difficult and most fascinating problem is the membership of Quechua in the DUALJAN superfamily. The lexical similarities between Quechua and Finnish have been known since the findings of Lewy in 1929 (see Menges 1964). Criticizing Schrader's (1925) study on a relatedness of the Dravidian and Uralic languages Lewy demonstrated 62 convincing Quechua-Finnish word comparisons. However, Lewy considered that these similarities had been caused by a mere chance. Several years later Dumézil called attention to similarities between Turkish and Quechua e.g. in numerals (see Menges 1964). Also Campbell has emphasized the effect of chance when he in 1972 demonstrated 13 plausible similarities between Finnish and Quechua. The study of Anttonen (1972) and his list of about 250 Quechua-Finnish word-pairs had been knocked out in a newspaper polemic by some Finnish linguists. Quechua has so remained a typical example of the solitary languages without any relatives. In the review articles concerning DE the reviewers did not focused special attention on the problem of Quechua.

The last studies have, however, dispersed the enigmatic solitariness of Quechua. Campbell (1995) suspected strongly that Quechua and Aymara are related. Both Greenberg (1987) and Ruhlen (1994a) include Quechua and Aymara into the Andean family and the Andean family into the Amerind macrofamily. Greenberg and Ruhlen (1992) consider that the Amerind macrofamily and the Eurasiatic macrofamily are related. The problem is now, whether this very distant genetic relatedness alone can explain this multitude of the lexical and phonological similarities demonstrated by me both in DV and now in 1000 DE. I hope that the experts of American languages will solve this problem. Waiting for their works and the wordlists containing some 500 cognate pairs between Quechua and the other Amerind languages or with some languages of the Old Continent I hold my former hypothesis: Quechua is a creolized branch of the DURALJAN superfamily on Amerind substratum. At this moment, there do not exist sufficient evidences for

changing the name DURALJAN into DURALJAM. In his "Language in Americas" Greenberg (1987) has listed 129 Andean etymologies. Among them there is a Quechua cognate only in 38 etyma (29%). About a half of them are included in 1000 DE.

My hypothesis has received specific support by the works of a Peruvian linguist Alfredo Torero (1972). The old concept about the homeland of Quechua was that it has been originally the language of the small Quechua tribe near Cuzco from where it began its spreading (see e.g. Campbell 1998). With his studies not only in linguistics but also in archaeology and history Torero has shown that Quechua has been originated on the coast, in the region of modern Lima where it at the tenth century in contact with Aymara and other Indian languages spread toward the Andes. The Inca empire between the twelfth and sixteenth century used Quechua as a language of general communication in the region it controlled. The language used by the rulers was named Inca Simi and the version used by the people was Runa Simi, the predecessor of modern Quechua. Both during the realm of the Incas and the Spaniards Quechua has been used as lingua franca (Calvet 1998, Campbell 1998).

In 1999 Assadian (personal communication) who during 20 years has studied the languages of the Near East, especially Indo-European and Afro-Asiatic, reported that he had found marked similarities between the languages of the DURALJAN superfamily and Sumerian. He considered that these languages comprise one superfamily and he proposed the name SUDURALJAN for it. The lexical similarities focused to Hungarian and Old Hungarian and were so numerous that those referred not only to a distant genetic relationship but perhaps also to later cultural contacts. His findings seemed so to lend support to old concepts of Hungarian linguists about the Sumerian, Ural-Altaic, and Hungarian relationships (see Erdy 1974) and some new studies (Chong 1998). Within our later co-work we found more lexical similarities which were analogous with the original findings of Assadian (to be published separately).

9. Some multidisciplinary aspects

For solving the problems of the genetic relationships of the DURALJAN superfamily we can seek help also from other sciences, e.g. as the history, archaeology, anthropology, and genetics as well as such humanities as musicology, mythology, and comparative religions.

9.1. The knowledge of the history

From the historical era we have no data which can exactly explain the dispersion of the DURALJAN superfamily but we must remember that we actually know many processes which have had an essential effect on today's situation. They are all violent wars of

conquest which have subjugated or destroyed entire peoples. I enumerate here the most important of these:

1) The imperialistic expansion of Russians and in lesser extent of other Slavic peoples mainly in Europe beginning first around the town of Kiev and expanding finally to the Baltic Sea, to the Arctic Sea, the Black Sea, the Caspian Sea, and the Pacific. Many small Uralic peoples as Merja, Muroma, Meschera, and Vots were Russified totally, or as Udmurt, Mari, Komi and Mordva, partly. Yet today, in the third millennium, this process continues in Chechenia. 2) The destroying of the Empire of the Incas made by the conquistadors in the 16th century. It annihilated the Incas, separated the area of Quechua speakers from the Pacific, and limited their living area up the high Andes. 3) The military explosion of the Mongols under the leadership the great Khans Genghis, Ögedei, Kublai, and Timur during the 13th and 14th centuries. Beginning from a small area in today's Mongolia they occupied an empire which exceeded yesterday's Soviet Union. The Mongols did not propagate their language but their attacks annihilated many peoples and changed the linguistic map of the area of Mongol empire, the collapse of which later helped the expansion of the Turkic and Russian languages. 4) The conquests of the Turks in the 11th - 16th centuries and the immigration of the Hungarians in the 10th century. These processes moved these two peoples to west far from their homelands. 5) The expansion of the Islam religion which favored Arabic as a sacred language to all quarters from the 7th century. 6) The rise and growth of the Roman empire from 2500 to 1500 BP to all quarters, and finally 7) in about 3500 BP at the dawn of the historical era the expansion of Indo-Aryans to south told by Veda hymns. These invaders destroyed the Indus culture of Dravidians.

If we take into account these processes we can see that the area inhabited of the peoples speaking the languages belonging to the DURALJAN superfamily has been in the Northern Eurasia vast and coherent beginning from Japan and Korea in the East and reaching to the North Sea in the west. Its centrum has been in the northern Central Asia. Only the area of Quechua remains disconnected.

9.2. The archaeological proofs

Farther back in the time we can advance with the help of the archaeological findings. Two of them may have been connected to the dispersion of the DURALJAN superfamily, namely the invention of the late palaeolithic blade tools and the pottery.

The use of late or upper palaeolithic blade tools and microlithes that probably originated in Western Europe some 20,000 or 30,000 years BP rapidly spread eastwards where it reached Lake Baikal about 15,000 BP, spread during the course of 2000 to 3000 years to Japan and via the Bering Strait, which was a land connection at that time, and the Canadian Ice Corridor to North America reaching the southern-most point of South

America by 10,000 BP; about the same time as the arctic hunters began to move to Finland, freed from below the continental ice sheet. The foundations for this cultural expansion were formed by new, efficient hunting weapons, such as microlite arrow, the new hunting grounds abounding with game, and the development of organized society. Efficient hunting offered large spoils and led to growth in the population, which had, however, to shift rapidly forwards when there was not enough game any longer. Fossils in fact show that the extinction of such big mammals as the mammoth took place following the expansion of the Late Palaeolithic culture. Because of the nature of this expansion a population wave necessarily accompanied it and either subjugated or destroyed the original population and brought with this wave its own language.

The most recent studies in the oldest archaeological findings of Finland made using C 14 method have dated these artefacts back to the mesolithic era in 9,500 - 9,000 years BP (Nuñez 1997). When the continental ice sheet had melted the land has been inhabited from east and southeast and the simplest hypothesis is that these invaders have been ancestors of today's Finns (Nuñez 1997). This hypothesis fits the linguistic hypothesis presented by Wiik (1997, see page 244 - 245).

More fragmentary and less dramatic is the picture of the neolithic earthenware pot. Judging by the carbon-14 determinations, the oldest earthenware pots made without the wheel have been prepared in Japan, during the Initial Jomon Pottery period, 12,500-7,000 years BP (Aikens and Higuchi 1982). In Iranian Ganj Darek, earthenware pots emerged 9000 years BP, and in Catal Hüyük, in Asia Minor, about 8500-7500 years BP (Singh 1976), in India 8000-7000 years BP (Allchin et al. 1978), and in Finland 6200 years BP (Huurre 1979). The oldest findings in South America are those from Monsu, on the Atlantic coast, and from Valdivia, on the Pacific coast, that date back to about 5500 BP and 5000 BP, respectively. The shape of a vase with a conical pointed bottom of Initial Jomon pottery found from Natsushima (9500 BP) near Yokohama, a vase found from Amsadong (6000 BP) near Seoul, and a typical vase with comb decoration from Kuusjärvi, near Kuopio, dating back to about 5300-4800 BP, are all markedly similar. The Valdivian receptacles bear some resemblance to the Finnish cord ceramics of the Battle Axe Culture (about 4500-4000 BP).

The pottery making has been an important factor in the neolithic revolution, with which also the taming of domesticated animals and the origins of agriculture were connected. The high temperature of the pottery kiln was an essential prerequisite for the discovery of the metals and the invention of metal casting and an important step toward the Chalcolithic and Bronze ages.

The expansion of the pottery technic fits well the pedigree model and the glottochronological calculations presented by me (Hakola 1989). The 1000 DE contains numerous meanings which refer to this Neolithic period as formerly presented on the p.

228. For this possibility, the position of Quechua does not raise a difficult problem. The coasts of South America have been possible to reach for Mohenjo Daro's and Harappa's sailors who presumably spoke a Dravidian language. Also for fishers and hunters of northern Eurasia this sea-travel via the North-East passage and the Pacific coast has not been an overwhelming endeavour. What have they been seeking after? The answer is simple: copper and other metals. All these mountains which have given the names for DURALJAN language families are well-known from their copper ores: the Ural, Altai, Deccan and Korean mountains as well as the Andes which name has been etymologically considered to mean just copper (Guardia Mayorga 1967, p. 200). According to Kalevala, when Christianity had conquered in Karelia, Väinämöinen, the Finnish seer and hero left his people with "sang himself a boat of copper/with a copper deck provided", and sailed to open sea. Even today, everybody can see miniatures of this type of war boats in Chinese museums. Rock paintings have been found, also in Karelia, dating back 4000-5000 years and depict whaling with boats of over 20 oarsmen. As has been demonstrated by Russian Formozov (see Autio 1981), the "Sun Ship" with numerous oarsmen has been pictured in a chain of rock paintings which begins in Manchuria and continues via Sajon, Tienshan and the Ural Mountains to Karelia, southern Scandinavia and also to Caucasus. In this case the number of immigrants has been limited and so Quechua could be a result of a creolizing process on an Amerind substratum as formerly presented on p. 241.

The archaeological findings are often fragmentary and good luck has been needed in order to find them. Many important proofs are still concealed. Here I would emphasize the importance of the last Pleistocene ice age and the rise of the surface level of the seas caused by melting of the glacial ice sheet. The oceans hide now large coastal areas. The legends about the submerged continents Atlantic and Lemuria may be true or not but the submerging of large coastal areas is a sure fact. During the last ice age the large continental ice sheet limited the area which was inhabitable in Europa and Northern Asia to a narrow belt from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean.

As a short conclusion about the recent archaeological evidence we can say that it is quite probable that the wave of the late paleolithic blade tools carried with it some elements of the language. It is very simple to hypothesize that this wave was just this phenomenon which connects the Amerind macrofamily to the Eurasiatic macrofamily. This hypothesis includes also the DURALJAN hypothesis but it can not alone explain the close similarity between Uralic, Dravidian, and Quechua. The second possibility, the spreading of the DURALJAN superfamily with the pottery technique and the first metallic tools, fits well both concerning the timetable of this process and the shape of the linguistic pedigree of the DURALJAN superfamily. The decisive proofs, namely from the travel across the sea are still lacking, however. Both these alternatives may be true and so the lexical similarity of the DURALJAN superfamily is caused by a) the primary and self-evident spreading of mankind and the Mother Tongue, b) the wave of the microblade tools which as superstratum covered first the northern part of the Old Continent with the Eurasiatic macrofamily and

then the New World, with Amerind, and finally c) the quite recent and limited expansion of the Neolithic culture on the Eurasiatic and Amerind substratum. At the time about 12,000 years BP the linguistic difference between the substratum and the supervening language has not necessarily been great.

In this connection the conceptions of two Finnish linguists are worth mentioning because the first of them parallels with the Upper Paleolithic - Mesolithic alternative and the second one with the Neolithic-Chalcolithic culture expansion from east.

Wiik, who has long studied the erratic learning and the defective pronunciation by learning alien languages has introduced a theory that the Arctic big game hunters who lived in the vicinity of the melting continental ice sheet in Europe have spoken a Finno-Ugric or Uralic language. When the border of the ice sheet retreated to north the hunters followed it but some of them stayed in their homelands, learned agriculture and cattle breeding from the advancing Indo-Europeans and at the same time changed their language. Wiik considers that many phonetical peculiarities in the Germanic, Baltic and Slavonic languages are caused by the Finno-Ugric or Uralic substratum. Such are e.g. the placement of the accent on the first syllable and the palatalization of some consonants (Wiik 1997, 75-100).

In 1997, exactly at the same time when DV was published, Janhunen who is an expert of Uralic and Altaic languages but masters also Japanese and Chinese surveyed the homelands of the Eurasiatic languages. Janhunen considered that the homeland of Turkish has been in East Mongolia, that of Mongol in the valley of the Liao river, that of Tungusic between South Mongolia and North Korea, that of Japanese in the most southern part of the western coast of Korean peninsula and that of the Korean the eastern coast of the Korean peninsula. The distribution of these languages has begun at the same time connected to a cultural progress happened in the Neolithic era. Janhunen emphasized the possibility that the spreading of the Uralic languages had been connected with this Neolithic revolution and that some Uralic languages have been spoken near the Baikal lake. He connected the Uralic homeland to the first Eurasiatic metallurgy in the southern Ural mountain or to the early agriculture and cattle breeding in the Minusinsker Kettle by the Jenisey river (Janhunen 1997 1-10).

9.3. The information carried by the genes

The genetics and palaeoanthropology bring us further back in time. On the ground of their findings it has been possible to construct a real genetic tree of mankind and the present peoples (Cavalli-Sforza 1991, Cavalli-Sforza et al 1994). The fossil findings and genetic data refer to the fact that the species *Homo sapiens sapiens* was born about 200,000 years ago in Eastern Africa. On the basis of the fossil records it has been proposed that the modern human being expanded from Africa to Levant about 100,000 years ago. Further expansion about 50,000 years ago happened along the coasts toward Southeast

Asia, Australia, and the Pacific Islands (Quintana-Murci et al 1999). It lead also to the peopling of Eurasia. From the viewpoint of the DURALJAN hypothesis some findings of the genetic distances between the populations speaking DURALJAN languages should be referred here. The Tunguses seem to have an axial position. From 42 populations studied globally most near to them are Koreans (relative distance 170, the relative figure of the longest distance is about 4500), Uralic peoples (180), Japaneses (218), Tibetans (246), Dravidians (417), Eskimos (545), Basques (586), and Lapps (678). The other populations from India (279) and the Near East are near Dravidians (357) but Tibetans (303), Italians (402), Greeks (406), Lapps (535), Basques (585) are not remote, neither are Englishmen (556). This finding brings support to the concepts of several Dravidian authors who consider that Dravidian has a pivotal role in the spreading of the above-mentioned phyla (see Madhivanal 1998, Ramanathan 1998). The genetic distance between the Native South-Americans is short only from Central Amerind (158), North Amerind (304), and Na-Dene (619) speaking populations (Cavalli-Sforza et al 1994). The genetic family tree made with multifactorial populatiogenetic analyses by Cavalli-Sforza et al. (1994) fits surprisingly well together with the linguistic pedigree of mankind. The few exceptions can be explained with the changing of languages.

Some separate specific genetic findings are also worth mentioning here. Cavalli-Sforza has presented a map that describes genetic components which probable parallel with the spreading of Uralic peoples and languages to the northeast of Europe. This spreading has perhaps extended to the Middle-East (Cavalli-Sforza, 1997, p. 7722 Fig 1a). Only one of the 120 alleles examined connects the Andean populations to the Uralic peoples. The frequency of the allele Se in locus FUT 2(Se) is 95-100% in the populations from Middle America and Western and Northern South America. In Europe, its frequency is highest in Lapland and Karelia as well as in Asia, in the Taymur peninsula and in Chukchis' peninsula (Cavalli-Sforza et al 1994). This finding is nor specific because the allele Se is not rare.

Zerjal et al (1997) have demonstrated that a marked part of the men of northern Eurasia descend from one man who lived 2,000-10,000 (estimated time) years ago somewhere in northern Eurasia, possibly in Mongolia. The frequency of the allele C in the chromosome Y has been shown to be present in 86% of the Yakuts, 58% of the Buryats, 22-52% of the Maris, 47% of the Estonians, and 52% of the Finns. This allele has been found with a low frequency also in Japan, Norway, and in Northern Russia but not in other countries. Zerjal et al have also examined men from India, Sri Lanka, and South America but they did not mention whether those were men of a Dravidian or Quechua origin.

Population genetics today knows twelve autosomal recessive diseases which are common to Japanese and Finns. They are AGU, citrullinuria, Nasu-Hakola disease, lysinuric protein intolerance, adult lactase deficiency, nonketotic hyperglycinemia, moyamoya disease, mucopolysaccharidosis type I, congenital nephrosis of Norio, ornitinemia with gyrate

atrophy of choroid and retina, Usher's syndrome, and Wilson's disease (Hakola 1991, Yoshida et al. 1991). This number is notheworthy, as the total number of entities in "the Finnish disease inheritance" is considered to be about 40 (Norio, personal communication). The frequent occurrence of certain blood group factors as A_{finn} , B and r (Nevanlinna 1972) and transferrine variants Tf_{Dchi} and $Tf_{\text{A-O}}$ (Seppälä 1965), are indications of the eastern roots of the Finnish population. A high frequency of superoxide dismutase 1*2 has been found among Fennic peoples, Altaic peoples and the Iraqi peoples (Frants et al. 1986).

Recent genetic studies have elucidated the habitation of Japan also. With an analysis of more than a dozen genetic markers and from archaeological data the study of Nei and Takezaki (1996) referred to the fact that the Jomon culture comes from northern Asia and settled Japan about 30,000 years ago. The Jomons were hunters, fishers, and gatherers but they also were the world's first known potters. With the study in Y chromosome and in Alu polymorphisme element named YAP Hammer and Horai (see Travis 1997) came to similar conclusions. The Ainus, the inhabitants of the southern island of Japan, men from southwestern Siberia, Mongolia, and Tibet carry this marker but not the Koreans and only rarely men from central Japan (Horai et al 1996). This suggested to that the later Yayoi culture came from Korea which has also been the former concept.

The aboriginals of America have been the object of a vivid genetic research. Brown, Wallace, Torroni, and Bandfelt (see Morelli 1998) have studied a marker named X which is mithochondrial and inherited only from the mother. This marker is found at low frequencies throughout modern Native Americans but also from Italians, Finns, and certain Israelis but not in Tibet, Mongolia, Southeast Asia, or Northeast Asia. Contrary to this, Bianchi et al and Pena (Bianchi et al 1997, Pena 1999) have found a Y chromosome variant. Their publications provided strong support for the notion that the present day North and South Amerindians originated from the same single migration of an ancestral Asian population in the Pleistocene. The frequency of this marker has been very high, between 40% and 95% of the men studied depending on the population. The populations from Central Siberia are the most probable source of the migration from which the Amerindians originated (Santos et al 1996, 1999, Karafet et al 1999). In 1998 Ruhlen presented linguistic evidence which indicated that the Yeniseian family of languages, spoken in central Siberia, is most closely related to the Na-Dene family of the languages spoken, for the most part, in northwestern North America.

The migration rates of males and females have been dramatically different for much of the human history. Mitochondrial DNA (=mtDNA) is purely maternally inherited whereas Y chromosomes are inherited purely paternally. Y chromosome variants are far more localized geographically than alleles of mtDNA or alleles at autosomal loci. An average population includes 85% of all human variation at autosomal loci and 81 of all variation of all human variation in mtDNA (Barbujani et al 1997, Exoffier et al 1992). In contrast, an

average population includes only 35% of the world's Y chromome variation; most (53%) variation in the Y lies in population from different continents. Most of these discrepancies are explainable by higher migration rates among females than males (see Owens and King 1999).

As a conclusion of these genetic findings I would emphasize the importance of the highly specific finding of Zerjal et al (1997). It reliably indicates that a considerable part of the male Lapps, Finns, Estonians, Komis, Buryats, and Yakuts are descendants of one man who lived somewhere near Lake Baikal. This fact fits surprisingly well both with the progress of the Neolithic (or Chalcolithic) culture and the pedigree of the DURALJAN superfamily. The factor X shows some connection between Finns and the Native Americans but this proof is not equally specific. About ten diseases belonging to the Finnish disease heritage, YAP, and a dozen genetic markers of Nei and Takezaki (1996) quite reliably connect Japanese to other populations of the northern Eurasia. Only the links of aforementioned populations with Quechua Indians are lacking.

9.4. The additional clues given by some humanities

I have tried to seek further evidence for the DURALJAN hypothesis also from such humanities as musicology, comparative studies of religion, and mythology.

An expert of the folk music, Saastamoinen, has collected about 600 examples of a type of melody called the Kalevala-theme because the Kalevala rune singers used it (Saastamoinen 1998, personal communications). This ancient melody type with a structure AB or AAI still lives in Finland, Karelia, North-Russia among many Uralic peoples but also among Altaic peoples, Wu minority in China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan, in Pacific islands as Samoa and Tonga, in Queensland in Australia, among Quechua speaking Indians, Murui Indians, Con Cuna Indians in San Blas islands in Columbia, and further on among some nomadic peoples in North India. In addition to this the same melody type has been found among Arabic speaking peoples even in North Africa. In an especially typical or authentic form this melody has been used by the Kirgizes in Afganistan. The distribution of the Kalevala melody is not, however, totally global. It has not been found among the Native Americans from North America nor from South America in the area from the Andes to east and from the Amazonas river to the south. It is also absent in Australia to the south from Queensland and in Africa to the south from Sahara.

The distribution of the Kalevala theme is quite parallel with the distribution of the languages of the DURALJAN superfamily. There are only few exceptions and some of them can be explained by areal contacts as the spreading at Mediterranean coasts and other Islamic countries by the effect of Turks. Saastamoinen's view is that the Kalevala melody type is one of the oldest melody types in the world but not the oldest.

Saastamoinen's study in the Lappish fashion of songs, yoiks (in Lappish *luohti*-, *luvvtj*-, *leu'dd*-, *juoigam*) has found quite another distribution. This type of folk music appears in Norwegian, Swedish, Finnish, and Russian Lappland, in the Arctic areas from Central Asia to Kamchatka. The Ainu, the Udeheis by the Ussuri river, the Naga clan in Nord-East India, and surprisingly too, the Ona or Selknam Indians in Tierra del Fuego have used it (Saastamoinen 1998, 78-80). Saastamoinen thinks that the Lappish yoik melodies are very ancient.

On the contrary, the Hungarian pentatonic scale which belongs to La pentaton category is quite specific. This scale is dominant among the minorities in Northern China and characterizes the folk music of many peoples speaking Mongol, Tungusic, and Turkic languages near the Baikal region which is considered the earliest known territory of the Hungarians. This culture of music can be traced back as far as the middle of the first millenium BC. The music tradition of Khanties, Mansis, or Finns rarely uses this pentaton scale (Du 1998, 1-13). Thus the La pentaton scale is limited to the Hungarian-Altaic area and may so present a younger stratum than the Proto-Duraljan era. It is, however, possible that Khanties, Mansis, and Finns have forgotten this type of melody because it lives in some Kalevala songs (Saastamoinen, personal communication). Surprisingly, Du found the La pentaton scale also in Middle and South America (1998, 11).

Thus the Kalevala theme possibly presents an older layer than the Proto-DURALJAN era and La pentatonic scale a younger layer. I hope that in the future one would find a type of melody which is limited more specifically within the peoples of the DURALJAN superfamily.

The starting point of Anttonen's studies in Finnish, Dravidian, and Quechua was his former interest in the religions which worshipped the sun as a deity. The pagan Finns adored the sun as a god. The Inca was adored as the son of Inti, the sun which was the highest god. The moon was the Inca's mother and the morning star, Venus, was his brother. Up to our days, the honorary title of the emperor of Japan has been "the Son of the Heaven" and the adoration of the sun has also been reserved in the national flag of Japan. Among the many deities of Sumerians there was also the Sun-God Shamash or Utu.

In the field of the comparative studies of religions and the mythologies we meet the same problem as in the musicology. Many mythical ideas and types of religions are global and some areal. An example of the latter is the shamanism the occurrence of which extends in the Arctic area as far as from the North Sea to the Pacific, from Lappland to the Taymyr peninsula and even to North America. The old finding is that the old myths of Finns have their closest counterparts in the Near East and in India not in Scandinavia. Any myth which specifically connects the peoples speaking DURALJAN languages I have not yet found.

10. Pitfalls on the way of the longrangers. The risks in the long range comparisons

The studies of the longrangers who have tried to unravel the distant genetic relationships of the languages have confronted strong criticism from several other linguists (Ramer 1993, Futaky 1996, Orel 1996, Sidwell 1996). Campbell, one of the most productive critics of the long-range comparisons has recently in his article surveyed the methodological difficulties disturbing the studies in this area (Campbell 1998b). He has handled 20 themes which all will be recounted here: 1. Chance similarities, 2. Multilateral or mass comparisons, 3. Sound correspondences, 4. Borrowing, 5. Onomatopoeia, 6. Nursery terms, 7. Sound symbolism, 8. Non-linguistic evidence, 9. Basic vocabulary, 10. Short forms and unmatched segments, 11. Semantic constraints, 12. Spurious forms, 13. Glottochronology, 14. Sound-meaning isomorphism, 15. Grammatical evidence, 16. Erroneous morphological analysis, 17. Non cognates, 18. Forms with limited scope, 19. Neglect of known history, and 20. A single etymon for multiple cognates.

Because 1000 DE circulate on the border of the true long range comparisons it seems to me as indicated to comment on some of Campbell's themes here, in spite of the fact that some of my comments have been presented already earlier in DV or in 1000 DE. Themes 1 - 8 I shall handle more thoroughly, others shortly.

In my opinion, 1000 DE will well satisfy the requests of Campbell about the basic vocabulary (see page 227), short forms and unmatched segments, semantic constraints, and spurious forms. Such themes as glottochronology, grammatical evidence, and erroneous morphological analysis remain outside of 1000 DE. The remaining themes: non cognates, forms with limited scope and neglect of known history are very liable to arbitrary criticism. They need an argumentation by each etyma concerned. Finally, I recognize that in few cases I have divided a single etymon to multiple cognates and used accidentally some cognates twice (see p. 226).

10.1. The effect of the chance

I handled this problem both in my article in 1989 and in DV and showed with a calculation that the effect of the chance is much smaller than some linguists believe. I refer to my earlier texts and present here only one calculation starting from the point accepted also by Campbell: It is generally estimated that there are in any pair of the non-related languages about 5% of such cognate pairs which accidentally match both in sound and in meaning. A common number of the etyma in the languages is below 10,000. In my opinion, both these numbers are overestimated roughly. If we now concentrate on the 1000 DE which include comparisons of five languages, namely Finnish, Tamil, Mongol, Japanese, and Quechua the possibility to get a pair is so 5% from 10,000 or 500, the possibility of a triplet 5% from 500 or 25, of a quartet 5% from 25 or 1.25, and finally a luck to get a quintet in this play is

so 5% from 1.25 or only 0.0625. I have got them more than 100! A quite similar calculation was presented also by Greenberg and Ruhlen (1992).

10.2. Multilateral or mass comparisons

Contrary to the opinion of Campbell I think that the method used by Greenberg, Bomhard, and Illič-Svityč is acceptable in principle "to look at many languages across a few words rather than at a few languages across many words" (Greenberg 1987). I believe, too, that it is possible by the help of such a method to reach the zero point, the level of the Mother Tongue which Sheveroschkin as well as Ruhlen and Bengtson are just trying to unravel. A very interesting question is, how many of the words of the Mother Tongue are still living. I emphasize that all the languages are heirs of the Mother Tongue. One can think, however, that in this grasping world some heirs have captured more words than their share has been, and those without any share have then been obliged to borrow their ancestors inheritance from others. (I remind that I am not now speaking about neologisms and new cultural terms which spread with the innovated objects or methods.) As we well know, this danger is greatest for the small peoples which have finally borrowed an alien language wholly and forgotten their own. Anyway, several thousand languages are still living and probably anyone bears the hidden words of the Mother Tongue. Most probably they are archaic words of the basal vocabulary. For finding them, mass comparisons are necessary. With Mathematician V. Jokela I am preparing a mathematical model for estimating how great a proportion of the words of the Mother Tongue are still living. Saastamoinen says optimistically: none can be totally lost. We must only find them.

It would be overstating to say that I have used mass comparison in 1000 DE because this construction stays mainly on five pillars, namely on Finnish, Tamil, Mongol, Japanese, and Quechua. Other Uralic words are used mainly to show the background of the proposed etyma, not so much as a way to increase their number. The risks of the multilateral comparison, which Campbell warned, have therefore not focused on 1000 DE. My aim has not been to dive into the depth of the Mother Tongue but I am happy if 1000 DE would give some impact for the researchers of the world's protolanguage in their ambitious trial. I cannot understand that 7,000 years would be a magical limit which one cannot overpass.

10.3. Sound correspondences or phonetic laws

Campbell and the other linguists emphasize the fact that the sounds and phonemes change during the time. This postulate is fully correct but it is important to notice that the rapidity of their change is not constant. On the contrary, it varies widely. Some languages as just Tamil (Madhivanan 1999), Finnish, and Quechua are extremely conservative. About a quarter of the Proto-Uralic words reconstructed by Janhunen (1981) would be fully intelligible in today's Finland. Why not some words of Proto-DURALJAN which are perhaps about 12,000 years old? The changing speed of the phonemes is not similar. The

stops, nasals, and base vowels are stable, fricatives and sibilants unstable (Déczy 1987, Kjellmer 1995). We can take an analogous example from the optic: The index of refraction of the light of different colors differs. When the sun is setting it seems red because only the red light is able to arrive in our eyes. Other colors are outside of our scope. Finally, the speediness of the alteration is not the same at different times. It is sound to hypothesize, that it in the primitive societies has been slower than today.

10.4. Borrowing

I tried to exclude the late Indo-European loans totally from the DV and I continued this effort also in 1000 DE. Among the Finnish cognate candidates the reader will find several words which were earlier considered loans. In 1000 DE there are 20 Scandinavian, 15 German, 13 Baltic, 8 Slavic, and 2 Indo-Iranian loans among the Finnish words. I have not excluded them because I think that in several cases, e.g. in the groups (237, 837, and 840) the earlier concept has been incorrect because these words are Nostratic. In other cases these words may be true loans but they can help the timing of the dispersion of Dravidian and Quechua from the Uralic branch. Similarly, I have not excluded all Sino-Japanese words because I hold it possible that these words have been loans already in Proto-DURALJAN. Finally, I wonder why Campbell requests a tight consideration only from the longrangers but not from these linguists who explain almost all words as loans.

10.5. Onomatopoeia, nursery terms, and sound symbolism

As DV also 1000 DE include some lall-words or nursery terms (groups 17, 19, 27, 38, 170, 489, 813, 839, 851, 898, 945; 11 cases), onomatopoeia (1, 74, 103, 266, 763, 776, 824, 832, 850; 9 cases), some descriptive groups (6, 155, 308, 605, 621, 780; 6 cases), and further, few physiologically imitative groups (28, 125, 279, 641, 528, 858, 999; 7 cases). I have not excluded these 33 etyma because it can be supposed that the earlier languages have contained such words abundantly. When such words are totally rejected we can miss an essential part of the object investigated. Their weight as a proof of relatedness is, of course light.

10.6. Non-linguistic evidence

I completely agree with Campbell in his claim that only linguistic information is valid as arguments for linguistic kinship. The world is, however, an entity and all effects all. If the linguistic hypothesis with its findings is consistent with the findings of genetics, archaeology and some humanities we can advance with a good conscience but if not, we will have a problem. For demonstrating the real meaning of this idea I take here Quechua as an example. When we annul the validity of non-linguistic evidence totally we can relieve us from the burden of such science as the geography which contradicts the possibility of the linguistic kinship. If the vocabulary and phonology of Finnish and Quechua as well as

Tamil are very similar they must so be relatives. However, the objection of the geography causes the fact that we must seek proofs also from the archaeology and genetics.

11. Tasks for further studies

The confirming of the DURALJAN hypothesis demands extensive studies. The most smarting problem is whether the relatedness of the DURALJAN superfamily is limited to Quechua only or whether it extends to other languages of the Andean family as Aymara or still to the whole Amerind macrofamily. I repeat here my request for help presented by me in 1989 because this is a task for the experts in the Amerind languages. DURALJAN or DURALJAM? The answer to this inquiry could made an essential change in the linguistic pedigree.

Similarly, one focus for further studies is the possible relatedness of the DURALJAN superfamily with Sumerian suggested by Assadian (personal communication). Assadian and I are now continuing our co-work around the Suduraljan hypothesis (to be published separately). Other possible relative candidates are the Eskimo-Aleut and Chukchi-Kamchaktan languages belonging to the Eurasian macrofamily as well as Basque. I made an elementary study in the Basque vocabulary but the result was meager. However, Basque is an agglutinative language and its phonology does not differ greatly from that of Proto-DURALJAN. The relatedness of the aforementioned languages with the DURALJAN superfamily would so be an area of interest.

Among the languages of the DURALJAN superfamily there are still many gloomy spots. The lack of good dictionaries has prevented me from searching for the vocabularies of minor Altaic languages such Tungusic and Ainu as well as Korean. After determining the phonetic laws the re-searching of the Japanese and Mongol words could yield many new cognates. The phonological similarity with Finnish and the good dictionaries have favored the Quechua and Dravidian words and an essential part of Japanese and Altaic cognates may have remained hidden and therefore my findings may be methodologically skew. This methodological defect has perhaps also caused some declination into my reconstructions which would demand the consideration of a comparative linguist who masters these languages. Further on, it is probably possible to revise the phonetic laws taking into consideration e.g. the environments more exactly. There are also many important details in the phonology which have not been dealt by me. Such are e.g., the retroflexes in Dravidian which I have considered results of a separate development as well as the aspirated and glottalized stops in Cuzco Quechua (Parker and Weber 1996). Have partly aspirated stops existed in Proto-DURALJAN as they have in Proto-Nostratic and when did they disappear? (DV p. 127).

It will be harmful that the DURALJAN hypothesis will cause need to alter some generally accepted concepts e.g. in Uralistic. 1000 DE offers more etyma than it has earlier been

considered to be in Uralic. The hypotheses of the more ancient strata such as the Nostratic and DURALJAN layer are necessarily cause a need for reconsideration e.g. the oldest loans. Are they really loans or descendants of a common protoword? I have the suspicion that the importance of the minor Samoyedic languages has been overemphasized. The idea of the random drift used by the population geneticists would be beneficial also for the linguistics. When the population is very small the words with a low frequency are in danger to disappear just as the rare genes do. There may be in Finnish and Hungarian more Uralic words than we know just as Kulonen has recently suggested (1996). Another focus of interest may be just these points in the former reconstructions in which the authors have not found an agreement.

The DURALJAN hypothesis may benefit also studies in the population genetics. The possibilities in this rapidly advancing area of the science are many. I would here name only two examples: the studies in the C-allele of Y chromosome and the X factor in X chromosome (see pp. 247 - 248). It should be, however, kept in mind that the Incas were a ruling upper class and their number was very small. The conquistadors perhaps did not leave many male Incas alive and, therefore, the studies following the patrilineage probably do not unravel the enigma of the Incas. On the contrary, the Tamils have been well protected from the alien genes.

The archaeology is a science which digs out surprises after surprises. The distances between Finland, South India, Mongolia, Japan, and the Andes are so great that it is hazardous to hope more specific findings than the arrowpoint microlites and pottery shards still are. Such were e.g., the Harappan seals somewhere outside India and neighbour countries. However, I dare to predict that the beginning of the Chalcolithic and Bronze Ages will move to earlier time. The first metal objects have been very precious and the worn ones were recasted. The first copper tools have not yet been found.

The researchers of the hard science are suspicious of the findings of humanities such as mythology and musicology. I do not think so. Music is older than mankind and songs with their melodies and rhythms have always been an important counterpart of speech. I personally am still interested in the similarity of some Finnish, Hungarian, Turkish, and Andean folk melodies. Why are they so familiar in my ears? This question was one of the starting points of my studies, not their consequence.

12. Concluding comments

We have now got a rather strong new evidence for the hypothesis of the DURALJAN superfamily. In addition to the earlier language pair comparisons concerning Uralic-Japanese (Kazár 1980), Uralic or Finno-Ugric-Dravidian (Bouda 1953, Tyler 1968, Marlow-Pudas 1974, Suvilehto, personal communication), Finnish-Quechua (Anttonen 1972), Ural-Altaic (Collinder 1977), and Mongol-Dravidian (Vacek 1992, 1993, 1994,

1996a, 1996b; Vacek and Lubsangdorji 1994) I have from the major agglutinative languages presented 1000 etymological groups with the reconstructed proto-words and the first phonetic laws. These lexical findings are also in line with the great Nostratic studies of Illič-Svityč (1965), Bomhard and Kerns (1994), and Koskinen (1996). The meanings of the etymological groups, my earlier glottochronological calculation (Hakola 1989), the pedigree of the DURALJAN superfamily proposed, and the archaeological and genetic findings surveyed on the pages 242 - 247 refer to the fact that the homeland of the DURALJAN superfamily has been somewhere in the northern Asia and the spreading of this superfamily has begun some 7,000 - 12,000 years ago so that at first there have separated Japanese-Korean, Altaic, and the third branch which later has been divided into

Table XI. DURALJAN superfamily. The major agglutinative languages and the number of their speakers as home language¹.

Language		Speakers
The	Dravidian family	175,000,000
	Tamil	55,000,000
	Telugu	55,000,000
	Malayalam	25,000,000
	Kannada	25,000,000
	Gondi	2,000,000
	Kurux	1,500,000
	Tulu	1,400,000
	Kui	600,000
	Brahui	400,000
	Other Dravidian languages	5,000,000
The	Uralic family	23,000,000
	Hungarian	14,000,000
	Finnish	5,000,000
	Estonian	1,000,000
	Mordvin	1,000,000
	Other Uralic languages	2,000,000
The	Altaic family	105,000,000
	Turkish	45,000,000
	Other Turkic languages	55,000,000
	Mongolian	5,000,000
The	Korean-Japanese family	180,000,000
	Japanese	120,000,000
	Korean	60,000,000
The	Andean family	12,000,000
	Quechua	10,000,000
	Aymara	2,000,000
DURALJAN superfamily		495,000,000

1) Sources: Gunnemark & Kenrick 1985, Comrie 1987, Greenberg 1987

Uralic, Dravidian and Quechua. At this moment, the most probable explanation is that Quechua or Runa Simi is a creolized branch of Proto-DURALJAN. It remains an open question if the relatedness of the DURALJAN superfamily has extended only to Quechua or also to the neighbouring Aymara which has been suspected to be its relative by Campbell (1995), or to the other languages of the Andean family or to the whole Amerind macrofamily. While waiting for the results of these studies it seems quite probable that the DURALJAN superfamily forms an intermediate branch in the linguistic pedigree between its single language families and the Nostratic or Eurasian macrofamilies.

The magnitude of the hypothesized DURALJAN superfamily is noteworthy. After the Indo-European languages (spoken by over 2000 million people as the native language) and Chinese (over 1000 million speakers) it holds the third place in the world with nearly 500 million speakers (Table XI).

I hope that 1000 DURALJAN Etyma would for its part with its tiny impact help the linguistic science in its ambitious and far-reaching efforts to unravel the ancient protolanguages and the linguistic pedigree yet until the Mother Tongue, the common language of mankind. I also hope that my study could give some incitements to the population genetics, archaeology and such humanities as musicology. After the long stagnation of the studies we have now stepped into such field where the researchers need courage also to take risks of the misfortune and the errors. In the field of medicine the false and misleading results may be mortal but in the linguistics only harmful and disturbing. They can be easily corrected with communication of linguists and with further studies. These may also need some methodological adaptation because we can not be certain that the well-established comparative historical methods are sufficient and exactly pertinent in the area of the paleolinguistics. When one wants to see very far a telescope is needed, not a microscope.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF THE COGNATE CANDIDATES FOR FURTHER STUDIES

1. Proto-DURALJAN **alakʲɛ* 'depression, confusion'.

F *alakulo(isuus)* 'depression, melancholy', *alakuloinen* 'low-spirited, dispirited, blue, melancholy' (NS 43/I).

Tam *alankōlam* 'disorder, slovenliness', Kan *allakallōla* 'great agitation, confusion, disorder' (DED 241).

2. Proto-DURALJAN **xaita-* 'to kick, to harm'.

F *haitta* 'hindrance, impediment, notch', *haitata* 'to trouble, to hurt, to harm' (SKES 49).

Q *hayta-* 'kick; to kick' (P 134).

3. Proto-DURALJAN **kamu-* 'to bite' (B 7, Sw 13 'to bite').

F *hammas* 'tooth, cog, jag, dent' (SKES 54).

K *hammaš*, E *hammas* 'id', Mordvin *kapod'əms* 'to snap, to snatch, to seize'.

J *kamu* 'beißen, nagen, kauen', OJ *kamu* 'chew, bite, gnaw'.

Q *kamuy* 'mascar sin dientes' (P&Ch 79).

Note that F *hammas* has been considered a Baltic loan (SKES 54). Note also PN **k'am-/k'am-* 'to chew, to bite, to eat, to crush' (B&K 1994, 435 no. 280) and the comparison of Kazár (1980, 90 no. 235).

4. Proto-DURALJAN **xʲɛɛ* 'deer, antelope'.

F *hirvi* 'deer, elk' (SKES 77).

E *hirv* 'forest goat'.

Kolami *kori* 'antelope', Malayalam *kūran* 'hogdeer' (DED 1785).

Note that F *hirvi* has been considered a Baltic loan (SKES 77).

5. Proto-DURALJAN **cuka-* 'to throw (away)', to lose' (Sw 170 'to throw').

F *hukata* 'to lose, to drop, to waste', *hukka* 'loss, waste, ruin; wolf' (SKES 84).

E *hukk* 'ruin, destruction'

Q *čuka-* 'to throw' (P 125), *huklaw* 'another (place)' (P 135).

6. Proto-DURALJAN **ipa-* 'child' (Sw 20 'child').

F *ipana* 'child, brat, urchin' (NS 665/I).

J *ibokyōdai* 'Halbbruder'.

Q *ipa* 'tia, hermana del padre' (P&Ch 54).

7. Proto-DURALJAN **ir-* 'small insect, nit?'

F *irujainen* 'small insect, child, etc.'.

Tam *īr*, *īppi*, Malayalam, Tel *īr* 'nit' (DED 2625).

8. Proto-DURALJAN **kās* 'pair'.

F *kaaso* 'bridesmaid' (SKES 136), *kansa* 'people', *kanssa* FD *kaa*, *kaas* 'with' (SKES 156).

E *kaasa* 'spouse, mate', Udmurt *kuz*, *küz* 'pair', Komi *goz* 'id.'.

M *xos* 'pair'.

Note the group 171 F *kaksi* (*kahte-*) 'two'.

9. Proto-DURALJAN **kai-* 'being, to be'.

F *kai* 'probably, maybe, perhaps', *kaikki* 'all, every' (SKES 141).

K *kai*, *kaikki*, E *kōig* 'id.'.

Q *kay* 'being, to be' (P 144), 'ser, estar, haber; la existencia; acertadamente' (P&Ch 82).

10. Proto-DURALJAN **kawʒ* 'pair, couple'.

F *kaveri* 'chap, fellow' (SKES 175).

Tel *kava* 'pair, couple' (DED 1325).

Note the group 366.

11. Proto-DURALJAN **kossʒ* 'a small boy'.

F *kossi*, *koussi* 'a small boy, a small man, a small salmon' (SKES 223).

Mari *kača* 'thin, lean', Mansi *karś-* 'id.'.

Tam *koccu*, Malayalam *koccu* 'small, young' (DED 2041).

Note that F *kossi* has been considered a Swedish loan (SKES 223). Note also the comparison of Pudas-Marlow (1974, 117 no. 479).

12. Proto-DURALJAN **kəmpʒ* 'which one (of the two)'.

F *kumpainen*, *kumpi* 'which one (of the two)', *kumpikin* 'each (of the two)' (SKES 230).

K *kumb* = F *kumpi*.

Q *kama* 'todos igualmente' (P&Ch 78).

13. Proto-DURALJAN **kupʒ* 'upside down, to roll'.

F *kupekeikka* 'somersault' (SKES 242).

E *kupehada* 'to somersault'.

Q *qupita-* 'to roll around' (P 185).

Note PN **gupl* 'to bend' (Illič-Svityč 1965, 336).

14. Proto-DURALJAN **tato* 'shed'.

F *lato* 'shed, barn', *latoa* 'to pile up, to heap up' (SKES 279).

E *ladu* 'shed, barn'.

Mordvin *lato* 'winkelförmiges Wetterdach'.

J *yado* 'Wohnung, Gasthaus'.

Note F *lato* has been considered a Scandinavian loan (SKES 279).

15. Proto-DURALJAN **tʒki* 'flame' (B 27, Sw 48 'fire').

F *liekki* 'flame' (SKES 289).

K *liekki*, E *leek* 'id.'.

J *yaki* 'Brennen', *yaku*, *yakeru* 'brennen'.

16. Proto-DURALJAN **makʷ* 'hand, to work with hands'.

F *mukana* 'with, together with', *mukava* 'comfortable, easy', *mukiinmenevä* 'passable', *muka-* (obsolete) (SKES 350).

Udmurt *mug* 'business, affair, occupation', Komi *mog* 'action, transaction, affair', Nganasan *mee* 'to make'.

Q *maki* 'hand, arm, sleeve' (P 155), 'mano; jugada; puñada' (P&Ch 193).

Note PU **muká* 'Rücken' (Janhunen 1981, 55), PU **meke-* 'Sache, Tat, Handlung, Arbeit; tun, machen, arbeiten', and PN **mak'-/mək'-* 'to handle, to work with hands' (B&K 1994, 670 no. 548).

17. Proto-DURALJAN **nʷkʷ* 'to sleep' (B 73, Sw 139 'to sleep').

F *nukkua* 'to sleep' (SKES 398).

K *nukkuo*, E *nukkuda* 'to be sleepy'.

M *nojir* 'sleep'.

J *nekasu* 'einschläfern, einwiegen', *nekomu* 'zu Bett liegen'.

18. Proto-DURALJAN **pampa-/pumpu-* 'to beat'.

F *pamppailla* 'to throb, to beat (loud), to pant (of the heart)' (NS 201/II:O-R).

Q *punpunya-* 'to beat (of the heart)' (P 178).

19. Proto-DURALJAN **picʷ* 'sparrow'.

Tel *piccuka* 'sparrow' (DED 4190).

Q *pichiusa*, *pichiu* 'gorrion' (P&Ch 134).

20. Proto-DURALJAN **piðʷ* 'penis'.

F *pili* 'penis (of a small boy)'.

Konda *pi-r*, Mand.a *pīda* 'penis' (DED 4220).

21. Proto-DURALJAN **pʷllʷ* 'owl'.

F *pöllö* 'owl' (SKES 695).

Vepsic *puŋo* 'id.'.

Q *pilliq* 'lechusa' (P&Ch 135).

22. Proto-DURALJAN **pottu* 'thumb, big toe'.

F *pottuvarvas* 'big toe', *peukaloputti* 'thumb'.

Kan *botta* 'finger, toe', Gondi *botta*, *bottā* 'big toe' (DED 4496).

Note that F *peukaloputti* belongs to the same rime of children as F *suomensutti* in the group 800.

23. Proto-DURALJAN **puṭpu-* 'to well up, to bubble up'.

F *pulputa*, *pulppuilla* 'to bubble up, to well up' (SKES 357).

K *pul'ppuol'*'a, ED *pulbitseda* 'id.'.

Q *puṭpu-* 'to gush, to flow', *puṭpulya-* 'to make the sound of boiling or gushing' (P 178), *pullpuy*, *pullpulliay* 'onomatopeya del ruido del agua al herida (P&Ch 140).

24. Proto-DURALJAN **sats* 'shoulderblade, scapula; saddle'.

F *satula* 'saddle' (SKES 982).

K *satula*, E *sadul* 'id'.

Kolami *satta* 'shoulder-blade', Malayalam *cattuvam* 'shoulderbone' (DED 2303).

Note that F *satula* has been considered a German loan (SKES 982).

25. Proto-DURALJAN **seku-* 'to hurry, to make haste (at horse)'.

F *seku*, *suk*, *soks* 'hurry, make haste (at horse)' (SKES 1098).

E *suksutada* 'to call a horse'.

J *seku* 'to hurry, to make haste, to be irritated'.

26. Proto-DURALJAN **siŋs* 'to throw' (Sw 170 'to throw').

F *singota* 'to throw', *sinkki* 'wirerope' (SKES 1031).

K *šingata* 'to throw'.

Q *sincuy* 'arrojar' (Middendorf 1970, 119).

27. Proto-DURALJAN **sutkə-* 'to slide, to joke'.

F *sutki* 'cunning person, sly, foxy, slippery', *sutkailla* 'to be joking' (SKES 1131)

K *šuutka* 'id.'.

Q *sutka-* 'to slip, to slide' (P 199).

28. Proto-DURALJAN **tixə-* 'to scatter, to sow'.

F *tihittää* 'to sow' (in Kalevala 12/II), *tiheä* 'thick, dense, frequent, repeated' (SKES 1286).

K *tihie*, E *tih* 'id.'.

Q *āqi* 'scattered, disparate, far apart; to scatter' (P 123).

29. Proto-DURALJAN **tuti-* 'to quiver'.

F *tutista* 'to shake, to quiver, to tremble' (SKES 1434).

K *tutista*, *tudista*, E *tudiseda* 'id.'.

Tam *tuti* 'to quiver, to tremble, to palpitate, etc.' (DED 5294).

30. Proto-DURALJAN **umpə-* 'closed, full; totally, fully'.

F *umpi* (usually in compounds) 'closed, shut; totally, fully, filled' (SKES 1534).

K *umpi*, *umbi-* 'closed, shut, etc.', E *umb-*, *umbe-* 'id.'.

Q *umpi* 'gran color por el movimiento al andar o trabajar', *umpu* 'muy debilitado, chupado por la enfermedad, pereza' (P&Ch 178).

Note the group 895.

31. Proto-DURALJAN **warmʒ* 'young boy or girl, youthful'.

F *varma* 'sound, sure, active, vigorous, secure' (SKES 1656).

Q *warma* 'boy, girl, approx. 5-10 years of age' (P 214), *muchacho*, *muchacha*, *joven* (P&Ch 190).

32. Proto-DURALJAN **wilka* 'smallchild, grandchild'.

F *vilkas* 'lively, sprightly, vivacious, vivid, quick, nimble, agile' (SKES 1765).

K *vilkkas*, E *vilgas* 'id.'.

Q *wilka* 'grandchild' (P 217).

33. Proto-DURALJAN **wilʒ* 'wool'.

F *villa* 'wool' (SKES 1766).

K *villa*, E *vill* 'id.'.

Q *miīma*, *miīwa* 'wool' (P 161).

Note that F *villa* has been considered a Baltic loan (SKES 1766).

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INDEXES

The index of the PROTO-DURALJAN reconstructions

The reconstructed sounds are presented in the alphabetical order of English. The letter with some diacritic mark follows the same letter without it, the symbol for an unidentified vowel ɜ follows the letter e, and the ȳ the letter c (a, ā, ǣ; c, ȳ; e, ɜ; i, ī; l, ȷ; n, ñ, ŋ; o, ō, u, ū, ü). The numbers refer to the etymological groups.

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